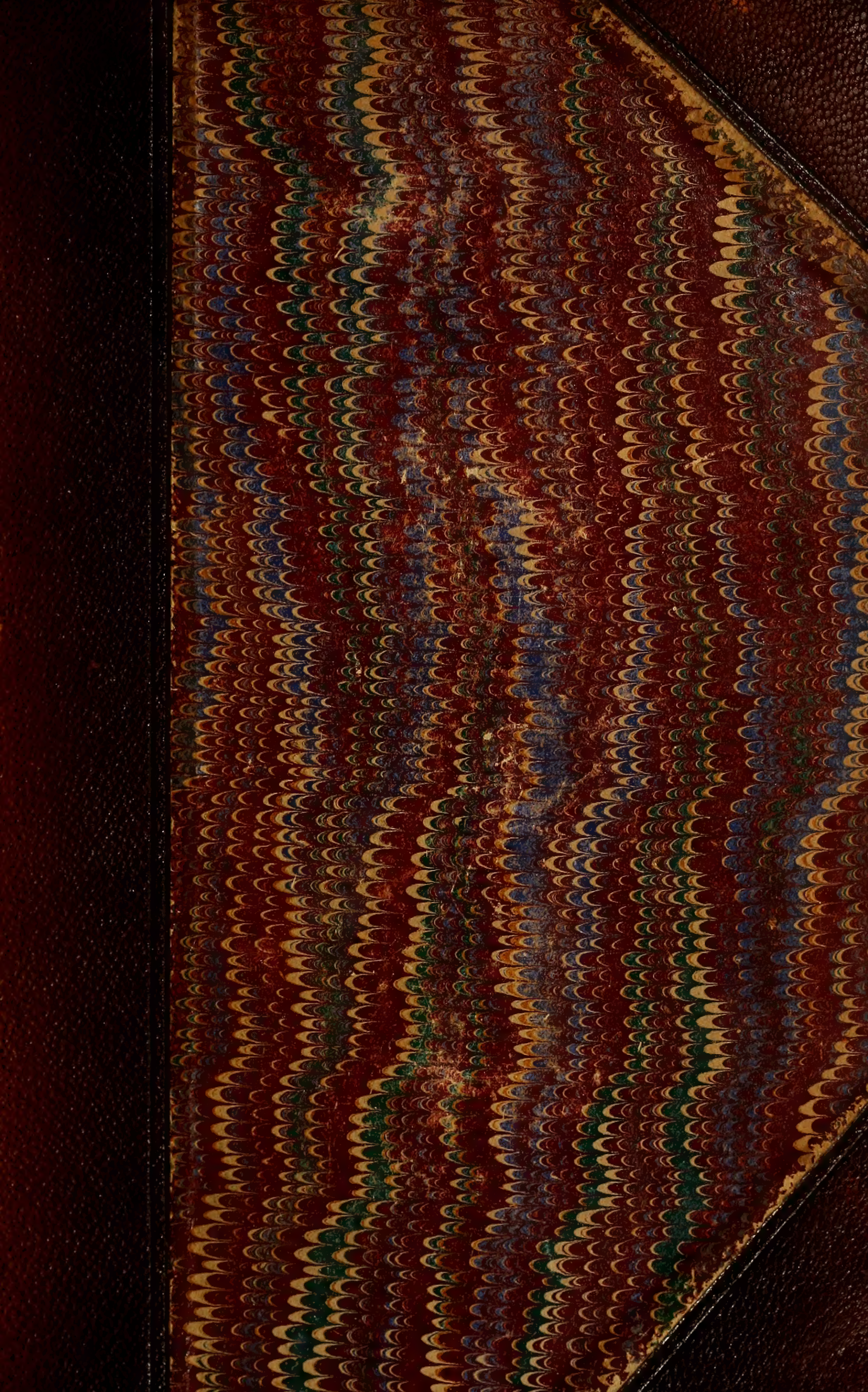

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Division of Birds

BULLETIN

OF THE

BRITISH ORNITHOLOGISTS' CLUB.

EDITED BY

W. R. OGILVIE-GRANT.

VOLUME XXIV.

REPORT ON THE IMMIGRATIONS OF SUMMER
RESIDENTS IN THE SPRING OF 1908:
ALSO NOTES ON THE MIGRATORY
MOVEMENTS AND RECORDS RECEIVED FROM
LIGHTHOUSES AND LIGHT-VESSELS
DURING THE AUTUMN OF 1907.

BY

THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY THE BRITISH
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LONDON:
WITHERBY & CO., 326 HIGH HOLBORN.

NOVEMBER 1909.

Smithsonian Institution
JAN 28 1910
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National Museum

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PREFACE.

The twenty-fourth volume of the British Ornithologists' Club contains the Report of our Migration Committee on the movements in England and Wales of a number of common migratory species during the autumn of 1907 and the spring and early summer of 1908.

In the present volume the various subjects are arranged and dealt with as in the previous Report (Volume XXII.); but a special chapter (pp. 207–226) has been added giving a detailed account of the observations which have been made and forwarded from the various lighthouses and light-vessels during the autumn of 1907.

The Members of our Migration Committee are jointly responsible for the following Report.

(Signed) W. R. OGILVIE-GRANT,
Editor.

British Museum (Natural History),
London, S.W.
4th November, 1909.

REPORT

ON THE IMMIGRATIONS OF SUMMER RESIDENTS IN THE SPRING OF 1908.

INTRODUCTORY.

THE Fourth Annual Report deals with the spring immigration of birds into this country in 1908 and with the chief movements observed during the autumn of 1907. Following our usual custom, we have restricted our remarks to the facts noted during that period and have not attempted in any way to generalize or to compare one year with another.

The early part of April 1908 was comparatively fine and dry, but the temperature was slightly below the normal. About the 19th the weather broke and became wet and stormy: on the 24th and 25th snow fell and it was exceptionally cold for the time of year. Soon after the beginning of May the weather improved and continued fairly fine during the remainder of the month.

The arrival of our earlier migrants was somewhat later than usual, and although stragglers of the various species arrived about their ordinary time, the main bulk of the birds had not appeared on the 19th of April. On the 20th, however, the immigration commenced in earnest, and on the 26th birds began to pour in, the greatest numbers arriving on the 29th, when no less than twenty-five out of the thirty-four specially recorded species arrived in considerable numbers. During the following ten days the immigration continued and culminated on the 9th of May in another great influx, including nineteen different species. After that date the migration began to wane, only three species being recorded on the 12th, and a fortnight later it ceased altogether. It will thus be seen that the main tide of immigration in 1908 was of shorter duration than usual, taking place almost entirely between the 26th of April and the 12th of May.

With most species the average period of the migration lasted for about a month. The Wheatear, however, arrived more or less continuously between the 25th of March and the 24th of May; but it must be remembered that the observations on that species refer to the two races, the larger of which breeds in Greenland and arrives when the immigration of our native race has almost finished.

The Swallow arrived between the 7th of April and the 25th of May and the Willow-Warbler between the 10th of April and the 19th of May. The shortest period of immigration was recorded in the case of the Wood-Warbler, which was first observed on the 29th of April and had apparently settled down in its breeding-quarters by the 11th of May.

We have again arranged the species into four groups, according to the area of their arrival in this country.

A. Species arriving *solely* on the western half of the south coast.

Ring-Ouzel, House-Martin, Land-Rail.

B. Species arriving along the whole of the south coast, but first and chiefly on the western half.

Wheatear, Whitethroat, Blackcap, Chiffchaff, Willow-Warbler, Wood-Warbler, Sedge-Warbler, Pied Flycatcher, Swallow, Sand-Martin, Swift, Common Sandpiper.

C. Species arriving along the whole of the south coast, but first and chiefly on the eastern half.

Whinchat, Lesser Whitethroat, Garden-Warbler, Grasshopper-Warbler, Yellow Wagtail, Tree-Pipit, Red-backed Shrike, Spotted Flycatcher, Nightjar, Cuckoo, Turtle-Dove.

D. Species arriving on the south-east coast from Essex to Hants.

Ring-Ouzel, Redstart, Nightingale, Reed-Warbler, Wryneck.

The Ring-Ouzel is placed under both routes A and D, as the earlier arrivals, which included our breeding-birds, appeared first in the west. After an interval of two or three weeks, another immigration was noted in the south-east, but this latter movement probably consisted of continental breeding-birds which were merely passing through the country on their way north.

The Terns which arrived simultaneously at their breeding-places on the east and west have not been included in the above lists, for, on the spring migration at all events, they do not appear to follow the coast very closely. Although they arrive on the east and west, and therefore technically travel by routes A and D, they are obviously not following the same lines as the land-birds.

Records of the arrival of the White Wagtail in 1908 were so scanty that we have not included it under any particular list.

From the various criticisms that have reached us it appears that the areas of arrival are not fully understood, and we think that a few words of explanation may not be out of place.

It has been pointed out by our critics that these routes are rather arbitrary, and to a large extent dependent on the observers, who may or may not record the arrival in force of any particular species. It has been further pointed out that this accounts for the fact that species apparently arrive by different routes in different years.

These arguments are to a certain extent true, but it must be remembered that the routes are not given as final. They were founded in the first year of our investigations on the observations of that year; and although we have since made considerable advances in our knowledge, we think it of great importance to keep our yearly Reports as uniform as possible, so as to facilitate comparison when making a final digest.

A close study of these routes has suggested various points which, if fully confirmed, may prove of permanent value, but it would be premature to publish them while they are still mere theories. It would therefore be inadvisable to alter the methods which we hope may lead us to a fuller understanding. At the same time we would remind our critics that although the routes of the different species may show some apparent discrepancies from year to year, they are carefully drawn up from the observations sent in, and, with the commoner species at all events, accurately show the area of arrival.

We have to thank Dr. Bureau, of Nantes, for a very full and detailed account of the distribution of the Yellow Wagtail in France. We have not referred to it under that species as it affects the general question rather than the movements in any particular year, but due reference will be made to it on a future occasion.

Our thanks are also due to the Master and Elder Brethren of Trinity House, as well as to all those observers and light-keepers whose kindly co-operation and assistance has made this investigation possible.

F. G. Penrose, *Chairman.*
N. F. Ticehurst.
C. B. Ticehurst.
C. B. Rickett.
J. L. Bonhote, *Secretary.*

WEATHER-REPORT

FOR THE

PERIOD COVERED BY THE IMMIGRATION.

THE weather-reports are abstracted from the weekly returns of the Meteorological Office, and include the conditions prevailing between

Parallels of Latitude 40° N. and 60° N.,
,, Longitude 10° E. and 10° W.

Special attention has been paid to the conditions observed over the north coast of Spain, the Bay of Biscay, the coast of France bounding the Bay, the English Channel, and our southern shores.

Summary of Weather-Conditions.

Throughout *March* the weather was wet, cold, windy, and very unsettled. There was, however, but little mist or fog.

In *April*, during the first week, the weather was changeable and cold, but the rest of the month, though still very cold, was bright and fine. Towards the end of the month arctic conditions prevailed, culminating in a heavy snowstorm on the 23rd, 24th, and 25th. There were several nights with fog or mist along the shores of the Bay of Biscay and the English Channel.

The month of *May* was characterised by warm nights with much mist and fog along our southern and eastern seaboard as well as along the French and Spanish coasts. During the first week the weather was changeable, often thundery : the second week was fair and fine. There was some thunder during the latter half of the month, but, generally speaking, the days were warm and bright. Light winds from the south or west prevailed during the first half of the month, and from the east or north during the latter half.

In *June*, during the first week, the weather was thundery, with much fog and mist.

March 14	Barometer steady: 30·1 in. over our area. Temperature 48° F. over the north of Spain and west of France; 36° F. over England. Winds light, mostly from the north. Foggy along the southern shores of the Bay of Biscay, rain at Brest, and overcast with rain over many parts of our Islands and surrounding seas.
March 15	Barometer anticyclonic: 30·1 in. to 30·2 in. all over our area, with low temperature under 40° F. Light winds circulating anticyclonically round a centre over Normandy. Overcast with rain or snow-showers over the British Isles.
March 16	Barometer generally above 30 in. Temperature low, between 30° F. and 40° F. over the greater part of our area; over 40° F. over Portugal, the extreme N.W. of Spain, Brittany, Devonshire, Cornwall, and Wales. Light northerly winds over the western half of our area and southerly over the eastern half. Overcast generally, with dense mist on the eastern half of the English Channel; snow in the North Sea.
March 17	Barometer: shallow depression 29·9 in., with its centre in the North Sea between the east of England and Holland. Temperature still cold, between 30° F. and 40° F. Calm over the eastern half of the English Channel. Light winds elsewhere circulating round the centre of the depression. Overcast generally, with rain-squalls. Misty in the eastern half of the English Channel; snow-showers in Belgium.

March 18	Barometer about 29·8 in., with small local irregularities over our area. Temperature still low, ranging from 50° F. at Lisbon to about 38° F. over our Islands. Calm, or with light northerly or easterly winds, over the greater part of our area. Overcast generally, with rain at Oporto; showery elsewhere, but fine at Brest.
March 19	Same as on the previous day, but with a good deal of mist in the eastern half of the English Channel.
March 20	Continuing much the same, but very cold. Temperature about freezing-point over the greater part of our area. Winds more easterly, due to a large anticyclone over eastern Europe.
March 21 B. Sand-Martin.	Conditions generally the same as on the previous day, but with rain-squalls along the south coast of Ireland; much mist over our Islands generally. Overcast over North Spain, but fine over the Bay of Biscay and the west of France.
March 22	Barometer about 29·7 in. A large cyclonic disturbance, with its centre in the Atlantic to the north-west of Ireland. Warmer. 50° F. over North Spain to 43° F. over the south of England. Strong east or south-east winds over nearly the whole of our area, but west at the Scilly Isles and south along the west coast of Ireland. Rain over the greater part of the seas and shores included in our area, but fine in the eastern part of the English Channel.
March 23 A. Ring-Ouzel. B. Wheatear. Sand-Martin.	Barometer generally cyclonic over our area. Warmer; fine, with moderate south or south-west winds.
March 24	Barometer about 30 in. over the greater part of our area. Fall in temperature, about 40° F. Light south winds, with rain, mist, and fog.

March 25 .... B. Wheatear. Chiffchaff.	Barometer cyclonic round a shallow depression, with its centre over the English Channel. Temperature remaining low. Winds moderate, circulating cyclonically round the depression mentioned above.
March 26 .... B. Wheatear.	Barometer 30 in. over the greater part of our area. Temperature 40° F. Calm, or light variable winds; overcast with rain, mist, and fog along our southern shores, but fine along the north coast of Spain and the French shore of the Bay of Biscay.
March 27 .... B. Wheatear. Chiffchaff.	Barometer 30 in., with the centre of a shallow depression over the eastern half of the English Channel. Temperature 40° F. Light variable winds with dull, rainy, misty weather over Great Britain and North Spain, but fine and bright over Brittany and the Channel Islands.
March 28 .... B. Wheatear.	Barometer steady. Temperature generally about 40° F.; warmer, 47° F., on our extreme south-west coast. Calm or with light variable winds; fog and mist over the north coast of Spain and over our east and south-east coasts; rain in the extreme south-west.
March 29 .... B. Wheatear. Chiffchaff.	Barometer steady: 30·1 in. Slight rise in temperature, about 45° F., over our area. Moderate south-west winds. Fine and bright over North Spain, West France, the Bay of Biscay, the English Channel, and our southern coast.
March 30 .... A. Ring-Ouzel. B. Wheatear. Common Sand-piper.	Barometer 30·1 in. Temperature about the same. Strong winds from the south-west. Generally overcast, but fine over the English Channel and adjacent coasts.
March 31 .... B. Sand-Martin.	Barometer falling, due to a deep depression with its centre over the Shetland Isles. Temperature slightly warmer. Winds west, strong to a gale. Weather overcast and rain-squalls over our area.

April 1 .... B. Sand-Martin. C. Cuckoo.	Barometer about 29·9 in. Temperature varying from about 50° F. over the Iberian Peninsula and South-western France to about 40° F. over our Islands. Moderate west winds. Foggy on the north coast of Spain, but fine over the English Channel and the adjacent coasts.
April 2 .... A. House-Martin. B. Wheatear. Chiffchaff. Willow-Warbler. Sand-Martin.	Barometer 30·1 in. Rise in temperature. Light south-west winds, with mist and fog; generally overcast.
April 3 .... A. House-Martin. B. Wheatear. Sand-Martin.	Barometer nearly steady over the Iberian Peninsula and France, but falling slightly over our Islands, due to a depression with its centre over the Shetland Isles. Temperature about the same. Strong north-west winds over our Islands. Weather dull, with some rain.
April 4 .... A. House-Martin. B. Wheatear. Sand-Martin. Common Sandpiper. C. Whinchat. Tree-Pipit.	Barometer: slight rise in the rear of the depression which had travelled south-east across the North Sea. Temperature fallen. Strong north-west winds. Weather rough, rain- and hail-storms.
April 5 .... B. Wheatear. Sand-Martin.	Barometer risen, over 30 in. over the whole of the western half of our area, due to the approach of a large high-pressure system from the Atlantic. Temperature fallen to about 40° F. over our area. Strong north winds. Overcast and showery.
April 6 .... A. Ring-Ouzel. House-Martin. B. Wheatear. C. Tree-Pipit. D. Wryneck.	Barometer high, 30·4 in. Temperature still low, about 40° F. Strong north-east winds. Bright over the Bay of Biscay and adjacent coasts, but cloudy and showery elsewhere.

April 7 .... B. Wheatear. Swallow. Common Sandpiper. C. Cuckoo.	Barometer steady. Slight rise in temperature; but nowhere in our area above 45° F. Moderate to strong north-east winds. Weather fine.
April 8 .... B. Whitethroat. C. Yellow Wagtail. D. Wryneck.	Barometer falling very slightly. Rise in temperature over the Bay of Biscay and the north of Spain and France, but a fall over central England. Strong north winds. Weather generally fine, but overcast on the north coast of Spain and misty in our south-east counties.
April 9	Barometer falling slightly and very irregularly. Temperature generally under 45° F. Moderate northerly winds. Fine generally, but with some fog along the north coast of Spain.
April 10 .... A. Ring-Ouzel. B. Wheatear. Whitethroat. Blackcap. Chiffchaff. Willow-Warbler. C. Whinchat. D. Wryneck.	Barometer falling very slightly. Temperature generally about 45° F. Light northerly airs. Fine over the Iberian Peninsula and the French coast of the Bay of Biscay. Misty and overcast elsewhere.
April 11 .... B. Wheatear. Willow-Warbler. C. Tree-Pipit. Cuckoo. D. Redstart.	Barometer 29·9 in. Temperature low. Strong north-westerly winds. Weather overcast.
April 12 .... A. Ring-Ouzel. B. Wheatear. Willow-Warbler. C. Yellow Wagtail. Tree-Pipit.	Barometer about 30 in. Temperature still low. Winds moderate, north and north-east. Overcast and dull generally, but fine over the western part of the English Channel and adjacent coasts.

April 13 .... A. Ring-Ouzel. B. Wheatear. Willow-Warbler. Sand-Martin. C. Tree-Pipit.	Conditions the same as on the previous day, but with more mist over the western part of the English Channel.
April 14 .... B. Sand-Martin.	Barometer risen, 30·3 in., due to an area of high pressure all over Northern Europe. Temperature colder, due to moderate and strong north-east winds. Rain at Corunna and at Portland Bill. Generally overcast and misty.
April 15 .... A. Ring-Ouzel. B. Wheatear. Willow-Warbler. Swallow.	Conditions the same as on the previous day.
April 16 .... A. House-Martin. B. Wheatear. Whitethroat. Willow-Warbler. Sedge-Warbler. C. Tree-Pipit. Yellow Wagtail.	Barometer, temperature, and winds the same practically no change. Bright cold weather over the British Isles. Unsettled and rainy over the Iberian Peninsula.
April 17 .... A. House-Martin. B. Wheatear. Willow-Warbler. Whitethroat. C. Whinchat.	Anticyclonic conditions continuing. Fog at Corunna. Fine elsewhere over our area.
April 18 .... A. Ring-Ouzel. House-Martin. B. Whitethroat. Willow-Warbler. Blackcap. Swallow. Sand-Martin.	Barometer falling slightly. Winds strong, from north and north-east. Temperature warmer. Fog along the north coast of Spain. Fine over Brittany, but unsettled and overcast with rain in many parts of our Islands.

April 19 B. Willow-Warbler. Swallow. Common Sandpiper.	Barometer about 29·9 in. over our area. Winds strong from the north. Temperature 50° F. along the north coast of Spain; about 40° F. over Western France, the Bay of Biscay, the English Channel, and our Islands. Overcast generally, with hail- and sleet-squalls passing over our Islands.
April 20 A. House-Martin. Land-Rail. B. Whitethroat. Willow-Warbler. Sedge-Warbler. Sand-Martin. Common Sandpiper. C. Whinchat. D. Ring-Ouzel. Nightingale.	Wintry conditions continuing over nearly the whole of our area. The cold spell now including all except the extreme west of the Iberian Peninsula.
April 21 B. Wheatear. Willow-Warbler. Common Sandpiper. C. Tree-Pipit. D. Ring-Ouzel.	General wintry conditions the same; the wind backed slightly round to the north-west. Overcast generally, but with no fog or mist, and fine and bright, though very cold, over the north of Spain.
April 22 B. Wheatear. Chiffchaff. Willow-Warbler. Swallow. C. Tree-Pipit. Cuckoo. D. Ring-Ouzel. Nightingale.	Barometer 29·7 in., falling, due to a depression with its centre over England, round which winds of moderate intensity circulate. Temperature slightly warmer, but everywhere under 50° F. Fine generally over the Iberian Peninsula and the Bay of Biscay. Cloudy, rainy, and misty over the English Channel and the adjacent shores, with rain or snow later in the day.

April 23 .... B. Wheatear. Chiffchaff. Willow-Warbler. Swallow. C. Yellow Wagtail. Cuckoo. D. Ring-Ouzel.	Barometer: a broad belt of low pressure covering the whole of our area. Temperature low. Winds moderate from the south and south-west, over the Iberian Peninsula, France, and the Bay of Biscay, but very cold and from the north over our Islands and the coasts of the English Channel. Overcast generally, with rain in the south of England and snow or hail in the northern parts of our Islands.
April 24 .... B. Wheatear. Willow-Warbler. Swallow. Sand-Martin. C. Cuckoo. D. Redstart. Ring-Ouzel.	Barometer: a large steep depression with its centre, 29·3 in., situated about the Straits of Dover. Temperature very low, about 32° F. or under, over our Islands, and only 37° F. over the western part of Britanny; about 48° F. at Corunna and 52° F. at Biarritz. Strong winds circulating cyclonically round the above-mentioned centre. Weather fine over the north coast of Spain and Britanny and along our southern shores, but with snow and hail-storms elsewhere.
April 25 .... B. Wheatear. Willow-Warbler. Sedge-Warbler. Swallow. C. Tree-Pipit. Yellow Wagtail. D. Ring-Ouzel. Redstart.	The wintry conditions of the previous day culminated in a heavy fall of snow, extending southwards beyond the Isle of Wight. In the morning strong northerly winds of wintry severity swept over the whole of our area, but during the day they became less severe and moderate in force, having backed more to the westward.
April 26 .... B. Wheatear. Blackcap. Willow-Warbler. Swallow. Common Sandpiper. C. Lesser Whitethroat. Grasshopper-Warbler. Tree-Pipit. Yellow Wagtail. D. Ring-Ouzel. Nightingale. Redstart.	Barometer: minimum 29·4 in. over East Anglia. Temperature distinctly warmer, but still under 40° F. over nearly the whole of the British Islands; 50° F. along the north coast of Spain. Moderate or strong westerly winds over North Spain, West France, the Bay of Biscay, the English Channel, and adjacent coasts. Strong east winds over the northern half of England and over Scotland. Weather misty at Corunna, but improving generally, especially over the Bay of Biscay, France, the English Channel, and Southern England.

April 27 . . . . A. House-Martin. B. Wheatear. Whitethroat. Blackcap. Chiffchaff. Willow-Warbler. Sedge-Warbler. Swallow. Common Sandpiper. C. Whinchat. Lesser Whitethroat. Grasshopper-Warbler. Tree-Pipit. Cuckoo. Turtle-Dove. D. Ring-Ouzel. Redstart. Nightingale. Wryneck.	Barometer: the depression situated over East Anglia had filled up, but a fresh depression was approaching the west coast of Ireland from the Atlantic, causing strong southerly winds over the Iberian Peninsula, Bay of Biscay, and western half of the English Channel, as well as along the French shore. Little or no wind along our south coast to the east of the Isle of Wight. Temperature decidedly warmer in the south; 60° F. along the north coast of Spain; 50° F. at Brest and the Scilly Isles; 45° F. along our southern shores. Generally overcast over our area.
April 28 . . . . A. House-Martin. B. Wheatear. Whitethroat. Blackcap. Chiffchaff. Willow-Warbler. Sedge-Warbler. Swallow. Sand-Martin. Swift. Common Sandpiper. C. Whinchat. Lesser Whitethroat. Grasshopper-Warbler. Cuckoo. Turtle-Dove. D. Redstart. Nightingale. Wryneck.	Barometer 29·7 in.; a small secondary depression over the English Channel moving eastwards, otherwise practically no change. Temperature about the same as on the previous day. Winds southerly over Spain, Western France, and the Bay of Biscay, easterly over the English Channel and adjacent shores. Weather dull, rainy and misty over our Islands and over Brittany.

April 29 .... A. House-Martin. Land-Rail. B. Wheatear. Whitethroat. Blackcap. Chiffchaff. Willow-Warbler. Wood-Warbler. Sedge-Warbler. Pied Flycatcher. Swallow. Sand-Martin. Swift. Common Sandpiper. C. Whinchat. Lesser Whitethroat. Garden-Warbler. Grasshopper-Warbler. Tree-Pipit. Yellow Wagtail. Nightjar. Cuckoo. D. Redstart. Nightingale. Wryneck.	Barometer 29·9 in., rising slightly. Temperature rising generally, with south-west winds blowing over both sides of the English Channel. Weather overcast, dull, rainy, and misty, especially over the western half of the English Channel and adjacent coasts.
April 30 .... A. House-Martin. Land-Rail. B. Wheatear. Whitethroat. Blackcap. Chiffchaff. Willow-Warbler. Wood-Warbler. Sedge-Warbler. Pied Flycatcher. Swallow. Sand-Martin. Swift.	Barometer about 30·1 in. Temperature 50° F. Winds moderate or strong from the south. Weather fine over the north of Spain. Fog, rain, and mist over the English Channel and adjacent coasts.

April 30 (*con.*).
C. Grasshopper-Warbler.
Tree-Pipit.
Spotted Flycatcher.
Cuckoo.
Nightjar.
D. Redstart.
Wryneck.

The month of April was, on the whole, very cold; during the greater part the weather was bright, but during the last week or ten days it became wild, unsettled, and wintry, especially between the 21st and 26th.

May 1 . . . .
A. House-Martin.
B. Wheatear.
Whitethroat.
Blackcap.
Willow-Warbler.
Wood-Warbler.
Sedge-Warbler.
Pied Flycatcher.
Swallow.
Swift.
Common Sandpiper.
C. Whinchat.
Tree-Pipit.
Spotted Flycatcher.
Cuckoo.
Turtle-Dove.
D. Redstart.
Nightingale.
Reed-Warbler.
Wryneck.

Barometer 30 in., steady. Much warmer. A beautiful summer-like day with light easterly airs. Some mist in the south-east of England and East Anglia. Clear blue skies elsewhere.

May 2 . . . .
A. House-Martin.
Land-Rail.
B. Wheatear.
Whitethroat.
Willow-Warbler.
Wood-Warbler.
Sedge-Warbler.
Swallow.
Swift.

The same as on the previous day, but with little or no wind, and some mist in the eastern half of the English Channel.

May 2 (*con.*). C. Tree-Pipit. Spotted Fly-catcher. Cuckoo. Turtle-Dove.	
May 3 . . . . A. House-Martin. Land-Rail. B. Wheatear. Whitethroat. Willow-Warbler. Wood-Warbler. Sedge-Warbler. C. Garden-Warbler. Grasshopper-Warbler. Tree-Pipit. Spotted Fly-catcher. Nightjar. D. Nightingale. Reed-Warbler.	Barometer fallen very slightly owing to a shallow depression over our Islands. Temperature over 50° F. Winds moderate or strong, generally from some westerly point over the Bay of Biscay, Western France, the English Channel, and our southern shores, but easterly over Kent, the greater part of England and the North Sea. Weather fine along the north coast of Spain; overcast, rainy, and misty over Western France, the English Channel, and our south coast.
May 4 . . . . A. House-Martin. Land-Rail. B. Wheatear. Whitethroat. Blackcap. Willow-Warbler. Wood-Warbler. Sedge-Warbler. C. Whinchat. Garden-Warbler. Yellow Wagtail. Red-backed Shrike. Spotted Fly-catcher. Nightjar. Turtle-Dove. D. Redstart. Reed-Warbler.	Barometer fallen; due to a depression travelling in from the Atlantic. Temperature about th same. Winds mostly strong from the south. Weather dull, with rain in the Iberian Peninsula and much fog and mist along our southern shores.

May 5 .... A. Land-Rail. B. Wheatear. Whitethroat. Blackcap. Willow-Warbler. Sedge-Warbler. C. Whinchat. Garden-Warbler. Lesser Whitethroat. Tree-Pipit. Yellow Wagtail. Red-backed Shrike. Spotted Flycatcher. Turtle-Dove. D. Redstart. Reed-Warbler.	The depression had travelled slowly eastwards, its lowest readings being 29·2 in. over Ireland. Rise in temperature. Winds strong from the south. Weather dull, rainy, and overcast.
May 6 .... B. Wheatear. Whitethroat. Blackcap. Willow-Warbler. Sedge-Warbler. Swallow. C. Whinchat. Garden-Warbler. Lesser Whitethroat. Tree-Pipit. Yellow Wagtail. Red-backed Shrike. Spotted Flycatcher. Turtle-Dove. D. Redstart. Reed-Warbler.	Barometer: depression travelling slowly towards the north-east, with the centre of depression to the west of Scotland. Temperature warm. Winds had veered; generally westerly. Overcast over our area, with much rain, fog, and mist.

May 7 .... A. House-Martin. B. Whitethroat. Blackcap. Willow-Warbler. Wood-Warbler. Sedge-Warbler. Sand-Martin. C. Whinchat. Garden-Warbler. Lesser Whitethroat. Yellow Wagtail. Spotted Flycatcher. Nightjar. D. Reed-Warbler.	Barometer risen, above 30·2 in., over the northern part of the Spanish Peninsula. Temperature 60° F. along the north of Spain, about 50° F. over the English Channel and adjacent coasts. Moderate south-west winds. Weather fair over the greater part of our area, but foggy over East Anglia and the neighbouring part of the North Sea.
May 8 .... A. House-Martin. B. Wheatear. Whitethroat. Blackcap. Willow-Warbler. Sedge-Warbler. Swallow. Swift. C. Whinchat. Garden-Warbler. Lesser Whitethroat. Yellow Wagtail. Spotted Flycatcher. Turtle-Dove. D. Reed-Warbler.	Barometer fallen generally to just below 30 in. Temperature about the same. Winds strong, from the south. Fog along the shores of the Bay of Biscay and the English Channel. Overcast and rainy over our southern counties.
May 9 .... A. House-Martin. Land-Rail. B. Wheatear. Whitethroat. Blackcap. Willow-Warbler. Chiffchaff.	Barometer steady. Warmer: light south-west winds. Skies clearer generally, but still overcast with mist over Brittany and the western half of the English Channel.

May 9 (*con.*). Sedge-Warbler. Swallow. C. Whinchat. Lesser Whitethroat. Garden-Warbler. Tree-Pipit. Spotted Flycatcher. Nightjar. D. Redstart. Nightingale. Reed-Warbler. Wryneck.	
May 10 .... B. Wheatear. Whitethroat. Willow-Warbler. Sedge-Warbler. C. Whinchat. Garden-Warbler. Lesser Whitethroat. Spotted Flycatcher. D. Wryneck.	Barometer just under 30 in., and general conditions similar to those of the preceding day.
May 11 .... A. House-Martin. B. Wheatear. Whitethroat. Willow-Warbler. Wood-Warbler. Sand-Martin. Swift. C. Whinchat. Garden-Warbler. Tree-Pipit. Spotted Flycatcher. Nightjar. Turtle-Dove. D. Nightingale	Barometer practically steady. Warm, with light south or south-west airs. Overcast and misty over the shores of the Bay of Biscay and the French side of the English Channel. Fine elsewhere.

May 12 .... B. Willow-Warbler. Whitethroat. C. Nightjar.	Barometer: shallow depression 29·8 in. over East Anglia, Holland, and the North Sea. Temperature remaining about 50° F. Light westerly winds; fine generally.
May 13 .... A. House-Martin. B. Willow-Warbler. Swallow. Sand-Martin. C. Red-backed Shrike.	Conditions similar to those of the previous day, but close and thundery over northern and central England.
May 14 .... B. Willow-Warbler. Sand-Martin. C. Tree-Pipit. Red-backed Shrike. Nightjar. Turtle-Dove.	Barometer fallen, due to the approach of a cyclonic disturbance, under 29·2 in., off the south-west coast of Ireland. Temperature generally over 50° F. Strong south or south-west winds, overcast generally, with a good deal of rain and mist.
May 15 .... B. Willow-Warbler. Sedge-Warbler. C. Spotted Fly-catcher. Red-backed Shrike. Turtle-Dove.	Barometer with the centre of depression, 29·4 in., over Cornwall. Temperature generally between 50° F. and 60° F. Winds strong, circulating cyclonically round above-mentioned depression. Weather overcast, dull and rainy.
May 16 .... B. Willow-Warbler. Sedge-Warbler. C. Spotted Fly-catcher.	Barometer rising: above 30·4 in. An anticyclone over the north of Spain and the Bay of Biscay. Temperature over 50° F. Winds generally westerly, light or moderate. Overcast or foggy over the Bay of Biscay and the adjacent coasts as well as over the western half of the English Channel on the French side, but fine on our southern coast. Cloudy and overcast over the North Sea, East Anglia, and the opposite coast. Unsettled, rainy and squally in the west and north of these Islands.

May 17 .... A. House-Martin. B. Willow-Warbler. Swallow. C. Spotted Fly-catcher. Turtle-Dove.	Barometer anticyclonic, 30·5 in., over the Bay of Biscay. Warm with light south-west winds and much fog and mist over the Bay, the western half of the English Channel and adjacent coasts, but fine in the eastern half of the English Channel, the Straits of Dover, and lower portion of the North Sea.
May 18 .... A. House-Martin. B. Willow-Warbler. Swallow. C. Garden-Warbler. Nightjar. D. Reed-Warbler.	Barometer: a huge anticyclone with maximum 29·6 in. over the Bay of Biscay. Temperature about 50° F. Light south-west winds. Much fog and mist on our west and south coasts and at Corunna, as well as over France, Belgium, Holland, the North Sea, and East Anglia, but fine over these Islands generally.
May 19 .... A. House-Martin. B. Willow-Warbler. Whitethroat. Sand-Martin. Swift. C. Whinchat. Red-backed Shrike.	Barometer falling slightly. Temperature cooler. Calm or variable light winds, fog and mist along our western and southern coasts, as well as France and the north of Spain, with rain, thunder, and lightning at Corunna.
May 20 .... B. Whitethroat. Sand-Martin. C. Whinchat. Turtle-Dove.	Barometer falling slightly. Temperature between 50° F. and 60° F. Light or moderate north-east winds. Fine generally.
May 21 .... B. Swallow. Sand-Martin.	Barometer below 30 in. over the British Isles. Temperature generally between 50° F. and 60° F., but below 50° F. in Ireland. Winds light, from the west and north-west over the Bay of Biscay, west of France, and the south and west of our Islands, but south-east over the east of England and the North Sea. Fair generally, but foggy along the north coast of Spain and misty over Kent and Sussex.

May 22 .... B. Sand-Martin.	Barometric pressures very irregular: anticyclonic over North-west Spain, 30·2 in.; cyclonic, under 29·9 in., over the English Channel and our Islands. Temperature about 50° F. from the north of Spain to the south of our Islands and East Anglia, but under 50° F. over the rest of our Islands as well as in Belgium. Winds west, strong. Weather unsettled.
May 23 .... B. Blackcap. Sand-Martin.	Barometer rising slightly, generally about 30 in. over our Islands. Temperature generally above 50° F., but cold in Central France. Winds moderate, moving anticyclonically over the Bay of Biscay and the English Channel. Weather fine over the Spanish Peninsula and along our southern shores, but overcast and rainy, generally with mist, in Brittany.
May 24 .... B. Wheatear. Whitethroat. Sedge-Warbler. C. Garden-Warbler. Spotted Flycatcher.	Barometer mainly anticyclonic over the greater part of our area, but unsteady and falling, due to a depression in the Icelandic area. Temperature about 50° F. generally, but under 40° F. in Central France. Winds slight, west or south-west. Fine on the north coast of Spain, but misty and foggy in the English Channel and on the adjacent coasts.
May 25 .... B. Sedge-Warbler. Swallow. C. Whinchat. Spotted Flycatcher. Red-backed Shrike. Turtle-Dove.	Barometer: the Icelandic depression had influenced the pressure over the whole of our Islands and the neighbouring part of the Continent. The Iberian Peninsula under an anticyclonic system of small intensity. Temperature generally between 50° F. and 60° F. Light westerly winds. Overcast and rainy over our area generally, with fog on the north coast of Spain.
May 26 .... A. House-Martin. B. Whitethroat.	Barometer risen, anticyclonic over Bay, 30·4 in. Warmer temperature generally, above 55° F. Winds light, westerly, anticyclonic. Overcast generally, with mist along the southern shores of the English Channel.

May 27	Barometer anticyclonic, with maximum 30·5 in. over Wales. Warm; temperature generally about 60° F. Winds slight, circulating anticyclonically round the Welsh centre. Weather fine.
May 28	Fine conditions generally. Light north-east winds over nearly the whole of our area.
May 29	Anticyclonic conditions continuing with fine bright weather generally.
May 30	Barometer falling, about 30 in. over the greater part of our area. Shallow depression over the Spanish Peninsula. Temperature about 50° F. Light east or north-east airs with much fog and mist over the Bay of Biscay, the English Channel and on the adjacent coasts.
May 31	Barometer inclined to fall slightly. Warm, close, and misty, or foggy generally. Calm or light easterly airs.

DETAILS OF THE CHIEF MOVEMENTS OBSERVED AT THE LIGHTS DURING THE SPRING OF 1908.

For some not very obvious reason both the records and the wings received from the lighthouses and lightships (with the exception of St. Catherine's) were very few during the spring of 1908. In going through the following list it should be borne in mind that records from the lights are almost entirely dependent on the age of the moon and local weather conditions, and consequently negative evidence from such a source is of no value at all, while, on the other hand, positive evidence is practically conclusive proof that the particular species was on the move.

March 18.—Full Moon.

March 25.—Last quarter of Moon.

St. Catherine's, Isle of Wight.

A few Song-Thrushes, Starlings, Robins, and Wheatears, with hundreds of Chiffchaffs, struck the light between 12 P.M. and 3 A.M. Wind N.E.

March 26–27.

St. Catherine's, Isle of Wight.

A few Starlings, Redwings, and Blackbirds, 11 P.M. till 4 A.M. Wind N.N.W.

March 27–30.

St. Catherine's, Isle of Wight.

A few Chiffchaffs. Wind S.S.W. on the 28th ; W. to N.N.W. on the 30th.

The night of the 28th was clear and no birds struck the light, but many Wheatears were seen in the neighbourhood of St. Catherine's on the morning of the 29th.

March 30–31.

St. Catherine's, Isle of Wight.

A few Wheatears.

April 1.—New Moon.

April 2.

Dungeness, Kent.

A few Willow-Warblers struck the light at 1 A.M.; large numbers of Gulls observed at 5 P.M. Wind westerly.

St. Catherine's, Isle of Wight.

A few Starlings and Chiffchaffs and large numbers of Wheatears observed between 12 P.M. and 4 A.M. Wind N.N.W.

April 3–4.

St. Catherine's, Isle of Wight.

A few Wheatears, Chiffchaffs, and Starlings, 10.30 P.M. to 1.30 A.M. Wind W.

April 8.—First quarter of Moon.

April 10.

St. Catherine's, Isle of Wight.

The following species were noted in small numbers—Song-Thrush, Wheatear, Blackcap, Chiffchaff, Willow-Warbler, Sky-Lark, Starling—between 12 P.M. and 4 A.M. Wind N.E.

April 11–12.

St. Catherine's, Isle of Wight.

A very large migration lasting throughout the night. Chiffchaffs and Willow-Warblers were most numerous; but Starlings, Wheatears, Blackcaps, and Wrynecks were well represented. Wind N.W., shifting to N.E. at 1 A.M.

Bardsey, Carnarvon.

Chiffchaffs and Blackbirds struck the light; other species were seen, probably Wheatears, but no Starlings. Migration began at 3 A.M. Wind S.W., veering at midnight to N.

April 16.—Full Moon.

April 22–23.

St. Catherine's, Isle of Wight.

A few Wheatears, Chiffchaffs, and Willow-Warblers, from 10.30 P.M. to 3.30 A.M. Wind N.N.W.

Dungeness, Kent.

Several Song-Thrushes, Ring-Ouzels, and Redshanks appeared about midnight. Wind S.W.

April 23–24.—Last quarter of Moon.

St. Catherine's, Isle of Wight.

Large numbers of Chiffchaffs and Willow-Warblers, and a few Robins, with single examples of Goldcrest and Wheatear, were noted in the early part of the night. Wind N.W.

April 24–25.

St. Catherine's, Isle of Wight.

A few Wheatears, Willow-Warblers, and a single Redstart; the first-named at 11 P.M., the remainder between 4 and 5 A.M. Wind W., veering to S.E., with snow.

April 25.

Hanois, Channel Islands.

A Song-Thrush and a Wheatear struck the light at 9 P.M. Wind W.

April 26–27.

St. Catherine's, Isle of Wight.

Large numbers of Redstarts and a few Willow-Warblers, as well as a Common Sandpiper, between 11 P.M. and 3.30 A.M. Wind W. to S.E.

Hanois, Channel Islands.

Garden-Warbler and Ring-Ouzel at 11 P.M.; Wheatear, Wryneck, and Willow-Warbler about 3 A.M. Wind S.W., becoming calm in the morning.

April 27–28.

St. Catherine's, Isle of Wight.

Hundreds of Swallows and Sand-Martins appeared round the light during the earlier part of the night. These disappeared when the fog-horn started at 10.30 P.M.

A vast immigration followed during the early hours of the 28th, when the following species occurred:—Wheatear, Redstart, Nightingale, Whitethroat, Blackcap, Willow-Warbler, Sedge-Warbler, Grasshopper-Warbler, Blue-headed Wagtail, Wryneck, Cuckoo, and Turtle-Dove. Wind E.

Hartland Point, N. Devon.

A few Swifts seen. Wind S.S.W.

Hanois, Channel Islands.

One Willow-Warbler. One Wryneck killed. Calm.

April 28–29.

St. Catherine's, Isle of Wight.

A great immigration from 10 P.M. to 2.30 A.M., including the following species:—Wheatear, Whinchat, Redstart, Nightingale, Whitethroat, Blackcap, Garden-Warbler, Willow-Warbler, Chiffchaff, Sedge-Warbler, Grasshopper-Warbler, Wryneck. Wind W.

Mucking, Essex.

A few Redstarts and Willow-Warblers about 1 A.M. Calm.

Bardsey, Carnarvon.

Many Wheatears and a few Common Sandpipers between 11 P.M. and midnight. Wind S.W.

Hartland Point, N. Devon.

Willow-Warblers and Swifts seen passing all day on the 29th. Wind E.N.E.

April 29–30.

St. Catherine's, Isle of Wight.

A very large migration of Wheatears, Redstarts, and Willow-Warblers, with a few of the following species:—Whitethroat, Blackcap, Garden-Warbler, Chiffchaff, Sedge-Warbler, Grasshopper-Warbler, Tree-Pipit, White Wagtail, Pied Flycatcher, Sand-Martin, Wryneck. The birds were arriving during the whole night from 11.30 P.M. Wind S.S.E.

Mucking, Essex.

A few Willow-Warblers seen and four killed. Calm.

April 30–May 1.—New Moon.

St. Catherine's, Isle of Wight.

The night was only cloudy for a short time. Many Redstarts were seen, and a few Whitethroats, Willow-Warblers, and Sedge-Warblers, as well as one Linnet, struck the light. With the exception of the Linnet, they all struck during the early hours of the morning. Wind N.W.

Caldy, South Wales.

Many Willow-Warblers struck at 10.30 P.M. Wind S.W.

Hartland Point, North Devon.

A few Swifts seen. Wind S.W.

Whitby, Yorkshire.

One Chiffchaff killed at 3 A.M. Wind W.

May 2–3.

St. Catherine's, Isle of Wight.

The following species struck the light in the early morning, when the weather became overcast:—Whitethroat, Garden-Warbler, Willow-Warbler. Wind E.

Mucking, Essex.

A few Whitethroats and Garden-Warblers about 1.30 A.M. Wind E.

Whitby, Yorkshire.

A Willow-Warbler and a Robin struck the light at 1.30 A.M. Wind W.S.W.

Bardsey, Carnarvon.

A few Wheatears, Whitethroats, Willow-Warblers, Sedge-Warblers, and a Turtle-Dove struck the light at intervals during the cloudy periods of the night. Wind S.E.

Hartland Point, North Devon.

Several Willow-Warblers seen. Wind S.W.

May 3.

Douglas Head, Isle of Man.

A few Wheatears and Willow-Warblers about 11 P.M. Wind W.

May 4–5.

St. Catherine's, Isle of Wight.

A vast immigration, including large numbers of Whitethroats, Garden-Warblers, Willow-Warblers, and Sedge-Warblers, together with a few Wheatears, Whinchats, Redstarts, Blackcaps, Lesser Whitethroats, and Chiffchaffs. A single Land-Rail, a Quail, and two Turtle-Doves were also obtained. The flight lasted throughout the night. Wind W.N.W.

Varne, Kent.

A Garden-Warbler and Yellow Wagtail struck the light. Wind S.W.

May 5–6.

St. Catherine's, Isle of Wight.

Another very large flight lasting all night. Many Whitethroats, Garden-Warblers, and Willow-Warblers. A few Wheatears, Redstarts, Blackcaps, and Sedge-Warblers and Turtle-Doves ; and single individuals of the Tree-Pipit, Yellow Wagtail, and Spotted Flycatcher. Wind S.W.

May 7–8.

St. Catherine's, Isle of Wight.

A few Whitethroats, Garden-Warblers, and Willow-Warblers, 10 P.M. to 3 A.M. Wind W.

May 8–9.—First quarter of Moon.

St. Catherine's, Isle of Wight.

A large immigration of many species, chiefly Whitethroats, together with Wheatears, Blackcaps, Garden-Warblers, Lesser Whitethroats, Willow-Warblers, Sedge-Warblers, and Tree-Pipits, and single individuals of the Chiffchaff, Meadow-Pipit, Spotted Flycatcher, Turtle-Dove, and Quail. The flight lasted all night. Wind W.

May 10–11.

St. Catherine's, Isle of Wight.

A few Wheatears, Whitethroats, and Willow-Warblers passed between 1 and 3 A.M. Wind W.S.W.

May 11–12.

St. Catherine's, Isle of Wight.

A few Whitethroats throughout the night. Wind N.

May 13.

St. Catherine's, Isle of Wight.

A fairly large migration of Whitethroats and Willow-Warblers in the early morning, 2 to 3 A.M. Wind W.S.W.

May 16.—Full Moon.

May 23.—Last quarter of Moon.

St. Catherine's, Isle of Wight.

A single Willow-Warbler at 3 A.M. Wind W.

Bardsey, Carnarvon.

A fairly large flight of the following species was seen between 12 P.M. and 2 A.M.:—Whitethroat, Blackcap, Sedge-Warbler, Spotted Flycatcher. Wind W.S.W.

May 24–25.

St. Catherine's, Isle of Wight.

A few of the following species—Wheatear, Whitethroat, Garden-Warbler, Sedge-Warbler, Spotted Flycatcher, and Turtle-Dove—during the cloudy portions of the night. Wind W.

May 25.

St. Catherine's, Isle of Wight.

A very few Whitethroats, Sedge-Warblers, and Turtle-Doves up to 12 P.M. Wind W.N.W.

May 30.—New Moon.

THE RING-OUZEL.

Turdus torquatus L.

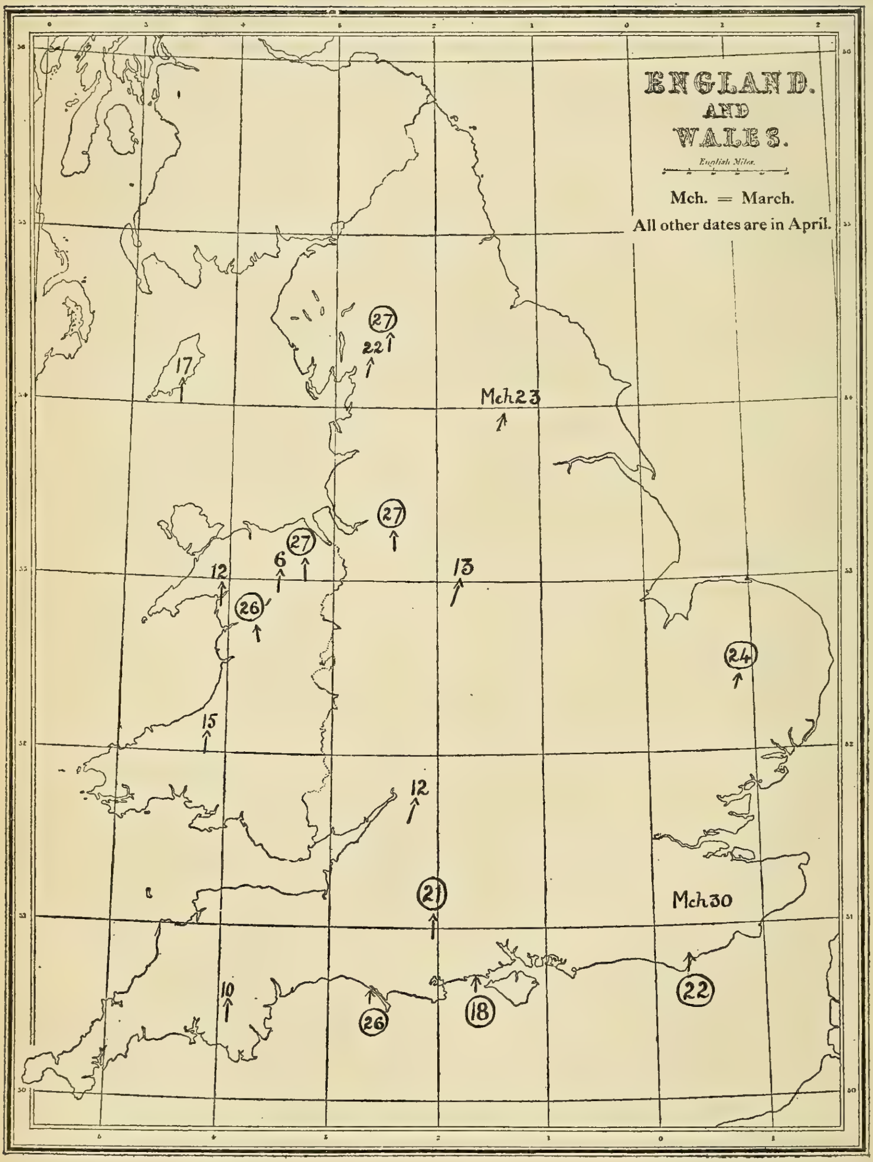
THE records of the arrival of the Ring-Ouzel in the spring of 1908 present the same difficulties encountered in former years, and which we are at present unable to explain. The earliest notes report the birds at their breeding-quarters in Yorkshire between the 23rd and the 27th of March. From that date until the 18th of April, with the exception of a single bird observed in Kent on the 30th of March, the only records were from Devon, Gloucester and Wales. Subsequently a regular migration seems to have set in, as we find the species recorded from Wiltshire on the 21st, from the Kent lights on the 22nd, from Norfolk on the 24th and 25th, and from the Channel Islands on the 25th and 26th, while on the following day numbers were reported from Westmoreland and Cheshire.

Nests with eggs were reported from Merioneth on May the 2nd, and from Westmoreland, Cheshire and Derby between the 7th and 12th.

The records seem to show that this species reaches England in two distinct immigrations. The first, arriving by a westerly route in the latter half of March, often reaches the moors of Yorkshire without being observed further south. The second occurs during the last week of April on the eastern part of the south coast, and makes its way due north, many of the birds passing out of the country through Suffolk and Norfolk.

It is contrary to our custom to refer to the work of previous Reports, as we think it best to avoid comparisons till observations extending over a number of years have been got together. In the present instance, however, we may

RING-OUZEL.


ENGLAND.
AND
WALES.
English Miles.
Mch. = March.
All other dates are in April.
27
22
Mch23
17
27
27
6
12
13
26
24
15
12
21
Mch30
10
26
18
22

make a slight change. With one exception, Derby, the earliest records of this species during the past four years have always come from Yorkshire. Thus :

1905,	in Yorkshire	on the	25th March,	in Devon	on the	3rd April.
1906,	,,	,,	21st March,	,,	,,	29th March.
1907,	,,	,,	21st March,	,,	,,	28th March.
1908,	,,	,,	23rd March,	,,	,,	10th April.

A question, therefore, of considerable importance arises. Does the Ring-Ouzel arrive in Yorkshire without halting further south, or is its apparent absence from Devon due to lack of observations? We should like to draw the attention of our observers in Devon and Cornwall to this point.

CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY OF THE RECORDS.

March	23.	Yorkshire (few, passing).
,,	24.	Yorkshire (decrease).
,,	27.	Yorkshire (few, on breeding-grounds).
,,	30.	Kent.
April	2.	Carnarvon.
,,	4.	Yorkshire.
,,	6.	Yorkshire (increase). Denbigh.
,,	8.	Yorkshire.
,,	10.	Devon (two pairs observed at their breeding-quarters).
,,	11.	Yorkshire (nesting).
,,	12.	Carnarvon (few). Gloucester, Yorkshire.
,,	13.	Derby.
,,	14.	Carnarvon (few).
,,	15.	Cardigan.
,,	17.	Derby, Isle of Man.
,,	18.	Hants.
,,	20.	Carnarvon.
,,	21.	Wilts.
,,	22.	Kent lights. Denbigh, Westmoreland.

April	24 & 25.	Norfolk.
,,	25 & 26.	Channel Island lights.
,,	26.	Dorset, Merioneth.
,,	27.	Westmoreland (full numbers). Cheshire (abundant). Norfolk, Denbigh.
,,	29.	Merioneth.
May	2.	Merioneth (increase). Radnor, Denbigh, Merioneth (nest with one egg).
,,	3.	Radnor (increase). Carmarthen.
,,	7.	Westmoreland (nest with eggs).
,,	9.	Cheshire and Yorkshire (nest with eggs). Lancashire.
,,	12.	Derby (nest with eggs).
,,	16.	Yorkshire (nest with young).

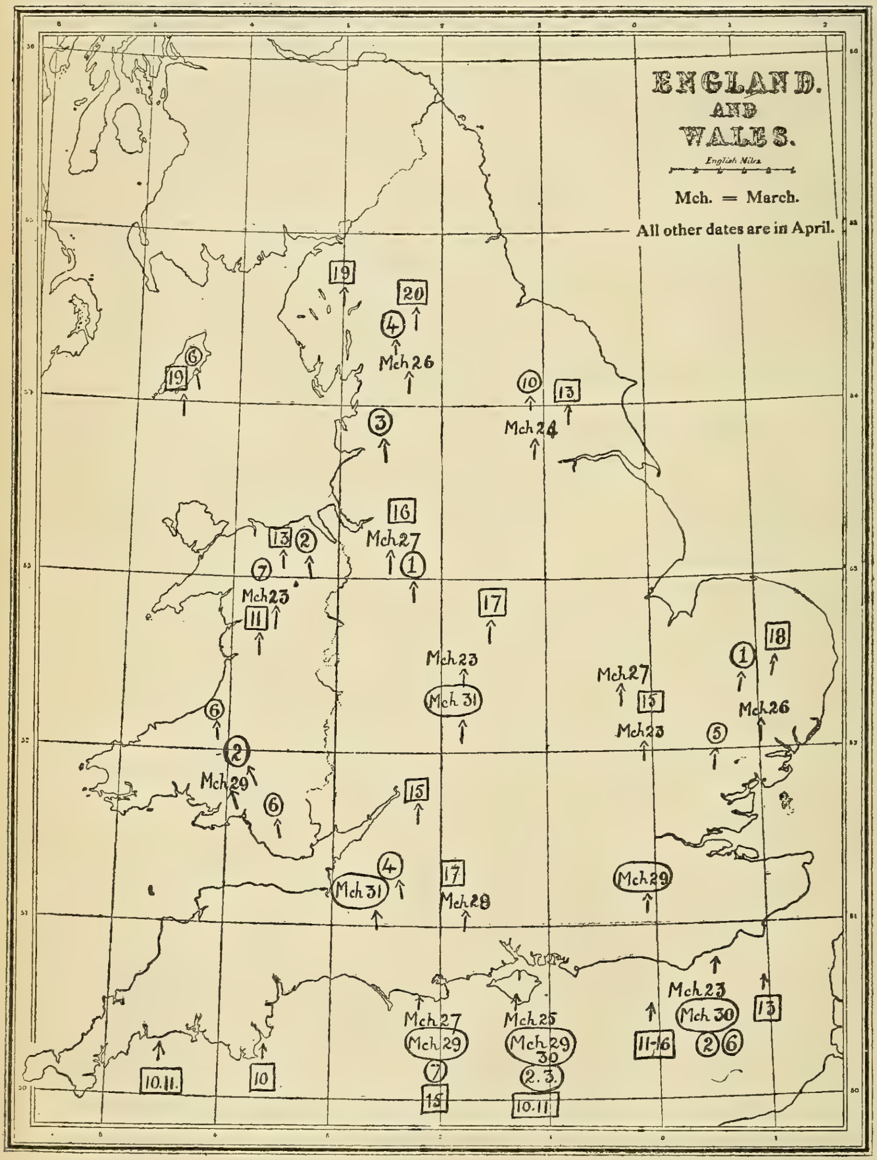
THE WHEATEAR.

Saxicola œnanthe (L.).

A few stragglers of this species appeared simultaneously on the 23rd of March in Kent, Bedford, Staffordshire and Merioneth. Small numbers arrived in Hampshire on the 25th and must have continued their journey northwards, as during the two succeeding days they were recorded from Yorkshire, Cheshire and Westmoreland. The first arrival of Wheatears in large numbers was noted in the Isle of Wight and in Kent on the 29th and 30th, and these birds appear to have remained for a day or so in the southern counties.

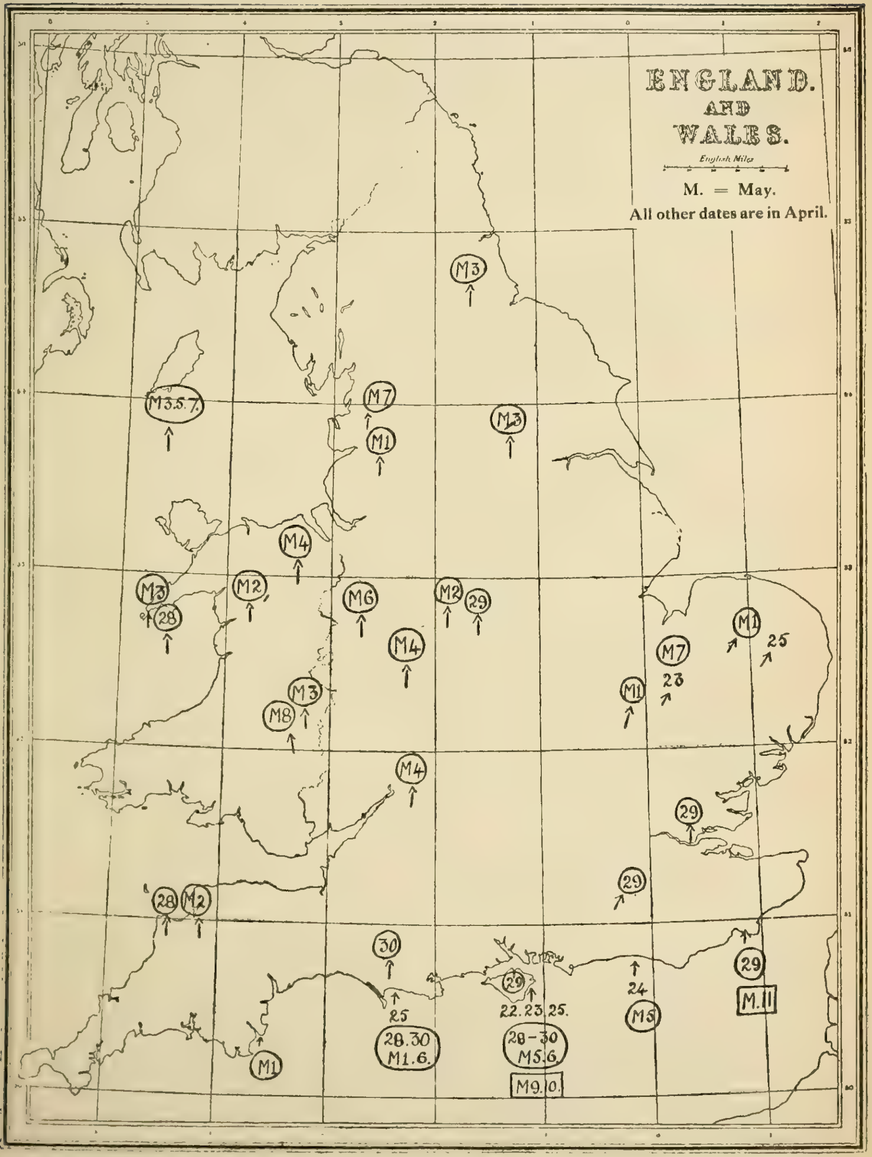
The second wave arrived at the Isle of Wight, Dorset and Kent on the 2nd and 3rd of April. These birds passed onwards, some reaching Yorkshire and Westmoreland by the 4th, whilst others seem to have left the country by the east side, notably some that arrived in Kent on the 6th. During the three following days records were very scanty, but on the 10th a considerable immigration took place in Cornwall and Devon, its eastern wing reaching as far as Hampshire. On the 11th the birds were still arriving in Hampshire and Sussex, but the westernmost records showed a decrease. On the 13th they were still arriving in Kent. We may point out that the Wheatear is one of the species in which the western flank of the migrating column seems always to travel a day or two in advance of the eastern, so that we often receive the Cornish records a day before those from Hampshire; while the latter are slightly in advance of those from Kent. Between the 15th and 16th they were still arriving in the south, whence

WHEATEAR. Map 1.


ENGLAND.
AND
WALES.
English Miles
19
20
4
Mch 26
6
19
10
13
Mch 24
3
16
Mch 27
13
2
1
7
Mch 23
11
17
Mch 23
Mch 31
18
1
Mch 27
15
Mch 26
Mch 23
5
6
2
Mch 29
6
15
4
Mch 31
17
Mch 28
Mch 29
Mch 23
Mch 30
13
Mch 27
Mch 29
7
15
Mch 25
Mch 29
30
2.3.
10.11
11-16
2
6
10.11.
10

Mch. = March.
All other dates are in April.

WHEATEAR. MAP 2.


ENGLAND.
AND
WALES.
English Miles
M. = May.
All other dates are in April.
M3
M3.5.7.
M7
M1
M3
M4
M3
28
M2
M6
M2
29
M1
25
M7
23
M4
M3
M8
M1
M4
29
29
28
M2
30
29
M.11
25
28.30
M1.6.
29
22.23.25.
28–30
M5.6
M9.10.
24
M5
M1

they might be traced through Wales and the western counties to Cumberland and Westmoreland.

Between the 21st and 25th a small immigration arrived in Sussex, Hampshire and Dorset. This body of birds appears to have had a much more easterly trend than usual, as its arrival was followed by a large increase of Wheatears in Cambridge. These birds probably left the country, as no further mention of them was made in subsequent records. A migration was noted on the 25th at the Hanois light, in the Channel Islands, but it does not seem to have reached our shores. This was probably the eastern wing of the same body of birds, but its easterly trend was no doubt sufficient to account for its absence from England.

On the 28th a large immigration took place in the west: it was especially noted in North Devon and Carnarvon, and there was a slight increase in Dorset and Hampshire. On the following day there was a large increase in Hampshire, Surrey and Kent, and on the 30th although this species was still arriving in Dorset and Hampshire, the other counties show a decrease. This was probably due to the scattering of the birds over the country, for, although the evidence was rather scanty, the records became more general, showing that the majority of our resident birds had arrived.

On the 2nd of May Wheatears were again noted in North Devon, and on the following day an increase in numbers was observed in Yorkshire and the Isle of Man. On the 5th and 6th they were still noted from the Isle of Man lights, and were simultaneously arriving in Dorset, Hampshire and Sussex; on the 7th a further increase was recorded in Cambridge and Lancashire.

A further small immigration occurred at St. Catherine's light, Isle of Wight, on the 9th and 10th, and in Kent on the 11th; but after that date no definite movements could be traced, though small parties of birds, probably of the larger race, were noted from various parts of the country. The last stragglers seem to have arrived on the 24th, exactly two months later than the earliest arrivals.

The first nesting-record was from Carmarthen on the 26th of April, and eggs were first reported from Cambridgeshire on the 7th of May, after which date nesting became general.

Very few wings of this species were received during the spring, so that it was difficult to ascertain with which immigrations the larger race arrived. The earliest record of this race was, however, on the 22nd of April; it also occurred on the 27th and 28th, and appeared most numerous between the 2nd and 6th of May. Curiously enough, a wing obtained at the last immigration on the 24th of May appears to have belonged to the smaller race.

CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY OF THE RECORDS.

March 23. Kent (few). Bedford, Staffordshire, Merioneth.
,, 24. Staffordshire (decrease). Yorks.
,, 25. Hants lights.
,, 26. Suffolk, Westmoreland.
,, 27. Yorkshire (few). Dorset, Kent, Cambridge, Northampton, Cheshire.
,, 28. Yorkshire (decrease). Wilts, Essex, Suffolk, Bedford, Renfrew.
,, 29. Hants lights. Dorset, Carmarthen, Surrey.
,, 30. Hants lights. Kent (few). Wilts, Derby.
,, 31. Somerset (few). Hants, Sussex, Staffordshire.
April 1. Somerset, Wilts, Kent and Staffordshire (decrease). Hants and Cheshire (few). Norfolk, Northampton.
,, 2. Hants lights. Kent and Carmarthen (few). Dorset, Denbigh.
,, 3. Hants lights. Hants, Kent and Cheshire (decrease). Devon, Norfolk, Glamorgan, Lancashire.
,, 4. Somerset and Kent (few). Westmoreland (many). Yorkshire.
,, 5. Suffolk (slight increase). Somerset, Norfolk, Carmarthen and Westmoreland (decrease).
,, 6. Kent (many). Glamorgan and Cardigan (few). Suffolk (decrease). Isle of Man.

April 7. Wilts (slight increase). Glamorgan and Cardigan (decrease). Merioneth (few). Denbigh.

,, 8. Merioneth (decrease). Westmoreland.

,, 9. Carmarthen (few). Dorset.

,, 10. Hants lights. Cornwall, Devon, Hants and Yorkshire (slight increase). Norfolk.

,, 11. Hants lights. Sussex and Merioneth (increase). Devon and Dorset (decrease). Yorkshire (mating). Norfolk.

,, 12. Cornwall, Hants and Merioneth (decrease).

,, 13. Kent (increase). Yorks (further slight increase). Denbigh.

,, 14. Merioneth (slight increase). Kent (decrease).

,, 15. Dorset (increase). Merioneth and Denbigh (decrease). Gloucester, Bedford.

,, 16. Sussex (further increase). Cheshire (few). Dorset (decrease).

,, 17. Wilts (further slight increase). Derby, Lancashire.

,, 18. Norfolk and Gloucester (few). Bedford.

,, 19. Cornwall (resident). Gloucester (decrease). Cumberland, Isle of Man.

,, 20. Surrey, Merioneth and Carnarvon (slight increase). Brecon (fairly common). Westmoreland (usual numbers). Isle of Man (decrease). Denbigh.

,, 21. Carnarvon and Denbigh (decrease). Cornwall, Hants.

,, 22. Hants lights. Cornwall and Hants (decrease).

,, 23. Hants lights. Cambridge (many). Merioneth (decrease).

,, 24. Sussex (further increase). Carnarvon (increase). Devon.

,, 25. Hants and Channel Island lights. Dorset and Norfolk (increase). Devon and Carnarvon (decrease). Berks, Essex, Northumberland.

,, 26. Carmarthen (nest with eggs). Dorset, Sussex and Norfolk (decrease). Hants (few). Gloucester, Denbigh.

April 27. Channel Island lights. Cheshire (increase). Hants and Denbigh (decrease). Gloucester (resident). Cumberland.

,, 28. North Devon, Hants and Carnarvon lights. Dorset (increase).

,, 29. Hants lights. Isle of Wight, Kent and Derby (increase). Essex and Surrey (slight increase). Dorset (decrease).

,, 30. Hants lights. Dorset (slight increase). Isle of Wight, Essex, Surrey and Derby (decrease).

May 1. Dorset, Bedford, Norfolk and Lancashire (increase). Kent (decrease). Devon (few).

,, 2. North Devon lights. Derby (increase). Dorset, Norfolk and Lancashire (decrease). Kent (resident and nesting). Merioneth (slight increase). Radnor, Denbigh.

,, 3. Carnarvon and Isle of Man lights. Merioneth and Yorkshire (further slight increase). Radnor (slight increase). Kent (larger race). Denbigh (decrease). Hants, Isle of Man, Durham.

,, 4. Denbigh (slight increase). Bedford (few). Gloucester (several). Staffordshire (usual number). Radnor, Merioneth and Derby (decrease). Isle of Man.

,, 5. Hants and Isle of Man lights. Sussex (few : larger race). Radnor (slight increase). Denbigh and Isle of Man (decrease).

,, 6. Hants lights. Dorset, Derby and Merioneth (increase). Hants, Shropshire.

,, 7. Isle of Man lights. Cambridge and Lancashire (increase). Hants, Radnor, Merioneth, Shropshire and Derby (decrease). Cambridge (nest with eggs).

,, 8. Radnor and Merioneth (slight increase). Dorset and Lancashire (decrease).

May 9. Hants lights. Cornwall (nesting).
„ 10. Hants lights. Derby (increase). Merioneth (decrease). Surrey (nest with eggs). Denbigh, Isle of Man.
„ 11. Kent (increase). Merioneth and Denbigh (slight increase). Radnor (decrease). Suffolk and Yorkshire (nests with eggs). Herts.
„ 12. Radnor (slight increase). Norfolk and Denbigh (decrease). Sussex.
„ 14. Kent and Merioneth (decrease).
„ 15. Gloucester (nest with eggs).
„ 16. Cheshire.
„ 17. Lancashire (increase). Kent (larger race).
„ 18. Shropshire (increase). Lancashire and Radnor (decrease). Wilts (nest with eggs).
„ 19. Radnor (slight increase).
„ 21. Yorkshire (larger race). Radnor (decrease).
„ 23. Suffolk (nest with young).
„ 24. Hants lights.
„ 25. Kent (nest with young).
„ 30. Hants (nest with eggs).

THE WHINCHAT.

Pratincola rubetra (L.).

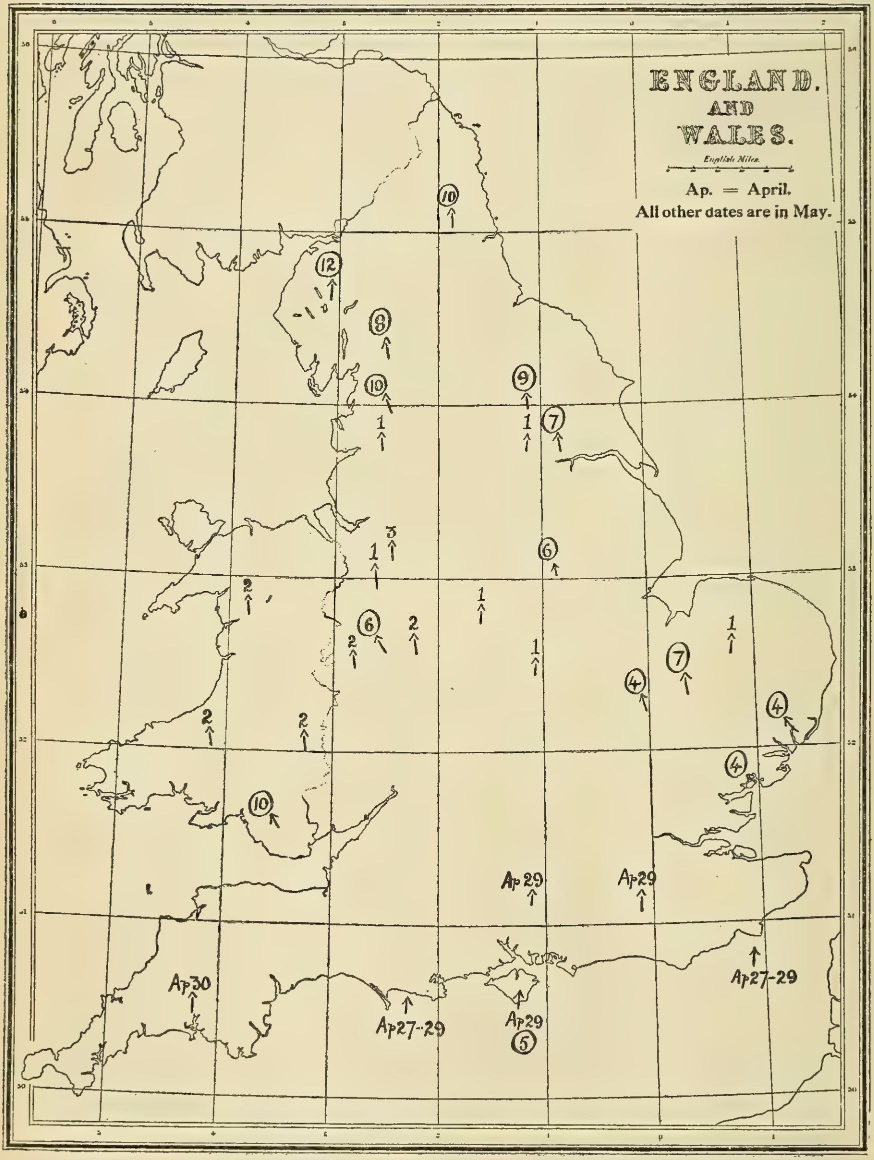
Between the 2nd and 26th of April a few stragglers belonging to this species were noted from various counties, but mostly from Kent. The first real immigration, however, began on the 27th, when Whinchats were observed in Dorset, Hampshire and Kent. On the following day they occurred at the lighthouses in Dorset and Hampshire, and were noted in other southern counties. These birds apparently continued their journey towards the north-west, from whence the majority of the records were received during the following days.

On the 4th of May the main immigration of this species began in the south and east (Hampshire, Suffolk and Norfolk), and by the 6th and 7th an increase was noted in Shropshire, Merioneth, Lancashire and Yorkshire. Many were also recorded from Cambridge on the 7th. These last may have been fresh arrivals, but they most probably formed a part of the birds which had reached the coast a few days earlier ; by the following day they had passed on.

On the 8th Whinchats were recorded for the first time from Westmoreland, on the 9th they had increased in number in Yorkshire ; and on the following day they were recorded from Lancashire and Northumberland.

It was evident that between the 4th and 10th of May considerable numbers were spreading through the country in a north or north-westerly direction. On the 10th a further small immigration was noted from Surrey and on the next

WHINCHAT.


ENGLAND. AND WALES.
English Miles.
Ap. = April.
All other dates are in May.
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6
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Ap 29
Ap29
Ap30
Ap27-29
Ap29
5
Ap27-29

day from Cornwall; between the 12th and 16th there were records showing a steady increase in Cumberland.

A further small arrival seems to have taken place in Kent on the 25th.

A nest with eggs was reported from Westmoreland on the 18th; but nesting must have begun earlier in the south, as young were hatched in Kent by the 28th of May.

CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY OF THE RECORDS.

April 2. Berks.
,, 4. Kent.
,, 8. Yorkshire.
,, 10. Kent.
,, 15. Shropshire.
,, 17. Kent (few). Carnarvon.
,, 20. Kent (few).
,, 23. Wilts.
,, 24. Sussex.
,, 26. Yorkshire.
,, 27. Kent (few). Dorset, Northampton.
,, 28. Dorset, Yorkshire.
,, 29. Hants and Dorset lights. Kent (increase). Oxford, Berks, Surrey.
,, 30. Kent (decrease). Cornwall.
May 1. Yorkshire (few). Hants, Kent, Norfolk, Leicester, Derby, Cheshire, Lancashire.
,, 2. Nortolk, Staffordshire, Shropshire, Radnor, Cardigan, Merioneth.
,, 3. Cheshire (few). Norfolk (decrease). Derby.
,, 4. Bedford, Suffolk and Yorkshire (few). Cheshire (generally distributed). Cornwall, Hants, Norfolk, Gloucester, Glamorgan, Radnor, Denbigh.
,, 5. Hants lights. Shropshire (several males).
,, 6. Shropshire (increase, females). Merioneth, Notts, Lancashire.

May 7. Cambridge (many). Yorkshire (increase). Merioneth (decrease). Hampshire.

,, 8. Cambridge (decrease). Shropshire (full numbers). Cornwall, Westmoreland.

,, 9. Yorkshire (many). Radnor (paired). Hants.

,, 10. Surrey and Lancashire (increase). Yorkshire (decrease). Glamorgan (few). Northumberland.

,, 11. Glamorgan (decrease). Lancashire (increase). Cornwall, Cumberland.

,, 12. Cornwall (decrease). Cumberland (increase). Merioneth (few). Gloucester, Middlesex.

,, 14. Kent.

,, 15. Cumberland (slight increase).

,, 16. Cumberland (increase). Derby, Glamorgan.

,, 18. Westmoreland (nest with eggs).

,, 19. Radnor (few). Cornwall.

,, 25. Kent (increase).

,, 26. Kent (decrease).

,, 28. Kent (nest with young).

THE REDSTART.

Ruticilla phœnicurus (L.).

THE earliest stragglers were recorded from the south-eastern counties on the 11th and 12th of April, and by the 22nd isolated records were received from the Midlands and from as far north as Yorkshire and Cumberland.

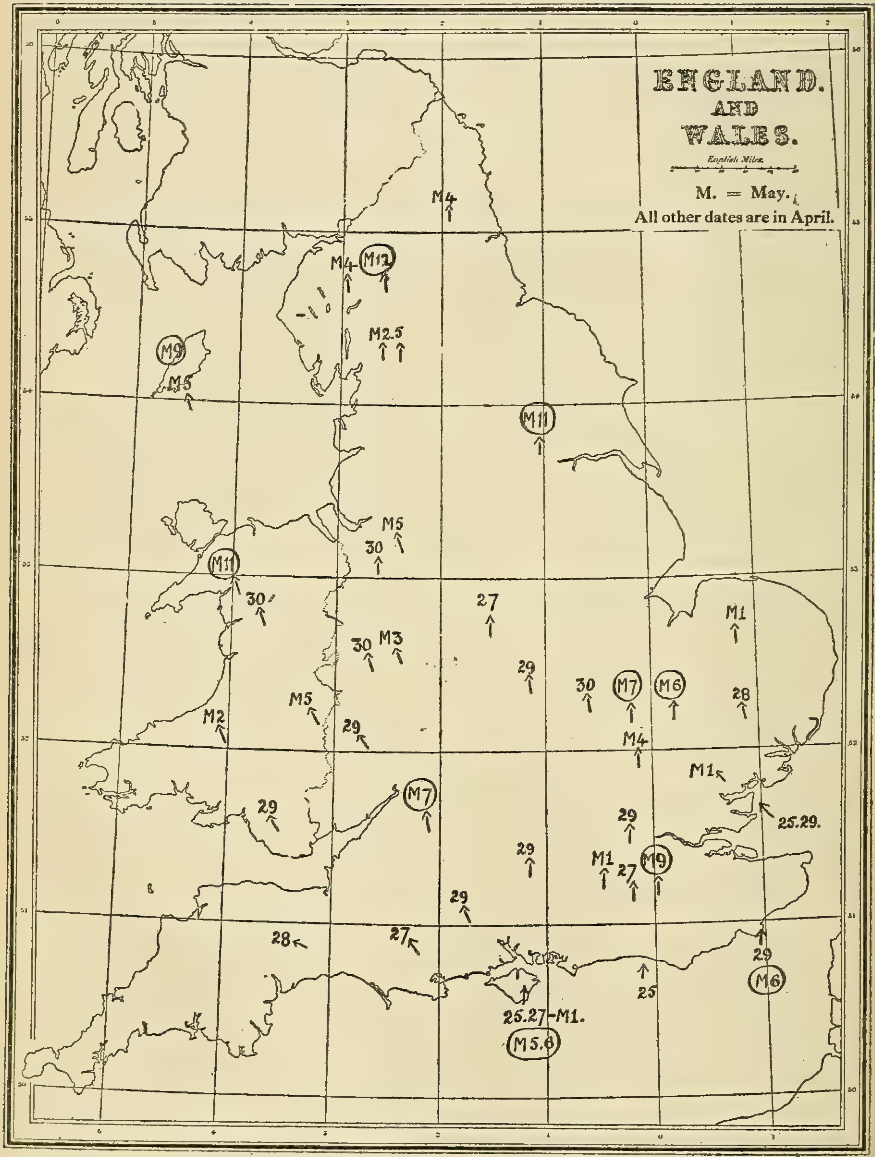
The first immigration of any size began to arrive between the 25th and 27th on the south and south-east coast (Hampshire, Sussex and Essex), and reached its maximum on the 29th, when Redstarts were observed throughout the southern and in some of the western counties. On the 30th of April and the 1st of May the birds continued to arrive, but in smaller numbers, and during the following days further records were received from the west and north.

Between the 4th and 6th there was another immigration along the same lines, and after this the birds seem to have settled down in their usual numbers throughout the country, as no further movements could be traced, though there was some evidence of a further small influx through Sussex on the 9th.

This species appears to have arrived almost entirely on the south-east and east coasts and to have pursued a north-westerly course, the birds spreading out slightly as they moved northwards.

A nest containing one egg was recorded from Shropshire on the 10th of May. On the 7th, 11th and 12th Redstarts were building in Yorkshire and Lancashire, and, by the 26th, young were hatched in Suffolk.

REDSTART.


ENGLAND. AND WALES.
English Miles.
M. = May.
All other dates are in April.
M4
M4
M12
M2.5
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M11
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30
M11
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M3
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M6
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M1
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M7
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25.29.
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M1
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M9
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28
27
29
M6
25
25.27-M1.
M5.6

CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY OF THE RECORDS.

April	11.	Sussex, Surrey.
,,	12.	Worcester (few). Essex, Suffolk.
,,	13.	Derby.
,,	16.	Denbigh.
,,	20.	Hants, Oxford.
,,	22.	Yorkshire, Cumberland.
,,	23.	Wilts, Staffordshire.
,,	24.	Carmarthen, Lancashire.
,,	25.	Hants lights. Sussex, Essex.
,,	27.	Hants lights. Dorset, Surrey, Derby.
,,	28.	Hants lights. Devon, Dorset, Suffolk.
,,	29.	Hants, Kent and Essex lights. Isle of Wight, Kent, Middlesex, Berks, Wilts, Glamorgan, Hereford, Leicester.
,,	30.	Hants lights. Hants, Sussex, Shropshire, Merioneth, Northampton, Cheshire.
May	1.	Hants lights. Surrey, Suffolk and Shropshire (few). Norfolk.
,,	2.	Westmoreland (few). Cardigan, Merioneth.
,,	3.	Shropshire (increase).
,,	4.	Cheshire and Westmoreland (usual numbers). Cambridge, Herts, Bedford, Radnor, Cumberland, Northumberland.
,,	5.	Hants and Isle of Man lights.
,,	6.	Hants and Kent lights. Cambridge (increase). Devon, Dorset.
,,	7.	Cumberland (building). Herts, Bedford, Gloucester.
,,	9.	Isle of Man lights. Surrey (slight increase).
,,	10.	Shropshire (nest with eggs).
,,	11.	Yorkshire (increase). Carnarvon (usual numbers). Lancashire (building).
,,	12.	Cumberland (slight increase). Yorkshire (building).

May 13. Gloucester, Radnor, Merioneth.
„ 14. Suffolk (nest with eggs).
„ 15. Cumberland (increase).
„ 16. Gloucester and Norfolk (building).
„ 17. Cambridge (nest with eggs).
„ 19. Radnor (few).
„ 21. Yorkshire (nest with eggs).
„ 22. Westmoreland (nest with eggs).
„ 26. Radnor (nest with eggs). Suffolk (nest with young).

THE NIGHTINGALE.

Daulias luscinia (L.).

THE first arrival of this species occurred on the south and south-east coasts, between Hampshire and Suffolk.

The earliest records were of single birds from Surrey on the 20th of April, from Wiltshire on the 21st, from Essex and Hampshire on the 22nd, and from Sussex on the 24th.

On the 26th many were reported from Suffolk, one from Hertfordshire, and two or three from Essex, Kent and Northamptonshire, the last-named county showing a slight increase on the following day.

On the 28th and 29th an immigratory movement was noted at St. Catherine's light, Isle of Wight. This was the only lighthouse record.

A further influx on our south-east coast occurred on the 1st of May, as was shown by an increase of numbers in the south-eastern counties ; on the same day many appeared in Bedfordshire.

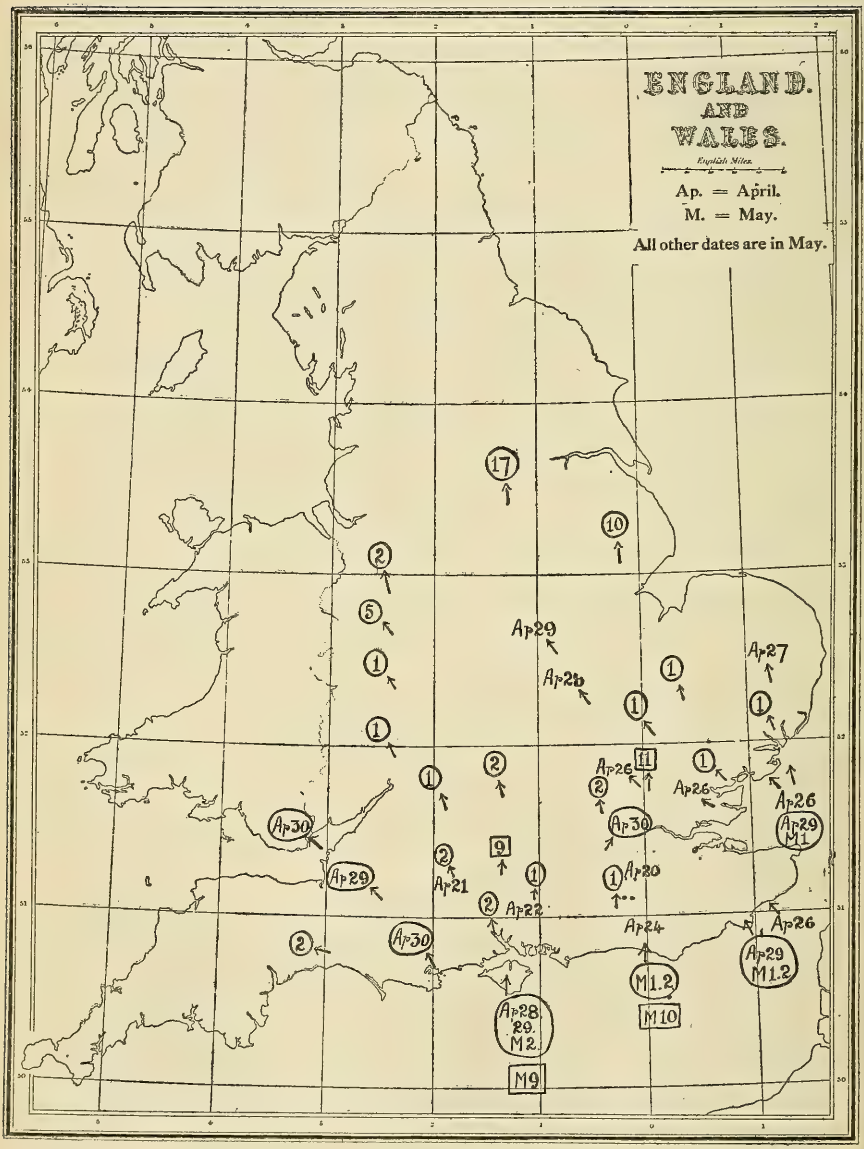
On the following day further arrivals were again reported in the south-east.

The birds then spread to the west and north-west, as on the 2nd of May single individuals were recorded from Devonshire and Cheshire.

On the 5th two were reported at Shrewsbury, and on the 11th two at Bristol. Many were recorded in South Shropshire on the 18th, and one at Exeter on the 22nd.

A further small immigration appears to have arrived on the coast of Hampshire and Sussex on the 9th and 10th of May, causing an increase in the numbers in Berkshire and Hertfordshire on the 9th and 11th ; but its further progress cannot be traced.

NIGHTINGALE.


ENGLAND.
AND
WALES.
English Miles.
Ap. = April.
M. = May.
All other dates are in May.
17
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Ap30
Ap29
Ap21
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Ap22
Ap24
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2
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M2.
M9
M1.2
M10
Ap29
M1.2

A nest ready for eggs was found in Cambridgeshire on the 9th of May, and one with a full clutch on the 16th; one was observed on the 17th in Berkshire, an unfinished one on the 22nd in Hampshire, and one with young birds was found in Suffolk on the 26th.

This species appears to have arrived very late and to have commenced nesting almost immediately.

CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY OF THE RECORDS.

April 20. Surrey.
,, 21. Wilts.
,, 22. Essex, Hants.
,, 23. Suffolk.
,, 24. Sussex.
,, 26. Suffolk (many). Essex (slight increase). Kent, Herts, Northampton.
,, 27. Northampton (slight increase). Norfolk.
,, 28. Hants lights.
,, 29. Hants lights. Kent, Suffolk and Norfolk (slight increase). Somerset, Leicester.
,, 30. Dorset, Glamorgan, Middlesex.
May 1. Suffolk and Essex (increase). Kent (further slight increase). Sussex and Surrey (slight increase). Bedford (numbers). Dorset, Gloucester, Hereford, Shropshire, Berks, Cambridge.
,, 2. Kent (further increase). Berks and Herts (increase). Hants, Wilts and Middlesex (slight increase). Sussex (further slight increase). Norfolk (decrease). Devon, Oxford, Leicester, Cheshire.
,, 3. Berks and Cambridge (increase). Northampton (further slight increase).
,, 4. Essex (decrease).
,, 5. Shropshire.
,, 9. Hants (slight increase). Berks (increase). Cambridge (nest ready for eggs). Leicester.

May 10. Sussex (increase). Lincoln.
" 11. Herts (increase). Berks (decrease). Gloucester.
" 16. Cambridge (nest with eggs).
" 17. Leicester (few). Berks (nest ready for eggs). Yorkshire.
" 18. Shropshire (many).
" 22. Hants (nest). Devon.
" 26. Suffolk (nest with young).

THE WHITETHROAT.

Sylvia cinerea Bechst.

This bird seems to have arrived along the whole of the south coast, but chiefly in Kent, Hampshire and Dorset.

With two exceptions, all the lighthouse-records on the south coast were from the Isle of Wight.

The earliest records came from Devonshire on the 8th of April, and between the 10th and the 27th Whitethroats were recorded as stragglers in all the southern counties (except in Cornwall and Kent), as well as in Nottingham, Shropshire, Leicester and Northampton.

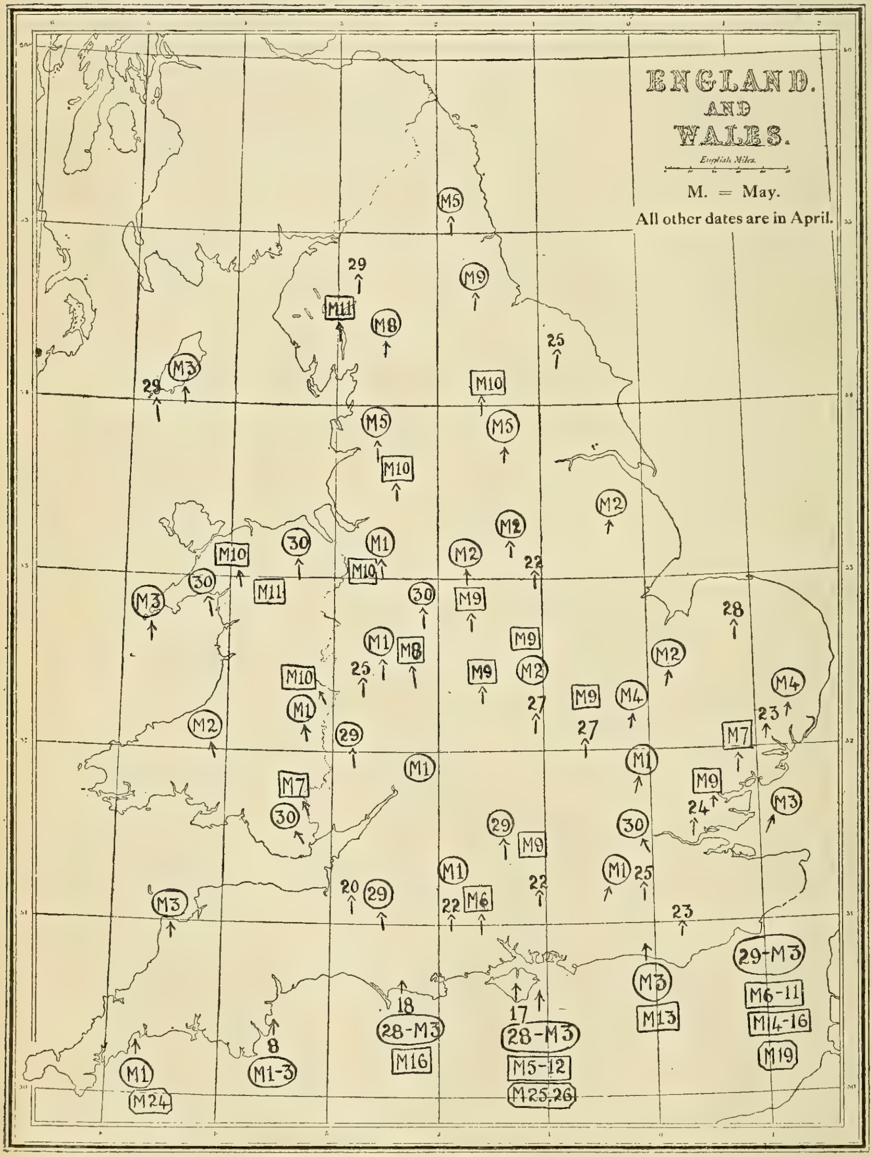
The immigration continued without intermission until the 12th of May, the records showing a steady increase throughout the country during that period. On the 25th a few were observed in the north-east of Yorkshire.

The main immigration began on the 28th of April, and was first noted at St. Catherine's light, Isle of Wight.

On the nights of the 23rd and 24th of May there was evidently another immigration of female Whitethroats, which was noted at the Bardsey (Carnarvon) and St. Catherine's lights, but it was not large enough to affect the numbers in the country generally.

Pairs of Whitethroats were building in Cheshire on the 3rd of May, in Cornwall on the 10th, and in Radnorshire on the 11th. Nests with eggs were found in Sussex on the 14th, in Westmoreland on the 16th, in Berkshire and Cambridgeshire on the 17th, in Cheshire on the 23rd, and in Yorkshire on the 24th.

WHITETHROAT.


ENGLAND.
AND
WALES.
English Miles.
M. = May.
All other dates are in April.
M5
29
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M11
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M3
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M6
23
29-M3
M6-11
18
17
M3
M13
M14-16
8
28-M3
28-M3
M1
M1-3
M16
M5-12
M19
M24
M25,26

CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY OF THE RECORDS.

April 8. Devon.
" 16. Herts.
" 17. Hants.
" 18. Dorset.
" 20. Dorset, Somerset.
" 22. Wilts, Berks, Nottingham.
" 23. Sussex, Suffolk.
" 24. Devon, Essex.
" 25. N.E. Yorkshire (few). Surrey, Shropshire.
" 26. Dorset, Essex.
" 27. Surrey, Leicester, Northampton.
" 28. Hants lights. Dorset, Somerset, Suffolk, Norfolk.
" 29. Hants and Isle of Man lights. Kent and Somerset (great influx). Isle of Wight, Norfolk, Oxford, Leicester, Hereford, Cumberland.
" 30. Hants lights. Carnarvon (few). Dorset, Wilts, Glamorgan, Middlesex, Staffordshire, Derby, Denbigh.
May 1. Hants lights. Kent and Surrey (increase). Devon, Hants, Wilts and Shropshire (slight increase). Carnarvon (decrease). Cornwall, Dorset, Herts, Berks, Gloucester, Radnor, Derby, Cheshire, Isle of Man, Yorkshire.
" 2. Kent (further increase). Devon, Glamorgan, Hereford, Oxford, Leicester and Cheshire (increase). Wilts (further slight increase). Nottingham (slight increase). Cardigan, Derby, Cambridge, Lincoln.
" 3. N. Devon, Hants, Kent, Essex and Carnarvon lights. Dorset (increase). Isle of Wight (many). Cardigan (general arrival). Shropshire (further slight increase). Northampton and Sussex

(slight increase). Oxford, Hereford, and Leicester (decrease). Isle of Man (few). Cheshire (building). Hants.

May 4. Essex, Wilts, Berks, Cambridge and Denbigh (increase). Bedford (numbers). Suffolk (slight increase). Devon, Dorset, Kent, Glamorgan, and Isle of Man (decrease). Gloucester (usual numbers). Nottingham (settled). Radnor, Norfolk, Lincoln.

„ 5. Hants lights. Hereford, Staffordshire and Yorkshire (increase). Glamorgan (slight increase). Staffordshire (usual numbers). Lancashire, Northumberland.

„ 6. Hants lights. Wilts and Suffolk (further slight increase). Hants and Kent (slight increase).

„ 7. Glamorgan and Suffolk (increase). Hants and Kent (further slight increase). Cambridge (decrease). Lincoln.

„ 8. Hants lights. Cambridge and Shropshire (increase). Hants (decrease). Merioneth, Westmoreland.

„ 9. Hants lights. Leicester and Northampton (increase). Essex and Berks (slight further increase). Cornwall, Hants and Derby (slight increase). Durham (few). Warwick.

„ 10. Hants lights. Yorkshire (further increase). Cheshire (slight further increase). Radnor, Carnarvon, and Lancashire (slight increase). Essex (decrease). Cornwall and Berks (building). Northumberland, Renfrew.

„ 11. Radnor, Merioneth, Carnarvon and Cumberland (increase). Hants and Carnarvon (full numbers). Yorkshire (decrease). Radnor (nesting). Carmarthen.

„ 12. Hants lights. Gloucester (slight increase). Lancashire and Kent (decrease). Northumberland.

May 13. Suffolk (further slight increase). Sussex, Essex and Westmoreland (slight increase). Radnor and Merioneth (decrease).

,, 14. Kent (slight increase). Sussex (decrease, nest with one egg).

,, 15. Lincolnshire (increase).

,, 16. Dorset (increase). Yorks (slight increase). Westmoreland (nest with one egg). Northumberland).

,, 17. Lancashire (increase). Dorset and Kent (decrease). Berks and Cambridge (nests with eggs). Surrey (nesting). Isle of Man.

,, 19. Wilts (further increase). Herts (increase). Kent and Radnor (slight increase). Radnor (nests with eggs).

,, 20. Cumberland (further increase). Radnor (decrease).

,, 22. Denbigh (increase). Lancashire (decrease). Sussex (nest with eggs).

,, 23. Kent (decrease). Hants and Cheshire (nests with eggs).

,, 24. Hants and Carnarvon lights. Cornwall (increase). Denbigh (decrease). Surrey and Yorkshire (nests with eggs).

,, 25. Hants lights. Lancashire (nest with eggs).

,, 27. Lancashire (increase).

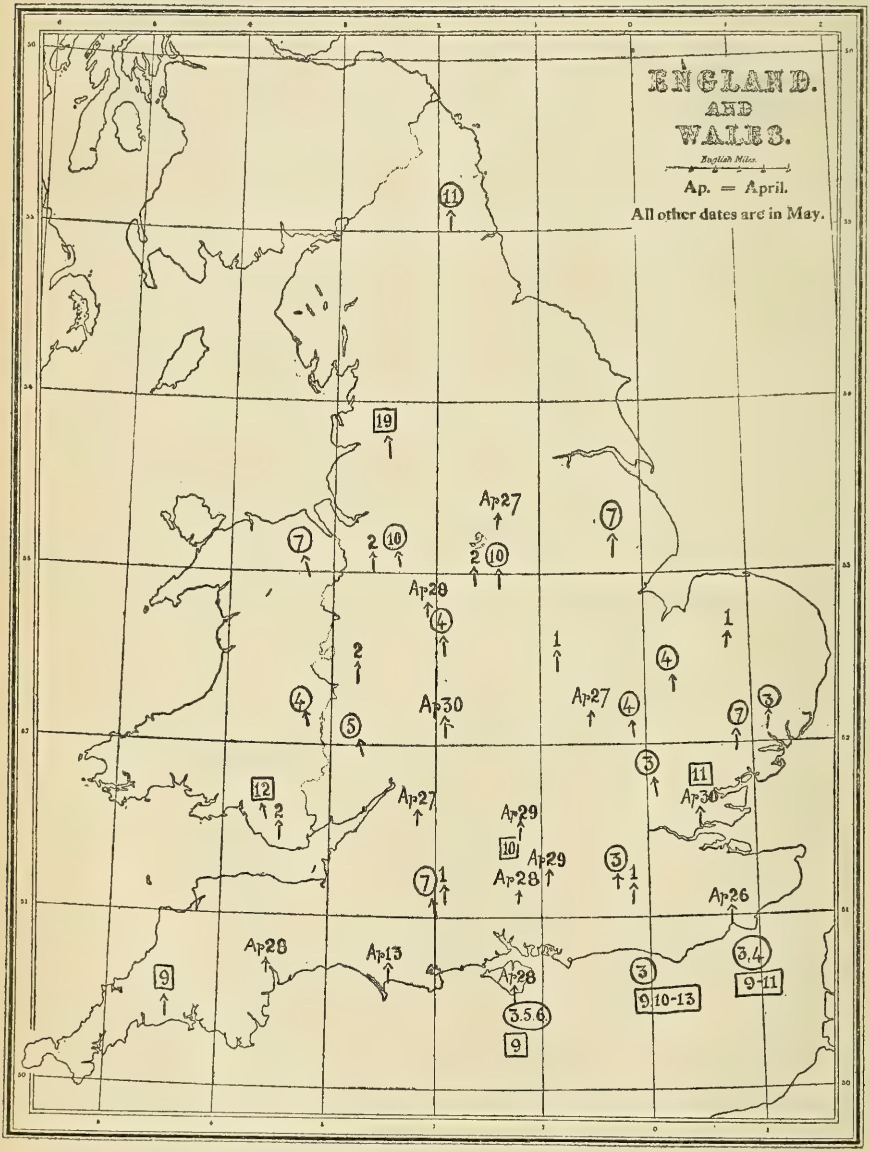
,, 28. Westmoreland (increase). Lancashire (decrease).

,, 29. Westmoreland (decrease).

,, 30. Kent (decrease).

June 1. Hants lights.

LESSER WHITETHROAT.


ENGLAND.
AND
WALES.
English Miles.
Ap. = April.
All other dates are in May.
11
19
Ap27
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Ap28
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Ap30
Ap27
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Ap30
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Ap27
Ap29
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Ap26
Ap28
Ap13
Ap28
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3.5.6
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9.10-13
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9-11

THE LESSER WHITETHROAT.

Sylvia curruca (L.).

The Lesser Whitethroat apparently entered the country at various points along the south coast, chiefly to the east of Hampshire.

The earliest arrivals were recorded from Dorsetshire, where a few stragglers appeared between the 13th and the 23rd of April. On the 26th two were observed in Kent.

These probably formed part of an immigration on the south-east coast, as nine were noted in Northamptonshire, and one in Yorkshire on the following day.

For the next few days the records were of single birds, or of twos and threes, from such widely separated districts as Hertfordshire, Norfolk, Leicestershire, Worcestershire, Cheshire, Yorkshire, &c. ; but there was very little evidence as to their point of entry, though a slight increase in Surrey and the Isle of Wight seemed to indicate that it took place on the south-eastern portion of the coast.

A further increase was noted in Kent, Herts, Staffordshire, Bedford and Cheshire on the 4th of May.

Between the 4th and the 11th fresh arrivals reached the south-eastern coast, as was shown by the records from St. Catherine light, and an increase in the counties of Sussex, Kent and Essex. These birds apparently passed on in a northerly and westerly direction.

The only records from the extreme north mention a single bird on the 11th and two on the 15th from Northumberland.

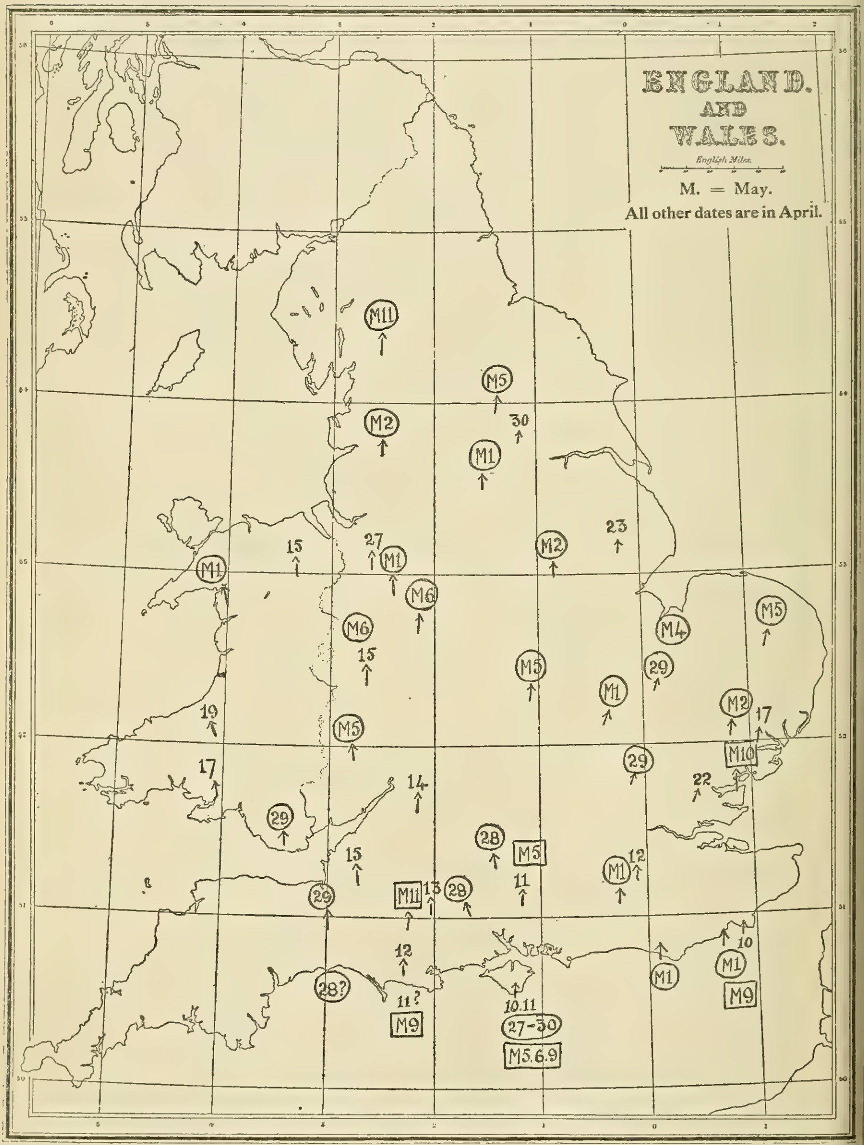
By the middle of May the birds were settling down in their breeding-haunts, and nests with eggs were reported from Cambridgeshire on the 16th, from Hampshire on the 21st, from Surrey on the 24th, and from Radnorshire on the 29th of May.

Chronological Summary of the Records.

April	13–23.	Dorset.
,,	26.	Kent.
,,	27.	Northampton (few). Gloucester, Yorkshire.
,,	28.	North Devon lights. Devon, Isle of Wight, Berks, Staffordshire.
,,	29.	Berks (increase). Gloucester (slight increase). Oxford.
,,	30.	Essex, Worcester, Yorkshire.
May	1.	Devon, Kent, Wilts, Surrey, Leicester, Norfolk.
,,	2.	Hants, Glamorgan, Shropshire, Derby, Cheshire.
,,	3.	Isle of Wight and Shropshire (increase). Sussex, Kent, Surrey, Herts, Suffolk.
,,	4.	Staffordshire (increase). Kent and Herts (slight increase). Berks (decrease). Bedford (numbers). Radnor, Cambridge.
,,	5.	Hants lights. Staffordshire (usual numbers). Glamorgan, Hereford, Yorkshire.
,,	6.	Hants lights. Surrey (slight increase). Derby.
,,	7.	Suffolk (increase). Herts (further slight increase). Devon, Hants, Wilts, Denbigh, Lincoln.
,,	8.	Surrey (decrease).
,,	9.	Hants lights. Cambridge (increase). Berks and Sussex (slight increase). Herts and Kent (further slight increase). Cornwall, Radnor.
,,	10.	Cheshire and Derby (increase). Sussex (further slight increase). Radnor and Berks (slight increase).
,,	11.	Essex (increase). Denbigh (slight increase). Herts, Berks and Radnor (decrease). Cambridge (common). Northumberland.
,,	12.	Glamorgan (slight increase). Kent (decrease).
,,	13.	Glamorgan (decrease).

May 14. Wilts (increase). Glamorgan (slight increase). Sussex (decrease).
,, 16. Glamorgan (increase). Herts (slight increase). Cambridge (nest with eggs). Hants.
,, 18. Wilts (further increase).
,, 19. Lancashire.
,, 21. Hants (nest with eggs).
,, 22. Denbigh (increase). Lincoln.
,, 23. Denbigh (decrease).
,, 24. Surrey (nest with eggs).
,, 29. Radnor (nest with eggs).

BLACKCAP.


ENGLAND.
AND
WALES.
English Miles.
M. = May.
All other dates are in April.
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THE BLACKCAP.

Sylvia atricapilla (L.).

Blackcaps appear to have arrived along the whole of the southern coast from Cornwall (one record only) to Essex; but the bulk of the land- and the whole of the lighthouse-records for that coast were from Hampshire.

The earliest arrivals were reported from Gloucestershire on the 10th, 14th and 21st of March, and these were followed by a pair in Devonshire on the 28th.

Between the 3rd and the 26th of April they appear to have straggled into the country singly, or at any rate in very small parties, for by far the greater proportion of the records were of single birds from various counties across the whole of England south of a line drawn from the Wash to Anglesea.

The only lighthouse-records received during that period were from St. Catherine's on the 10th and 11th of April, and between the 26th and 27th (11 P.M.–3.30 A.M.), when a few were seen and one was killed. The first immigratory movement of any magnitude took place at the same light between the 28th and 29th, and was also noticed in Somersetshire on the same date.

This movement continued until the end of the month and an increase was noted on the 1st of May in Dorset, Sussex, Kent, Surrey, Cheshire and Yorkshire.

Another influx of Blackcaps was recorded at St. Catherine's on the nights of the 4th, 5th, and 8th. This immigration was followed by an increase in various counties, notably in Glamorgan, Bedford and Cambridge, and from that date onwards the species appeared to be generally distributed. The last lighthouse-record was that of a single bird killed at Bardsey (Carnarvon) on the 23rd of May.

Nests with eggs were found in Surrey on the 7th of May, in Devonshire on the 9th, in Gloucestershire on the 10th, in Berkshire on the 12th, in Hertfordshire on the 16th, and in Cambridgeshire on the 17th.

Chronological Summary of the Records.

March	10–21.	Gloucester (several resident).
,,	28.	Devon.
April	4.	Kent, Carmarthen.
,,	6.	Wilts.
,,	10.	Hants lights. Kent.
,,	11.	Hants lights. Berks.
,,	12.	Dorset, Surrey.
,,	13.	Hants, Wilts, Derby.
,,	14.	Gloucester.
,,	15.	Somerset, Shropshire, Denbigh.
,,	17.	Suffolk, Carmarthen.
,,	18.	Dorset (slight increase).
,,	19.	Cardigan.
,,	20.	Devon, Shropshire.
,,	21.	Berks.
,,	22.	Essex.
,,	23.	Devon, Lincoln.
,,	24.	Sussex.
,,	26.	Dorset (slight increase). Hereford.
,,	27.	Hants lights. Cheshire.
,,	28.	Hants lights. Wilts (slight increase). Oxford.
,,	29.	Hants lights. Somerset (great influx). Glamorgan, Herts, Cambridge.
,,	30.	Hants lights. Yorkshire.
May	1.	Dorset, Kent and Cheshire (increase). Sussex, Surrey and Yorkshire (slight increase). Berks, Bedford, Glamorgan, Cardigan, Carnarvon.
,,	2.	Hants, Herts, Suffolk, Nottingham, Lancashire.
,,	3.	Isle of Wight, Middlesex, Cambridge.

May 4. Glamorgan, Bedford and Cambridge (increase). Carnarvon (usual numbers). Essex.

,, 5. Hants lights. Yorkshire (increase). Berks (slight increase). Hereford (few). Leicester, Norfolk.

,, 6. Hants lights. Shropshire (increase). Staffordshire, Denbigh.

,, 7. Surrey (nest with eggs).

,, 9. Hants lights. Dorset and Kent (increase of females). Berks (slight further increase). Devon (nest with eggs).

,, 10. Suffolk (slight increase). Renfrew (few). Cambridge (building). Gloucester (several nests with eggs). Norfolk, Lancashire.

,, 11. Wilts and Norfolk (slight increase). Westmoreland.

12. Berks (nest with eggs).

,, 14. Norfolk (nests with eggs).

,, 15. Cornwall.

,, 16. Herts (nest with eggs).

,, 17. Cambridge (nest with eggs).

,, 18. Shropshire (usual numbers).

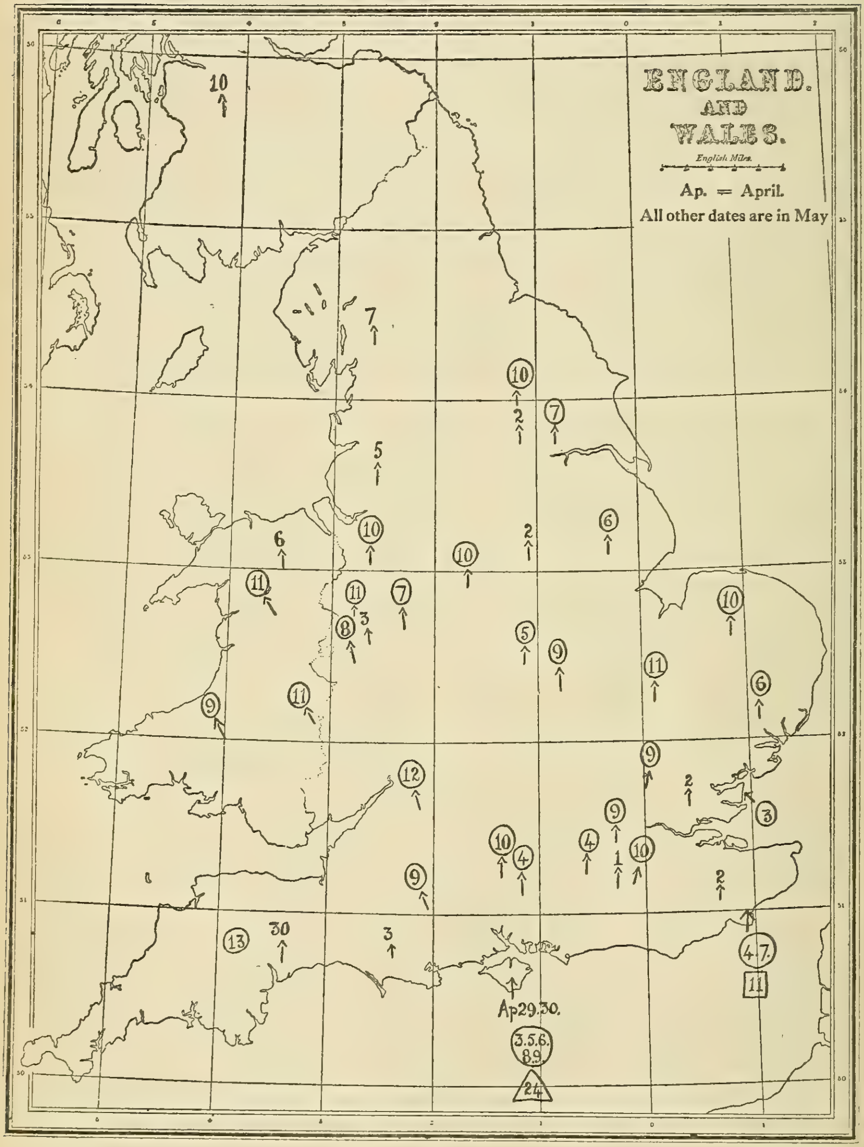
,, 21. Lancashire (nests with eggs).

,, 24. Carnarvon lights. Merioneth (nest with eggs).

,, 26. Suffolk (nest with eggs).

,, 31. Lancashire (nest with young).

GARDEN-WARBLER.


ENGLAND.
AND
WALES.
English Miles
Ap. = April.
All other dates are in May
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THE GARDEN-WARBLER.

Sylvia hortensis Bechst.

This species arrived along the whole of the south coast of England, but chiefly eastwards of Hampshire.

Stragglers were recorded from Devonshire, Sussex, Dorset and Denbigh, between the 5th and the 22nd of April. On the 24th seventeen were reported from Cornwall, but this was the only record of the species from that county.

It was not until the first week of May that any large immigration took place. That movement began on the 3rd, when it was recorded at the Mucking light, Essex, and at St. Catherine's light, Isle of Wight. On the 4th a single bird was killed at the Varne light, Kent, and on the 5th and 6th large numbers were again recorded from St. Catherine's.

The main body of the birds seems to have arrived with this immigration and to have spread rapidly northwards, as was shown by the arrival of Garden-Warblers in Lancashire and Lincolnshire on the 5th and 6th of May, and an increase in the number in Yorkshire on the 7th, while the earliest arrival in Westmoreland was recorded on the same date.

Further arrivals took place at St. Catherine's on the 8th and 9th. On the latter date several were recorded from Cardigan, and many from Northampton. On the 10th there was an increase in numbers in Surrey, Berkshire and Yorkshire, and a few were reported from Renfrew. On the following day a further increase of Garden-Warblers was noted in the counties of Kent, Cambridge, Radnor, Shropshire and Cheshire. In the case of Kent the increase was probably caused by another influx of immigrants, for the birds seem to have passed on immediately.

The last lighthouse-record reported a few seen and one killed at St. Catherine's on the 24th.

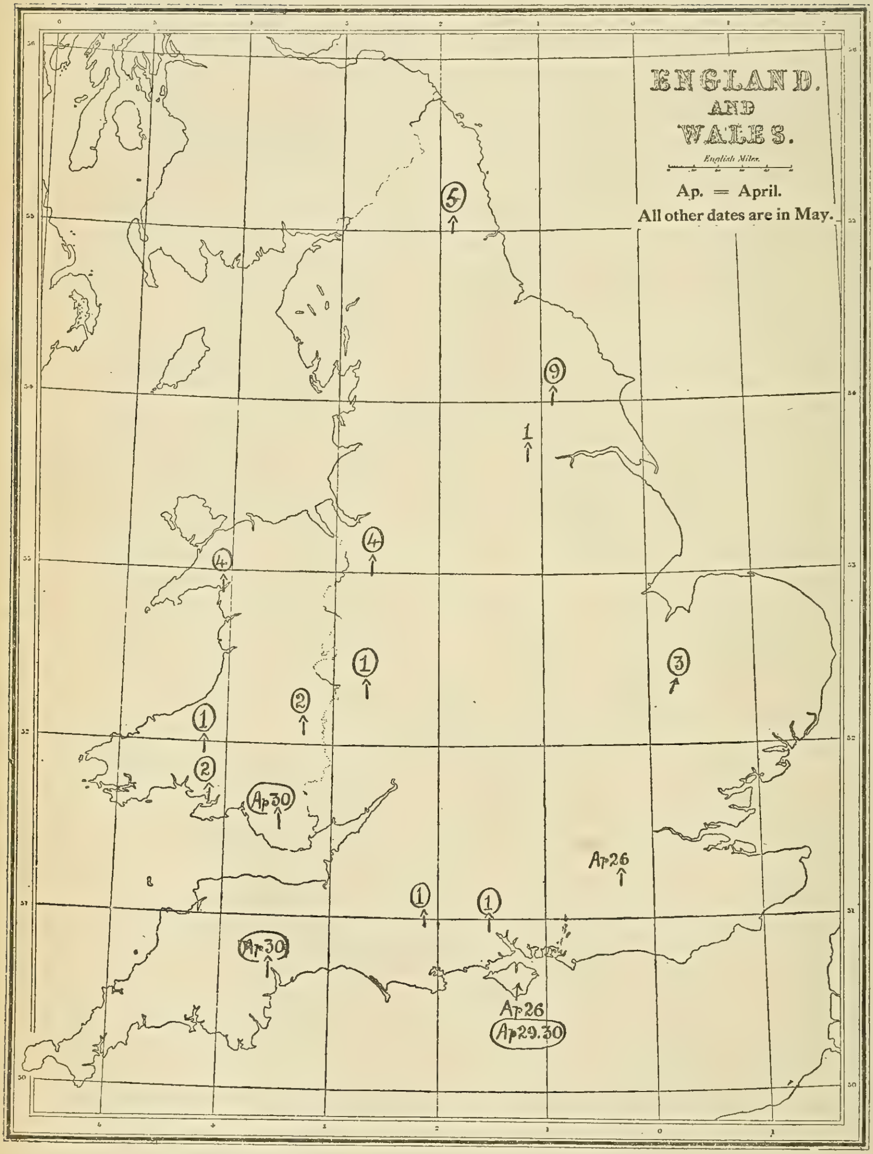
A pair were nesting in Hampshire on the 16th of May, and on the same date a second pair were said to be building in Yorkshire. Nests with eggs were found in Cambridge on the 17th, in Radnor on the 18th, in Devon on the 21st, and in Staffordshire on the 25th.

CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY OF THE RECORDS.

April	5.	Devon.
,,	16.	Denbigh.
,,	17.	Sussex.
,,	22.	Dorset.
,,	24.	Cornwall.
,,	25.	Cornwall and Dorset (decrease).
,,	26.	Channel Islands lights. Kent, Cambridge.
,,	29.	Hants lights.
,,	30.	Hants lights. Devon.
May	1.	Devon (decrease). Surrey.
,,	2.	Kent, Essex, Nottingham, Derby, Yorkshire.
,,	3.	Hants and Essex lights. Dorset, Shropshire.
,,	4.	Kent lights. Berks, Surrey.
,,	5.	Hants lights. Lancashire (few). Leicester.
,,	6.	Hants lights. Suffolk, Lincoln, Denbigh.
,,	7.	Yorkshire (increase). Kent (slight increase). Hants, Staffordshire, Westmoreland.
,,	8.	Hants lights. Shropshire (full numbers; males).
,,	9.	Hants lights. Surrey and Middlesex (slight increase). Cardigan (several). Northampton (many). Herts, Wilts.
,,	10.	Yorkshire (further increase). Surrey (further slight increase). Berks (slight increase). Renfrew (few). Norfolk, Lincoln, Derby, Denbigh, Cheshire.

May 11. Cambridge, Shropshire and Cheshire (increase). Kent (further slight increase). Radnor (slight increase). Merioneth.
,, 12. Kent (decrease). Gloucester, Derby.
,, 13. Radnor (decrease). Devon (few).
,, 14. Devon (decrease). Essex.
,, 15. Berks (increase). Merioneth.
,, 16. Hants and Yorkshire (building). Dorset.
,, 17. Cambridge (nest with eggs).
,, 18. Yorkshire (further increase). Hertford (slight increase). Shropshire (full numbers). Radnor (nest with eggs).
,, 19. Wilts.
,, 21. Devonshire (nests with eggs).
,, 23. Denbigh (increase). Hants (usual numbers). Derby (nest with eggs).
,, 24. Hants lights. Lancashire (nesting). Glamorgan.
,, 25. Staffordshire (nest with eggs).
,, 27. Cumberland.

GRASSHOPPER-WARBLER.


ENGLAND.
AND
WALES.
English Miles.
Ap. = April.
All other dates are in May.
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Ap30
Ap26
1
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Ap30
Ap26
Ap29.30

THE GRASSHOPPER-WARBLER.

Locustella nævia (Bodd.).

This species was first noticed in Surrey on the 26th of April, and a small immigration was recorded at St. Catherine's light on the evening of the same day.

The main immigration took place on the 29th and 30th, when the species was again recorded from St. Catherine's. On the 1st of May Grasshopper-Warblers were noticed in various parts of England, such as Wiltshire, Shropshire, Cardigan and Yorkshire, so that the birds must have spread throughout the country as soon as they arrived.

Possibly a further immigration took place on the 3rd of May, when many were observed in Cambridge and some were seen in Hampshire; but the records were so very scanty that no further immigrations or subsequent movements could be traced.

Chronological Summary of the Records.

April	26.	Hants lights. Surrey.
,,	29.	Hants lights.
,,	30.	Hants lights. Devon, Glamorgan.
May	1.	Hants, Wilts, Surrey, Cardigan, Shropshire, Yorkshire.
,,	2.	Wilts, Surrey, Radnor, Carmarthen.
,,	3.	Cambridge (many). Hants.
,,	4.	Shropshire (few). Glamorgan, Carnarvon, Cheshire, Yorkshire.
,,	5.	Northumberland.
,,	8.	Dorset.

May	9.	Yorkshire (few). Hants, Surrey, Northumberland.
,,	10.	Renfrew.
,,	11.	Cheshire (few).
,,	12.	Leicester, Denbigh.
,,	13.	Glamorgan, Yorkshire.
,,	14.	Merioneth.
,,	15.	Isle of Man.
,,	19.	Cumberland.
,,	28.	Berks.
,,	30.	Westmoreland.

THE CHIFFCHAFF.

Phylloscopus rufus (Bechst.).

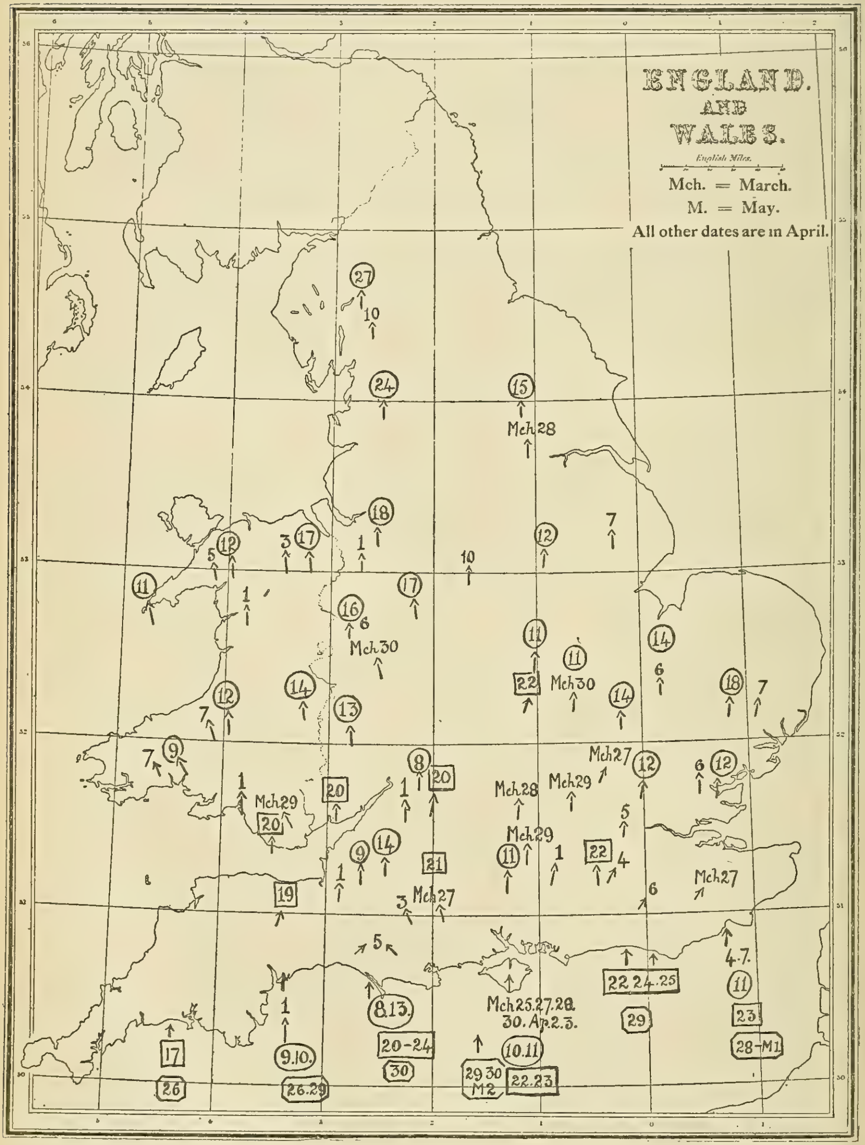
The Chiffchaff arrived in large numbers along the whole of our southern coast. The records from St. Catherine's light were numerous and valuable as marking the arrival of important 'waves' of immigration; it is curious that there were no records from any of the other south-coast lights.

The first straggler was reported from Leicestershire on the 19th of March, and there was evidently a small immigration between the 21st and 23rd, when the species was noted in several of the south-western and southern counties, from Carmarthen in the west to Middlesex in the east.

On the 25th of March the first great arrival was noted at St. Catherine's, and the birds spread northwards and reached Yorkshire and Lancashire by the end of the month. During the first week of April their numbers slowly increased in the south, but no definite movement or extension of range was noticed.

The next large immigration occurred on the 10th and 11th of April, and about the same time a general northward movement took place among the birds which had already arrived in the south. Chiffchaffs still continued to arrive in small numbers during the next fortnight; but no definite 'waves' could be traced, though a large immigration was noted at St. Catherine's on the 22nd. By the end of the month the species was pretty well established throughout the country, though further immigrations were noted on the 29th of April and on the 8th of May. These last were

CHIFFCHAFF.


ENGLAND.
AND
WALES.
English Miles.
Mch. = March.
M. = May.
All other dates are in April.
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Mch25.27.28.
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probably birds on their way to more northern breeding-quarters.

They were noted as breeding in Devon on the 27th of April, and in Kent and Cornwall on the 6th and 7th of May.

Nests with eggs were found in Shropshire on the 11th, in Berkshire on the 17th, in Westmoreland on the 21st, and in Staffordshire on the 25th.

CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY OF THE RECORDS.

March	19.	Leicester.
,,	21.	Dorset.
,,	22.	Carmarthen.
,,	23.	Surrey, Middlesex, Bedford, Shropshire.
,,	25.	Hants lights. Cardigan, Glamorgan.
,,	27.	Hants lights. Cornwall, Kent, Wilts, Somerset, Bedford.
,,	28.	Hants lights. Yorkshire (few). Hants, Oxford.
,,	29.	Devon, Dorset, Kent, Herts, Buckingham, Berks, Glamorgan.
,,	30.	Hants lights. Kent (few). Northampton, Shropshire.
April	1.	Berks, Devon, Gloucester and Glamorgan (few). Somerset, Merioneth, Cheshire.
,,	2.	Hants lights. Leicester.
,,	3.	Hants lights. Wilts, Denbigh.
,,	4.	Kent and Surrey (few). Cornwall.
,,	5.	Dorset and Glamorgan (few). Middlesex, Carnarvon.
,,	6.	Shropshire (increase). Middlesex (slight increase). Wilts (few). Sussex, Essex, Cambridge, Denbigh.
,,	7.	Kent, Carmarthen and Cardigan (slight increase). Essex (decrease). Suffolk, Lincoln, Merioneth.
,,	8.	Dorset and Gloucester (slight increase).

April 9. Somerset and Carmarthen (increase). Devon (slight increase).

„ 10. Hants lights. Devon (further slight increase). Derby, Westmoreland.

„ 11. Hants and Carnarvon lights. Leicester (increase). Kent, Berks and Northampton (slight increase). Devon, Dorset and Somerset (decrease).

„ 12. Herts, Cardigan and Carnarvon (increase). Hants and Essex (slight increase). Middlesex (decrease). Nottingham.

„ 13. Dorset and Gloucester (slight increase). Carnarvon (generally distributed). Hereford.

„ 14. Somerset and Berks (slight increase). Cambridge, Radnor.

„ 15. Leicester, Bedford and Yorkshire (slight increase). Gloucester (slight decrease).

„ 16. Wilts and Hereford (slight increase). Shropshire (further increase).

„ 17. Cornwall and Leicester (increase). Cambridge and Denbigh (slight increase). Staffordshire.

„ 18. Bedford (slight increase). Cornwall (decrease). Suffolk, Cheshire.

„ 19. Somerset (increase).

„ 20. Dorset (increase). Gloucester and Glamorgan (slight increase). Somerset and Leicester (decrease). Monmouth.

„ 21. Wilts (slight increase). Lincoln.

„ 22. Hants lights. Glamorgan and Leicester (increase). Surrey and Sussex (slight increase).

„ 23. Hants lights. Kent (slight increase). Leicester (decrease).

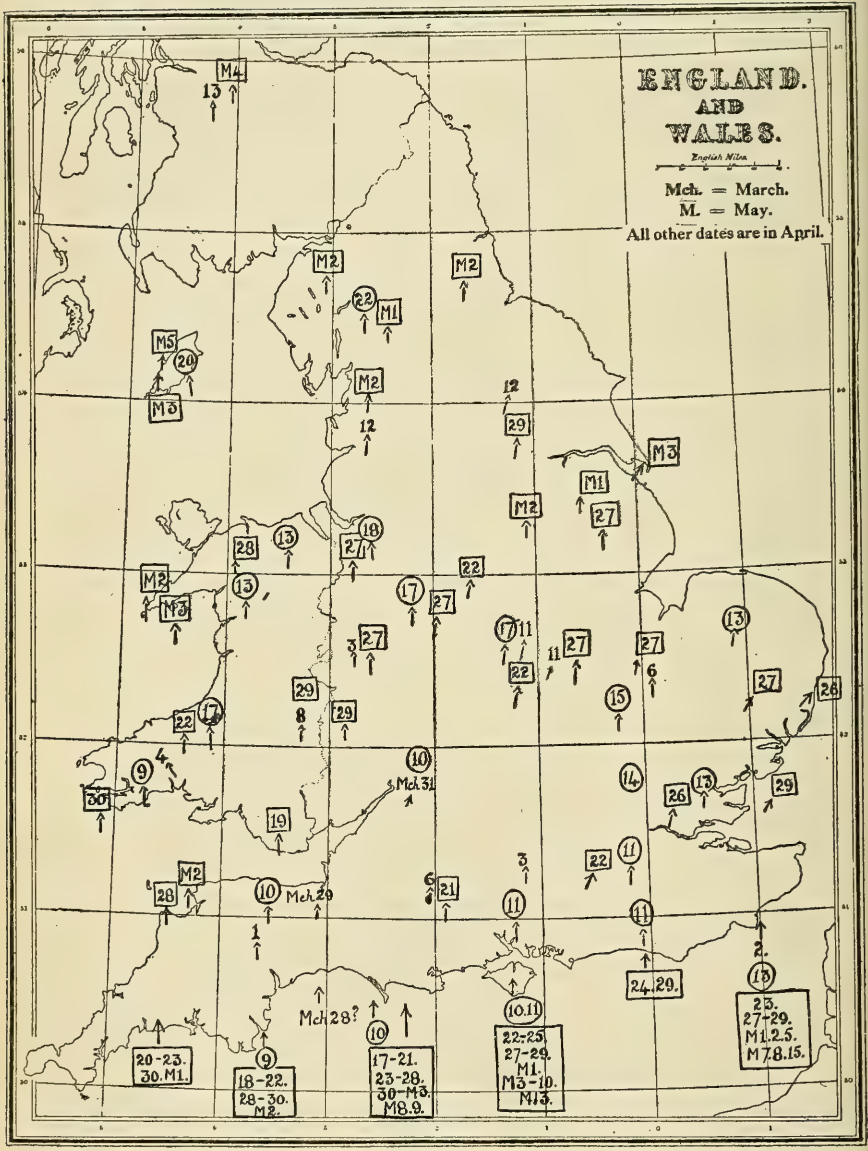
„ 24. Sussex and Oxford (increase). Lancashire.

„ 25. Dorset and Oxford (decrease).

„ 26. Cornwall (increase). Devon (slight increase). Sussex (decrease).

April 27. Middlesex, Surrey and Shropshire (increase). Northampton (slight increase). Devon (breeding). Westmoreland (full numbers).
„ 28. Brecon and Cheshire (increase). Kent (slight increase). Cumberland, Isle of Man.
„ 29. Hants lights. Devon and Somerset (great increase). Isle of Wight, Sussex, Hereford and Leicester (increase). Kent (further slight increase). Wilts and Staffordshire (slight increase). Cheshire (decrease).
„ 30. Hants lights. Dorset and Wilts (increase). Surrey (further increase). Yorkshire (slight increase). Hereford (decrease).
May 1. Yorkshire lights. Kent and Bedford (further increase). Northumberland (few). Norfolk.
„ 2. Yorkshire (large increase). Hants, Nottingham and Lancashire (increase). Durham.
„ 3. Merioneth (slight increase).
„ 4. Berks and Shropshire (increase). Bedford (still further increase). Suffolk (slight increase). Wilts, Gloucester, Staffordshire and Cheshire (usual numbers).
„ 5. Hereford (increase).
„ 6. Hants (settled). Kent (nesting).
„ 7. Cornwall and Devon (nesting).
„ 8. Cambridge (increase). Dorset (slight increase).
„ 9. Hants lights. Radnor (nesting). Warwick.
„ 10. Isle of Man (slight increase). Derby and Shropshire (nesting).
„ 11. Lancashire (increase).
„ 15. Isle of Man (further slight increase).
„ 16. Herts (slight increase).
„ 17. Berks and Glamorgan (nests with eggs).
„ 21. Westmoreland (nest with eggs).
„ 23. Suffolk (nesting).
„ 25. Staffordshire (nests with eggs).

WILLOW-WARBLER.


ENGLAND
AND
WALES.
English Miles
Mch. = March.
M. = May.
All other dates are in April.
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18-22. 28-30. M2.
17-21. 23-28. 30-M3. M8.9.
22-25. 27-29. M1. M3-10. M13.
23. 27-29. M1.2.5. M7.8.15.

THE WILLOW-WARBLER.

Phylloscopus trochilus (L.).

This species arrived in great numbers along the whole of the southern coast-line, from Cornwall to Essex, but the most numerous records came from the St. Catherine's light, Isle of Wight.

The first arrival was noted in Gloucestershire on the 18th of March, and from that date until the 10th of April stragglers were reported from most of the southern and midland counties.

The first immigratory movement of importance was noted at St. Catherine's light, between 11.30 p.m. and 4 a.m., on the night of the 10th of April.

The main arrival of this species, however, began in the west on the 17th of April, and from that date until about the 12th of May Willow-Warblers continued to arrive in large numbers along the whole of the south coast. By the end of April they had reached Durham and Northumberland and were generally distributed throughout the country.

With such a continuous stream of arrivals it was difficult to distinguish with certainty any special waves of immigration, but an increase was noted in Devon on the 18th, 20th, 23rd, 28th and 30th of April, as well as on the 2nd of May, and in Hants on the 22nd, 23rd, 25th, 27th and 29th of April, and on the 1st, 3rd and 8th of May, indicating, as in the case of many other species, that there is a tendency for the birds to arrive in Hants later than in Devon.

The last record of an immigration from the lights came from St. Catherine's on the 13th of May, but it seemed probable from other observations that the birds continued to arrive till nearly the end of the month, though no definite movements could be traced. With such large numbers of birds entering the country in rapid succession, it was impossible to follow the course of the individual ‘waves’ of migration through the kingdom.

Willow-Warblers were reported as nesting in Cumberland, Nottingham and Kent on the 4th of May, in Devon on the 7th, in Northumberland on the 9th, and in Radnor, Shropshire and Cheshire on the 10th. Nests with eggs were found in Kent and Shropshire on the 14th, in Cambridge on the 17th, in Lancashire on the 18th, in Hertfordshire on the 19th, and in Suffolk, Glamorgan and Westmoreland on the 23rd.

Chronological Summary of the Records.

March 18. Gloucester.
„ 20. Leicester.
„ 29. Somerset (few). Kent.
„ 30. Hants.
„ 31. Gloucester, Bedford.
April 1. Devon.
„ 2. Kent lights.
„ 3. Berkshire, Shropshire.
„ 4. Carmarthen.
„ 6. Devon, Wilts, Cambridge.
„ 8. Radnor, Shropshire.
„ 9. Devon (slight increase). Carmarthen (few). Renfrew.
10. Hants lights. Somerset (increase). Dorset, Gloucester.
„ 11. Hants lights. Hants, Sussex, Surrey, Northampton, Leicester.
„ 12. Lancashire, Yorkshire.
„ 13. Kent (many). Renfrew (slight increase). Somerset (decrease). Essex, Norfolk, Denbigh, Merioneth.
„ 14. Kent (decrease). Herts.
„ 15. Bedford.

April 17. Dorset and Leicester (increase). Surrey (few). Wilts, Berks, Cardigan, Staffordshire.

„ 18. Devon (increase). Leicester (decrease). Bedford (few). Cheshire.

„ 19. Denbigh (slight increase). Glamorgan (few).

„ 20. Devon (further increase). Glamorgan and Northampton (slight increase). Cornwall, Middlesex, Carnarvon, Isle of Man.

„ 21. Wilts (slight increase).

„ 22. Hants lights. Leicester (increase). Surrey and Cardigan (slight increase). Dorset and Northampton (decrease). Derby (few). Westmoreland.

„ 23. Hants lights. Glamorgan (increase). Cornwall, Hants, Kent and Yorkshire (slight increase). Wilts (further slight increase). Devon, Cardigan, Leicester and Derby (decrease). Suffolk.

„ 24. Sussex (increase). Kent and Wilts (decrease).

„ 25. Hants lights. Sussex and Surrey (decrease). Herts (few). Cheshire.

„ 26. Suffolk lights. Essex (few).

„ 27. Hants and Channel Island lights. Suffolk, Surrey, Staffordshire and Carnarvon (increase). Cambridge, Kent, Wilts, Somerset, Gloucester, Shropshire, Northampton, Lincoln and Cheshire (slight increase). Renfrew (further slight increase).

„ 28. Hants and North Devon lights. Dorset, Suffolk, North Wales and Cheshire (increase). Berks (slight increase). Surrey (decrease). Isle of Wight.

„ 29. Hants and Essex lights. Devon, Hants, Kent, Essex, Surrey, Oxford, Somerset, Gloucester and Leicester (increase). Staffordshire (further increase). Isle of Wight, Sussex, Hereford, Radnor, Derby and Yorkshire (slight increase). Wilts, Shropshire and Denbigh (further slight increase). Dorset (decrease). Nottingham.

April 30. Pembroke lights. Devon, Suffolk, Staffordshire, North Wales, Carnarvon and Cheshire (further increase). Dorset, Wilts, Shropshire, Northampton, Cardigan and Yorkshire (increase). Cornwall, Norfolk and Lancashire (slight increase). Derby (further slight increase). Kent, Essex and Hereford (decrease). Hants (generally distributed). Middlesex, Merioneth, Durham, Northumberland.

May 1. Hants lights. Kent, Bedford and Lincoln (increase). Northampton and Yorkshire (further increase). Cornwall, Radnor, Berks and Lancashire (further slight increase). Cumberland and Westmoreland (slight increase). Brecon.

,, 2. North Devon and Carnarvon lights. Oxford, Hereford, Nottingham, Derby, Denbigh, Lancashire, Cumberland and Durham (increase). Herts and Merioneth (slight increase). Hants (decrease). Isle of Man (several).

,, 3. Hants, Carnarvon, Isle of Man and Yorkshire lights. Cambridge and Radnor (increase). Dorset, Kent, Hereford, Derby, Denbigh, Isle of Man and Durham (decrease).

,, 4. Essex, Denbigh and Renfrew (increase). Berks (further slight increase). Cornwall, Wilts, Gloucester, Cheshire and Westmoreland (usual numbers). Surrey, Leicester and Cumberland (decrease). Kent, Nottingham and Cumberland (nesting).

,, 5. Hants and Isle of Man lights. Derby, Hereford Norfolk and Yorkshire (increase). Kent (slight increase). Staffordshire (usual numbers).

,, 6. Hants lights. Surrey (increase). Merioneth (slight increase).

,, 7. Cambridge (further increase). Kent (increase). Herts (further slight increase). Surrey (decrease). Devon (nesting).

May 8. Hants lights. Dorset and Leicester (increase). Cambridge and Derby (decrease).
,, 9. Hants lights. Berks (further increase). Surrey, Cambridge, Derby and Northumberland (increase). Hants (slight increase). Kent (decrease). Northumberland (nesting).
,, 10. Hants lights. Yorkshire (further increase). Lancashire (increase). Cambridge, Dorset and Hants (decrease). Cheshire (nesting). Shropshire and Radnor (nesting).
,, 11. Cumberland (increase). Renfrew (further increase). Berks, Denbigh and Yorkshire (decrease. Hants (usual numbers).
,, 12. Gloucester (increase).
,, 13. Hants lights. Merioneth and Radnor (decrease).
,, 14. Merioneth (slight increase). Lancashire (decrease). Kent and Shropshire (nests with eggs).
,, 15. Kent (increase).
,, 16. Yorkshire (increase). Kent (decrease).
,, 17. Leicester (increase). Berkshire (slight increase). Yorkshire and Cumberland (nesting). Cambridge (nest with eggs).
,, 18. Denbigh and Lancashire (increase). Yorkshire (decrease). Berks (nesting). Lancashire (nest with eggs).
,, 19. Kent, Radnor and Yorkshire (increase). Merioneth and Denbigh (decrease). Herts (nest with eggs).
,, 20. Cumberland (increase). Radnor (decrease).
,, 21. Merioneth (slight increase). Lancashire and Yorkshire (decrease).
,, 22. Merioneth (decrease).
,, 23. Kent (decrease). Suffolk, Glamorgan and Westmoreland (nests with eggs).
,, 24. Surrey and Yorkshire (nests with eggs).
,, 26. Kent (increase). Yorkshire (slight increase).

May 27. Lancashire (increase). Kent (decrease). Staffordshire (nest with eggs).
„ 28. Lancashire (decrease).
„ 29. Yorkshire (increase).
„ 30. Lancashire (increase). Yorkshire (decrease).
„ 31. Lancashire (decrease).

THE WOOD-WARBLER.

Phylloscopus sibilatrix (Bechst.).

This bird appears to have arrived in small numbers along the whole of the southern coast.

The records are, however, very meagre, and it was not noted at any of the lighthouses.

Solitary stragglers were observed in Sussex and Wiltshire on the 20th of April, but it was not until the 30th that Wood-Warblers began to arrive in numbers, and were recorded from Cornwall, Kent, Surrey, Bedford, Derby, Shropshire, Westmoreland, Yorkshire and Northumberland. On the 2nd of May an increase in numbers was noted in Yorkshire.

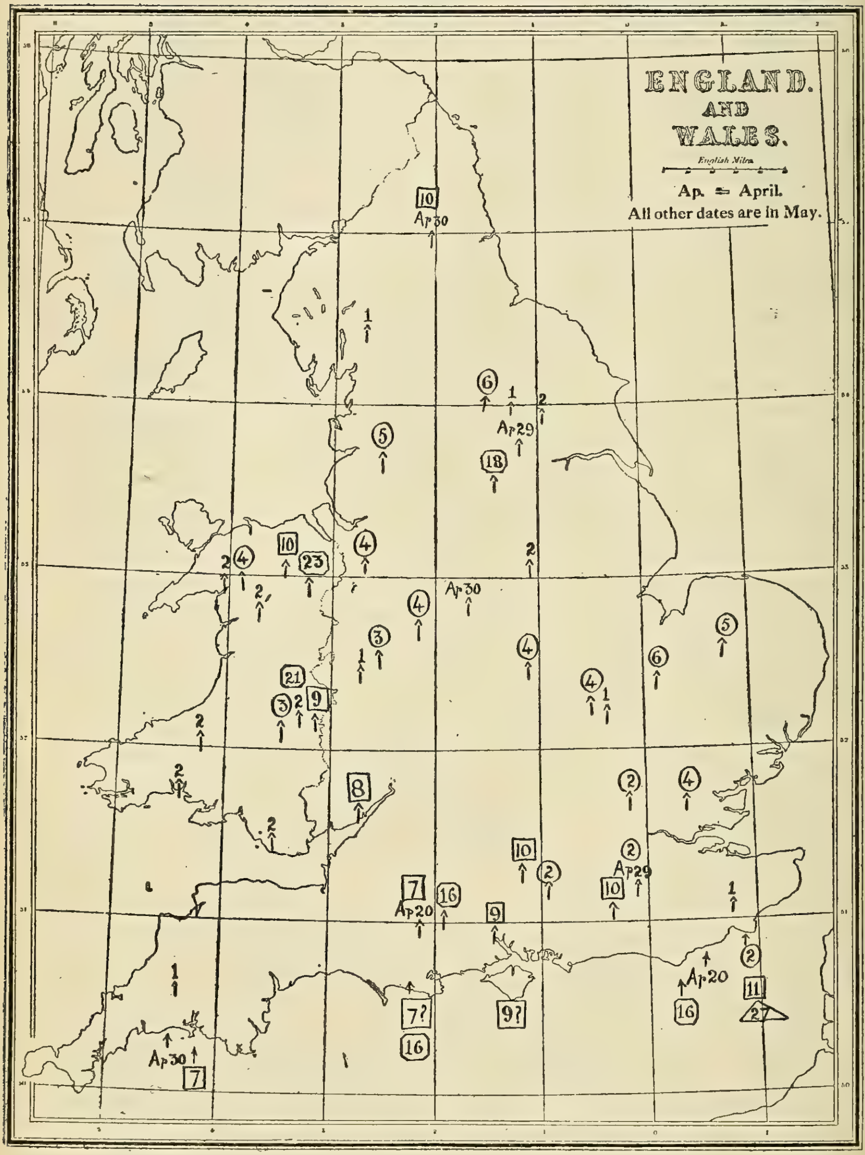
After that date they became more plentiful in various parts of the country, the usual number of breeding-birds being reported on the 4th and 5th of May in Carnarvon, Shropshire and Staffordshire, while in Cheshire they were said to be well distributed.

By the middle of May they seem to have settled down in their breeding-haunts. On the 18th several pairs were building in Sussex ; on the 24th a nest ready for eggs was found in Surrey, and on the 25th one with six fresh eggs was recorded in Radnor.

Chronological Summary of the Records.

April	20.	Sussex, Wilts.
,,	29.	Surrey, Yorkshire.
,,	30.	Cornwall (few). Derby, Northumberland.
May	1.	Bedford, Surrey, Westmoreland and Yorkshire (few). Cornwall, Kent, Shropshire.

WOOD-WARBLER.


ENGLAND.
AND
WALES.
English Miles
Ap. = April.
All other dates are in May.
10
Ap30
1
6
1
2
Ap29
5
18
4
10
23
2
4
2
2
Ap30
4
3
1
21
4
6
5
4
1
3
2
9
2
2
8
2
2
4
2
10
2
Ap29
10
7
16
Ap20
9
1
1
2
Ap20
7?
9?
11
16
27
16
Ap30
7

May 2. Yorkshire (increase). Cornwall, Kent, Surrey and Glamorgan (few). Berks, Herts, Carmarthen, Cardigan, Radnor, Merioneth, Carnarvon, Denbigh, Nottingham.

,, 3. Radnor (increase). Kent and Glamorgan (decrease). Cornwall, Shropshire.

,, 4. Bedford, Shropshire, Cheshire and Carnarvon (increase). Westmoreland (decrease). Staffordshire and Carnarvon (usual numbers). Essex (very few). Wilts, Leicester.

,, 5. Cheshire and Shropshire (usual numbers). Radnor (decrease). Norfolk, Lancashire, Northumberland.

,, 6. Yorkshire (increase). Cambridge.

,, 7. Cornwall and Wilts (few). Merioneth.

,, 8. Gloucester.

,, 9. Radnor (increase). Hants, Merioneth, Northumberland.

,, 10. Surrey, Berks, Denbigh and Northumberland (slight increase). Derby, Lincoln.

,, 11. Kent (slight increase). Radnor (decrease).

,, 12. Hants (usual numbers).

,, 13. Merioneth (few).

,, 15. Devon (few).

,, 16. Dorset, Sussex and Wilts (increase).

,, 17. Glamorgan.

,, 18. Yorkshire (increase). Sussex (nesting).

,, 21. Radnor (slight increase).

,, 23. Denbigh (many). Glamorgan.

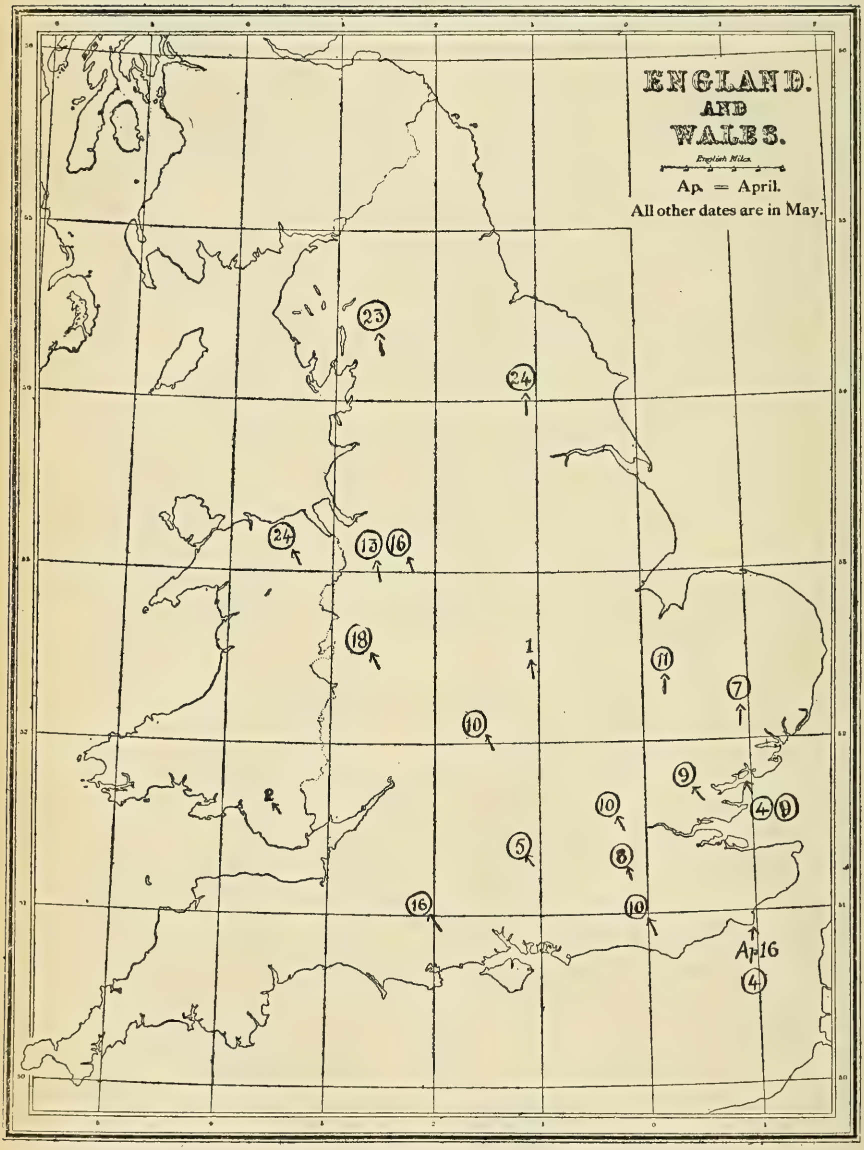
,, 24. Surrey (nesting). Lancashire.

,, 25. Radnor (nest with eggs). Cumberland.

,, 27. Kent (slight increase). Cumberland.

,, 30. Radnor (increase).

REED-WARBLER.


ENGLAND.
AND
WALES.
English Miles
Ap. = April.
All other dates are in May.
23
24
24
13
16
18
1
11
7
10
9
2
10
4
9
5
8
16
10
Ap 16
4

THE REED-WARBLER.

Acrocephalus streperus (Vieill.).

The records of this species were so scanty that it was very difficult to trace its movements. A few individuals seem to have arrived in Kent on the 16th of April and to have passed on, but they were not noticed anywhere else in England until the 1st and 2nd of May, when single birds were seen in Leicester and Glamorgan. On the 3rd, 4th and 5th of May they appear to have arrived in the south-east, and many were noted in Essex on the 9th, after which date they seem to have become more generally distributed. The first nest reported was found in Surrey on the 10th, and on the 20th eggs were noted in Cheshire.

Owing to their skulking habits and local distribution these birds were evidently overlooked by most observers: but there seems to have been little doubt that the majority reached this country by an eastern route between the 3rd and 9th of May.

Chronological Summary of the Records.

April	16.	Kent.
,,	17.	Kent (decrease).
May	1.	Leicester.
,,	2.	Glamorgan.
,,	3.	Surrey.
,,	4.	Kent (increase). Essex.
,,	5.	Berks.
,,	6.	Berks (decrease).
,,	7.	Suffolk.

May 8. Surrey.
„ 9. Essex (many).
„ 10. Surrey (nesting). Warwick (few). Sussex, Middlesex.
„ 11. Suffolk, Cambridge.
„ 13. Suffolk and Warwick (few). Cheshire.
„ 14. Warwick (nesting).
„ 16. Cheshire (large numbers). Wilts.
„ 18. Suffolk (many). Shropshire.
„ 20. Cheshire (nest with eggs).
„ 21. Berks.
„ 23. Derby, Westmoreland.
„ 24. Denbigh (few). Herts, Yorkshire.
„ 25. Yorkshire (few).
„ 30. Suffolk (nest with eggs).

THE SEDGE-WARBLER.

Acrocephalus phragmitis (Bechst.).

WITH the exception of a few stragglers which appeared on the 15th of April, the first immigration of this species was noted in North Devon on the 28th of that month. During the two following days Sedge-Warblers continued to arrive in Dorset and Hants, while the earlier arrivals spread as far north as Yorkshire. Two days later they had become generally distributed, except in the extreme north.

During the next ten days they continued to arrive steadily, and though the records were somewhat scanty, their immigration seems to have occurred chiefly on the western half of the south coast, as they were most numerous in the west, and there were very few records from East Anglia.

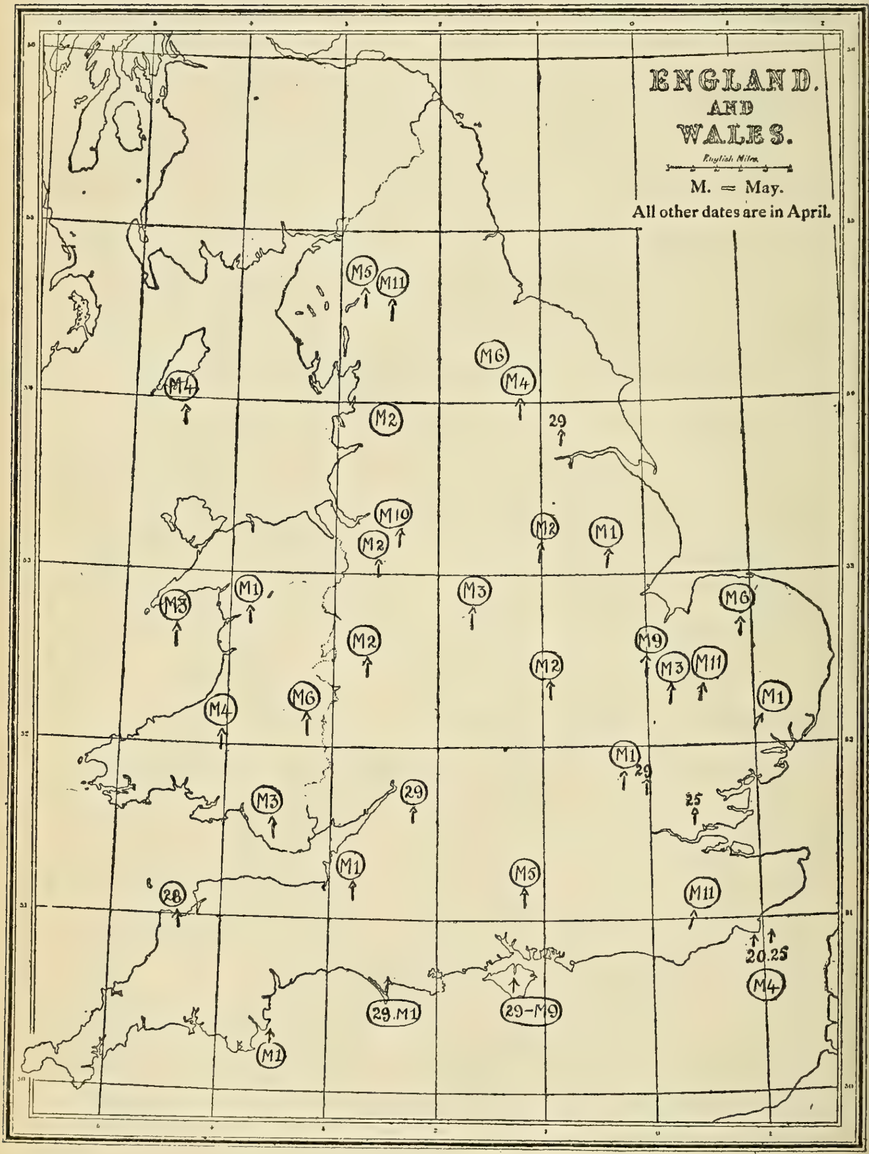
By the 11th of May, however, the species had spread eastwards into Kent, Norfolk and Cambridge, and was noted as being very numerous in the last-named county.

Further small immigrations seem to have arrived between the 15th and 17th, and again between the 24th and 26th, but the records were insufficient to enable these movements to be definitely traced. A nearly finished nest was noted in Radnor on the 23rd of May.

On the 6th of June a single bird struck the light at St. Catherine's, but it appeared to be alone, and there was no evidence of any definite movement.

It should be noted that although the bulk of the birds arrived by a westerly route, the earliest arrivals were noted on the east, in Kent and Essex. These, however, may have been stragglers from some continental movement, of which we have no record.

SEDGE-WARBLER.


ENGLAND. AND WALES.
English Miles
M. = May.
All other dates are in April.
M5
M11
M6
M4
M4
M2
29
M10
M2
M2
M1
M3
M1
M3
M2
M6
M9
M3
M11
M2
M4
M6
M1
M1
29
25
M3
29
M1
M5
M11
28
20.25
M4
29.M1
29–M9
M1

CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY OF THE RECORDS.

April 15. Shropshire.
,, 16. Surrey.
,, 20. Kent (few).
,, 21. Kent (decrease).
,, 25. Kent (increase). Essex.
,, 26. Kent (decrease).
,, 28. North Devon lights.
,, 29. Hants lights. Dorset, Essex, Gloucester, Herts, Yorkshire.
,, 30. Hants lights. Hants, Yorkshire.
May 1. Hants lights. Dorset (many). Devon, Somerset, Hants, Herts, Suffolk, Lincoln, Merioneth, Cheshire.
,, 2. Northampton (abundant). Hants, Kent, Herts and Cheshire (few). Essex, Berks, Surrey, Glamorgan, Shropshire, Notts, Lancashire.
,, 3. Carnarvon lights. Cambridge (few). Berks (decrease). Isle of Wight, Glamorgan, Derby.
,, 4. Hants and Isle of Man lights. Kent (slight increase). Glamorgan and Cambridge (decrease). Yorkshire (few). Essex, Leicester, Cardigan.
,, 5. Hants lights. Berks (few). Glamorgan, Cumberland.
,, 6. Hants lights. Yorkshire (many). Radnor, Norfolk.
,, 7. Hants (increase).
,, 8. Gloucester.
,, 9. Hants lights. Cambridge (increase). Derby and Radnor (slight increase). Wilts, Middlesex, Leicester.
,, 10. Cheshire and Lancashire (slight increase). Sussex, Isle of Man, Renfrew.

May 11. Cambridge (very common). Kent, Cheshire, Cumberland and Renfrew (increase). Merioneth (slight increase). Radnor (decrease). Cheshire and Carnarvon (usual numbers). Devon, Norfolk.
,, 12. Gloucester.
,, 13. Sussex (increase).
,, 14. Cornwall.
,, 15. Suffolk, Isle of Man, Westmoreland.
,, 16. Dorset, Glamorgan and Yorkshire (increase). Norfolk (slight increase).
,, 17. Cornwall (increase). Essex, Staffordshire.
,, 18. Yorkshire (further increase). Lancashire (increase). Glamorgan (decrease). Devon, Suffolk.
,, 19. Glamorgan (increase).
,, 22. Glamorgan (decrease). Isle of Man.
,, 23. Glamorgan (increase). Radnor (nesting).
,, 24. Carnarvon lights.
,, 25. Hants lights. Staffordshire (plentiful).

THE WHITE WAGTAIL.

Motacilla alba L.

The earliest records of this species were from Sussex on the 9th of March, and from Middlesex on the 15th; but most of the reports were received from the western side of the country.

The information furnished by observers on the south coast was so scanty that it was impossible to tell when and where the main immigrations took place, the only authentic lighthouse record being one from St. Catherine's, Isle of Wight, on the night of the 29th of April.

In Renfrewshire eight White Wagtails were observed on passage on the 22nd, and in Yorkshire one was seen on the 29th.

Between the 23rd of March and the 18th of April there were almost daily records from Denbigh.

During the last few days of April the evidence pointed to a definite immigration, apart from the record in the Isle of Wight noted above. The species was also recorded from Cambridge, Merioneth, Cheshire and Lancashire.

From the south-western counties there were only three records of single birds, namely, from Cornwall on the 9th and 14th of May, and from Devonshire on the 13th.

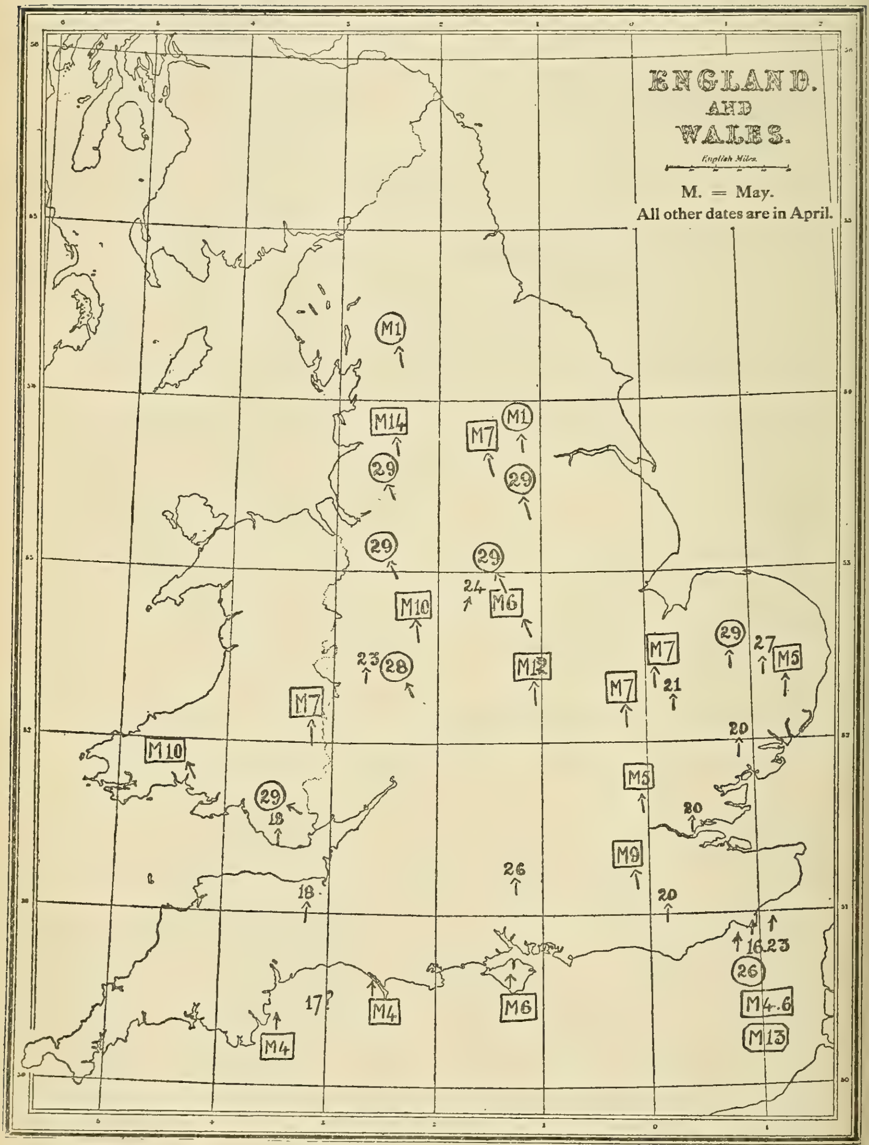
On the eastern side of the country the species was noted as occurring singly or in pairs on isolated dates during May.

Chronological Summary of the Records.

March	9.	Sussex.
,,	15.	Middlesex.
,,	19.	Sussex.
,,	22.	Renfrew (few).
,,	23.	Denbigh.
,,	26.	Denbigh (slight increase).
,,	27.	Denbigh (slight decrease).
,,	29.	Yorkshire.
,,	30.	Denbigh (slight increase).
,,	31.	Derby.
April	2.	Denbigh (slight increase).
,,	4.	Denbigh (slight decrease). Merioneth.
,,	6.	Merioneth and Denbigh (decrease). Lancashire.
,,	7.	Renfrew (passing).
,,	8.	Lancashire (decrease).
,,	9.	Denbigh (slight increase).
,,	12.	Surrey, Yorkshire.
,,	13.	Derby.
,,	13–18.	Denbigh (few).
,,	16.	Middlesex, Gloucester.
,,	19.	Sussex.
,,	20.	Merioneth.
,,	21.	Merioneth (slight increase).
,,	22.	Derby (slight increase).
,,	24.	Sussex.
,,	25.	Cheshire.
,,	26.	Yorkshire.
,,	27 to May 3.	Derby and Denbigh (few).
,,	28.	Merioneth.
,,	29.	Cheshire.
,,	30.	Hants lights. Merioneth and Lancashire (few). Cambridge.
May	2.	Surrey.
,,	3.	Sussex.
,,	4.	Denbigh (decrease).

May 6. Isle of Man lights. Surrey, Radnor.
„ 9. Cornwall, Surrey.
„ 10. Radnor, Carnarvon.
„ 11 & 12. Denbigh (few).
„ 13. Denbigh (decrease). Devon.
„ 14. Cornwall, Sussex.
„ 18. Sussex.
„ 19. Yorkshire.
„ 21. Sussex.
„ 22. Denbigh (increase). Sussex, Surrey.
„ 23. Denbigh (further increase). Sussex, Surrey.
„ 24. Sussex, Surrey, Derby.
„ 25. Denbigh (decrease).
„ 27. Denbigh (slight increase).
„ 28. Denbigh (decrease).
„ 29. Cambridge.
„ 30 & 31. Cheshire.

YELLOW WAGTAIL.


ENGLAND.
AND
WALES.
English Miles.
M. = May.
All other dates are in April.
M1
M14
M7
M1
29
29
29
29
24
M6
M10
23
28
M12
M7
29
27
M5
M7
21
M7
20
M10
M5
29
18
20
M9
26
18
20
16.23
26
17?
M4
M6
M4.6
M4
M13

THE YELLOW WAGTAIL.

Motacilla raii (Bonap.).

The earliest records of the Yellow Wagtail were from Devonshire on the 7th and 9th of April, and from Hampshire on the 8th; but the bulk of the immigrants entered the country to the eastward of the latter county, chiefly on the coast of Kent.

With the exception of a few individuals observed in Kent on the 16th and 23rd, and in Somersetshire on the 18th, the records up to the 25th of April referred to stragglers which were distributed as far north as Cheshire.

An immigratory movement seems to have taken place in Kent on the 26th, and was composed chiefly of males. This was followed by an increase in numbers in Norfolk and Shropshire on the two following days. In the former county a further increase, consisting chiefly of females, was noted on the 29th. On that date the first arrivals were recorded in Lancashire, and numbers in Shropshire, while two days later a pair were observed in Westmoreland.

Between the 4th and 6th of May a further immigration took place along the eastern portion of the south coast.

After that date the birds appear to have begun to settle down in their breeding-quarters, although migrants were still passing through the country, notably Glamorgan, between the 13th and 18th of May.

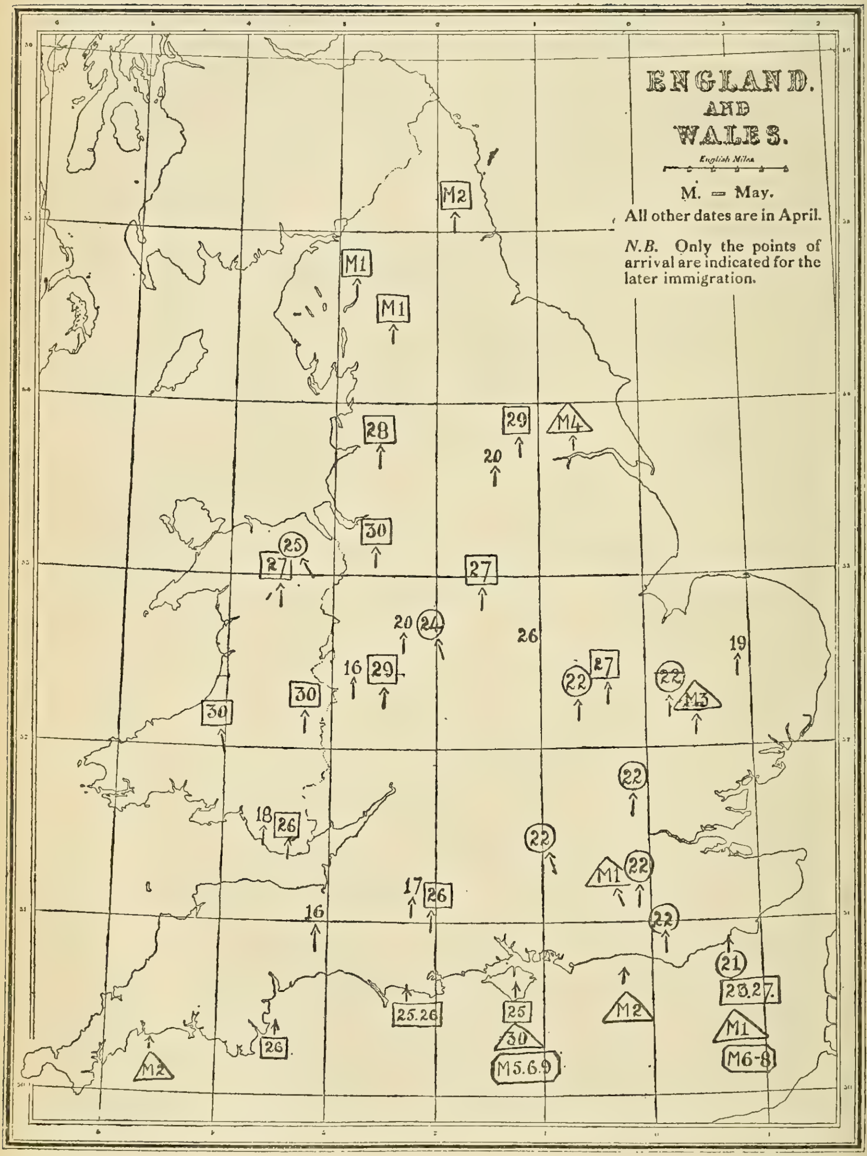
A nest was found in Norfolk on the 6th of May, one with four eggs in Westmoreland on the 22nd, and two with incubated eggs in Yorkshire on the 24th.

CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY OF THE RECORDS.

April	7.	Devon.
,,	8.	Hants.
,,	9.	Devon.
,,	11.	Kent, Staffordshire, Cheshire.
,,	12.	Surrey, Herts.
,,	13.	Kent.
,,	16.	Kent (increase).
,,	18.	Somerset, Glamorgan.
,,	20.	Sussex, Essex, Suffolk.
,,	21.	Cambridge.
,,	23.	Kent, Glamorgan, Shropshire.
,,	24.	Sussex, Wilts, Derby.
,,	25.	Kent (females).
,,	26.	Kent (increase, mostly males), Berks.
,,	27.	Norfolk.
,,	28.	Shropshire (increase). Dorset.
,,	29.	Cheshire and Glamorgan (increase). Norfolk (few; mostly females). Shropshire (full numbers). Derby, Lancashire, Yorkshire.
,,	30.	Cambridge.
May	1.	Yorkshire (slight increase). Dorset, Surrey, Berks, Lancashire.
,,	2.	Staffordshire, Westmoreland.
,,	3.	Cambridge and Derby (increase).
,,	4.	Kent lights. Yorkshire (slight further increase). Devon and Kent (many). Cheshire (usual numbers). Dorset, Bedford, Renfrew.
,,	5.	Norfolk (slight increase). Devon (decrease). Herts.
,,	6.	Hants lights. Kent (increase). Derby (few). Norfolk (nesting).
,,	7.	Yorkshire (further increase). Cambridge (numbers). Kent (decrease). Bedford (few), Radnor.
,,	9.	Surrey (slight increase).

May 10. Staffordshire (increase). Carmarthen (few). Radnor.
„ 11. Renfrew (increase).
„ 12. Sussex (few). Leicester.
„ 13. Kent (increase). Glamorgan (decrease). Essex.
„ 14. Lancashire and Glamorgan (increase).
„ 15. Glamorgan (decrease).
„ 16. Glamorgan (increase).
„ 17. Essex.
„ 18. Glamorgan (decrease).
„ 22. Westmoreland (nest with eggs).
„ 24. Yorkshire (nests with eggs).
„ 27. Cumberland (few).

TREE-PIPIT.



ENGLAND.
AND
WALES.
English Miles
M2
M1
M1
28
29
M4
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M3
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M1
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16
22
21
23.27.
25.26
25
30
M5.6.9
M2
M1
M6-8
26
M2

M. = May.

All other dates are in April.

N.B. Only the points of arrival are indicated for the later immigration.

THE TREE-PIPIT.

Anthus trivialis (L.).

During the first fortnight in April a few stragglers of this species were observed in widely scattered localities, but it was not until the 16th that a definite immigration was recorded. On that day, however, an increase was noted in Somerset and in Shropshire, but all trace of these birds was lost, only stragglers being recorded during the next few days.

On the 21st there was a slight increase in Kent, followed on the next day by a general increase throughout the south-eastern counties. The species then began to arrive in some numbers, and between the 23rd and 27th Tree-Pipits were noticed in the southern, midland and western counties, and by the 29th had spread as far north as Cheshire, Lancashire and Yorkshire. On the 30th they were observed at St. Catherine's light and an increase was noted in Cheshire and in the west. During the first week of May they continued to increase in numbers and to spread northwards, being seen in Westmoreland on the 1st and in Northumberland on the 2nd.

Further immigrations, followed by an increase in numbers, especially in the north, were noted in Hampshire on the 5th, 6th and 9th of May, but by that time the majority had evidently settled down in their summer-quarters. There were two further arrivals of small parties in Suffolk and Kent on the 11th and 14th. The main line of immigration into the country was by no means clear, but the evidence seemed to indicate that an eastern route was followed.

The Tree-Pipit was nesting in Nottingham on the 5th of May and full clutches of eggs were found in Suffolk on the 13th.

CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY OF THE RECORDS.

April 4. Herts and Carnarvon (few).
,, 6. Somerset (few).
,, 7. Yorkshire.
,, 11. Kent, Shropshire.
,, 12. Sussex.
,, 13. Essex, Surrey, Wilts.
,, 16. Shropshire (slight increase). Somerset (increase). Herts.
,, 17. Somerset (decrease). Wilts.
,, 18. Glamorgan.
,, 19. Norfolk (few). Cornwall.
,, 20. Staffordshire, Yorkshire.
,, 21. Kent (slight increase).
,, 22. Sussex and Surrey (slight increase). Devon, Kent, Herts, Berks, Cambridge, Northampton,
,, 23. Kent (further slight increase). Cornwall.
,, 24. Staffordshire (increase). Kent (decrease).
,, 25. Dorset (few). Cornwall, Hants, Denbigh.
,, 26. Devon and Dorset (few). Leicester, Renfrew, Glamorgan, Wilts.
,, 27. Denbigh (increase). Kent and Northampton (slight increase). Derby (generally distributed). Dorset (decrease).
,, 28. Lancashire.
,, 29. Glamorgan, Shropshire, Leicester and Yorkshire (increase). Wilts (slight increase). Somerset Cardigan, Cheshire.
,, 30. Hants lights. Cheshire (increase). Cardigan (slight increase). Shropshire (full numbers). Radnor, Merioneth.
May 1. Kent, Cheshire and Leicester (further increase). Staffordshire (increase). Surrey (slight increase). Bedford, Carnarvon, Cumberland, Westmoreland.

May 2. Cheshire (further increase). Derby (increase). Cornwall, Radnor and Sussex (slight increase). Kent (decrease). Herts, Oxford, Suffolk, Notts, Northumberland.

,, 3. Cambridge (increase). Stafford (decrease). Cumberland.

,, 4. Yorkshire (increase). Bedford and Renfrew (slight increase). Lincoln.

,, 5. Hants lights. Notts (nesting).

,, 6. Hants lights. Yorkshire (further increase). Kent (increase). Radnor (decrease).

,, 7. Berks and Cambridge (increase). Hereford.

,, 8. Radnor (increase). Wilts (decrease).

,, 9. Hants lights. Cheshire (usual numbers). Kent (decrease). Lancashire.

,, 10. Northumberland (slight increase).

,, 11. Suffolk (great numbers). Cumberland (increase). Wilts (slight increase). Glamorgan and Radnor (decrease).

,, 12. Wilts and Radnor (increase).

,, 13. Glamorgan (increase). Radnor and Wilts (decrease). Lancashire (few). Suffolk (full clutches).

,, 14. Kent (increase). Cumberland (usual numbers).

,, 15. Kent and Glamorgan (decrease).

,, 17. Leicester (further increase). Kent (usual numbers; nesting).

,, 22. Westmoreland (nests with eggs).

,, 23. Sussex (nest with eggs).

,, 24. Radnor and Yorkshire (nests with eggs).

THE RED-BACKED SHRIKE.

Lanius collurio L.

This species appears to have arrived singly on the south-eastern coast between Hampshire and Suffolk.

There were only two records of single birds from the west, viz. from Devonshire on the 25th of April and the 4th of May.

As there were no records from any of the lighthouses, it was difficult to follow the movements of this migrant.

The earliest arrivals were a male in Cheshire (the most northerly record for this species) on the 21st of April, and the Devonshire bird mentioned above on the 25th.

On the 4th and 6th of May Red-backed Shrikes were noted in Bedfordshire in some numbers, and single birds were seen in Essex, Kent and Berkshire.

On the 19th and 25th a slight increase was reported from Kent, which perhaps indicated fresh arrivals on that coast.

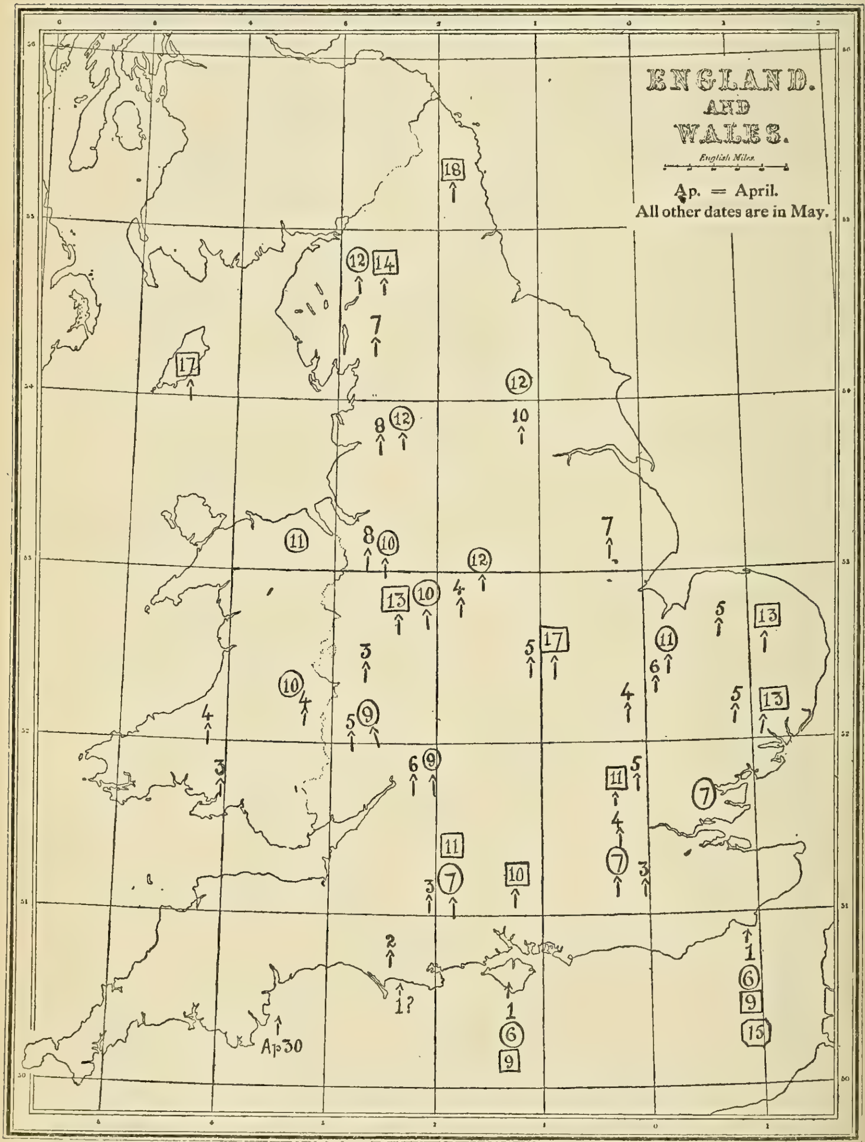
A pair were reported to be nesting in Kent on the 15th of May and in Hampshire on the 22nd, while a nest with eggs was found in Hertfordshire on the 28th.

Chronological Summary of the Records.

April	21.	Cheshire.
,,	25.	Devon.
May	4.	Devon, Kent, Essex, Bedford.
,,	6.	Bedford (slight increase). Kent, Berks.
,,	7.	Glamorgan.
,,	11.	Herts.

May 12. Wilts.
,, 13 Essex, Herts, Shropshire.
,, 14. Hants.
,, 15. Kent (nesting). Hants, Glamorgan, Suffolk.
,, 16. Somerset, Essex, Norfolk.
,, 17. Sussex, Surrey, Denbigh.
,, 18. Sussex, Leicester, Carmarthen.
,, 19. Kent (slight increase). Hants, Norfolk.
,, 20. Shropshire (slight increase). Wilts.
,, 21. Wilts, Merioneth.
,, 22. Hants (nesting). Radnor.
,, 23. Wilts, Radnor, Suffolk.
,, 24. Sussex.
,, 25. Kent (increase).
,, 26. Suffolk.
,, 28. Herts (nest with eggs).

SPOTTED FLYCATCHER.


ENGLAND.
AND
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English Miles.
Ap. = April.
All other dates are in May.
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THE SPOTTED FLYCATCHER.

Muscicapa grisola L.

This species arrived along the whole of the southern coast between Devon and Essex, but chiefly at the eastern end. There was not a single record from the county of Cornwall.

A few stragglers were noted during the three last days of April in Devon, Gloucester, Oxford, Suffolk, Denbigh and Yorkshire.

About the end of the first week in May larger numbers began to be recorded. They spread up the western side of the country through Wales, and reached Westmoreland on the 7th of May. An increase in numbers in that county was noted on the following day, when arrivals were also recorded in Cheshire and Lancashire. On the 12th the species was recorded in Cumberland.

On the eastern side, with the exception of three examples observed in Yorkshire on the 27th of April and one in Lincolnshire on the 7th of May, there were no records of a northern extension of the bird's range until the 10th and 12th of May, when the number of Spotted Flycatchers in Yorkshire was said to have increased. The species was first noted in Northumberland on the 18th, and a slight increase in numbers was reported on the 23rd.

A nest almost ready for eggs was found in Berkshire on the 17th of May, and nests with eggs were recorded from Wiltshire on the 22nd, from Lancashire on the 28th, and from Radnor on the 31st.

CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY OF THE RECORDS.

April 27. Yorkshire (few). Suffolk, Denbigh.
,, 29. Gloucester, Suffolk.
,, 30. Devon, Oxford.
May 1. Devon, Hants, Kent.
,, 2. Dorset, Carnarvon.
,, 3. Surrey, Wilts, Carmarthen, Merioneth, Shropshire.
,, 4. Kent, Surrey and Bedford (few). Middlesex, Radnor, Cardigan, Shropshire, Derby.
,, 5. Suffolk (resident). Herts (several). Wilts, Norfolk, Leicester, Hereford.
,, 6. Hants lights. Kent and Cambridge (few). Essex, Berks, Gloucester.
,, 7. Essex, Surrey and Wilts (few). Hants, Lincoln, Westmoreland.
,, 8. Westmoreland (slight increase). Devon, Cheshire, Lancashire.
,, 9. Hants lights. Kent (many). Berks, Gloucester, Hereford.
,, 10. Yorkshire (increase). Berks (many). Radnor (few). Dorset, Staffordshire, Cheshire, Renfrew.
,, 11. Cambridge (nesting). Wilts and Cheshire (many). Hereford and Herts (few). Carmarthen, Denbigh, Staffordshire.
,, 12. Yorkshire (further increase). Derby, Lancashire, Cumberland.
,, 13. Staffordshire (usual numbers). Suffolk and Norfolk (few). Hants.
,, 14. Cumberland (increase). Berks (slight increase). Merioneth.
,, 15. Kent (increase). Sussex.
,, 16. Wilts (many). Sussex and Lancashire (few).
,, 17. Kent (further increase). Leicester (many). Berks (nesting). Isle of Man.

May 18. Shropshire (few). Northumberland.
,, 20. Devon (several). Glamorgan.
,, 21. Carmarthen.
,, 22. Wilts (nest with egg). Isle of Man.
,, 23. Northumberland.
,, 24. Carnarvon lights.
,, 25. Hants lights.
,, 26. Derby (nesting).
,, 28. Lancashire (nest with eggs).
,, 31. Radnor (nest with eggs).

THE PIED FLYCATCHER.

Muscicapa atricapilla L.

It is difficult to say much as to the immigratory movements of this species, owing to the scanty nature of the records.

Its occurrence in the southern or south-eastern counties was only reported twice, when single birds were observed in Dorset and Sussex.

The main immigration seems to have occurred between the 29th of April and the 1st of May.

The only report received from a lighthouse announced that three Pied Flycatchers had been killed at St. Catherine's on the night of the 29th of April. On the 30th one was observed in Dorset and one in Radnor. These were the three earliest records.

The arrival of Pied Flycatchers was recorded from Carnarvon, Staffordshire, Yorkshire and Westmoreland on the 1st of May. They had reached Cumberland on the 6th, Durham on the 9th, Northumberland on the 12th, and many were recorded from Wiltshire on the 18th.

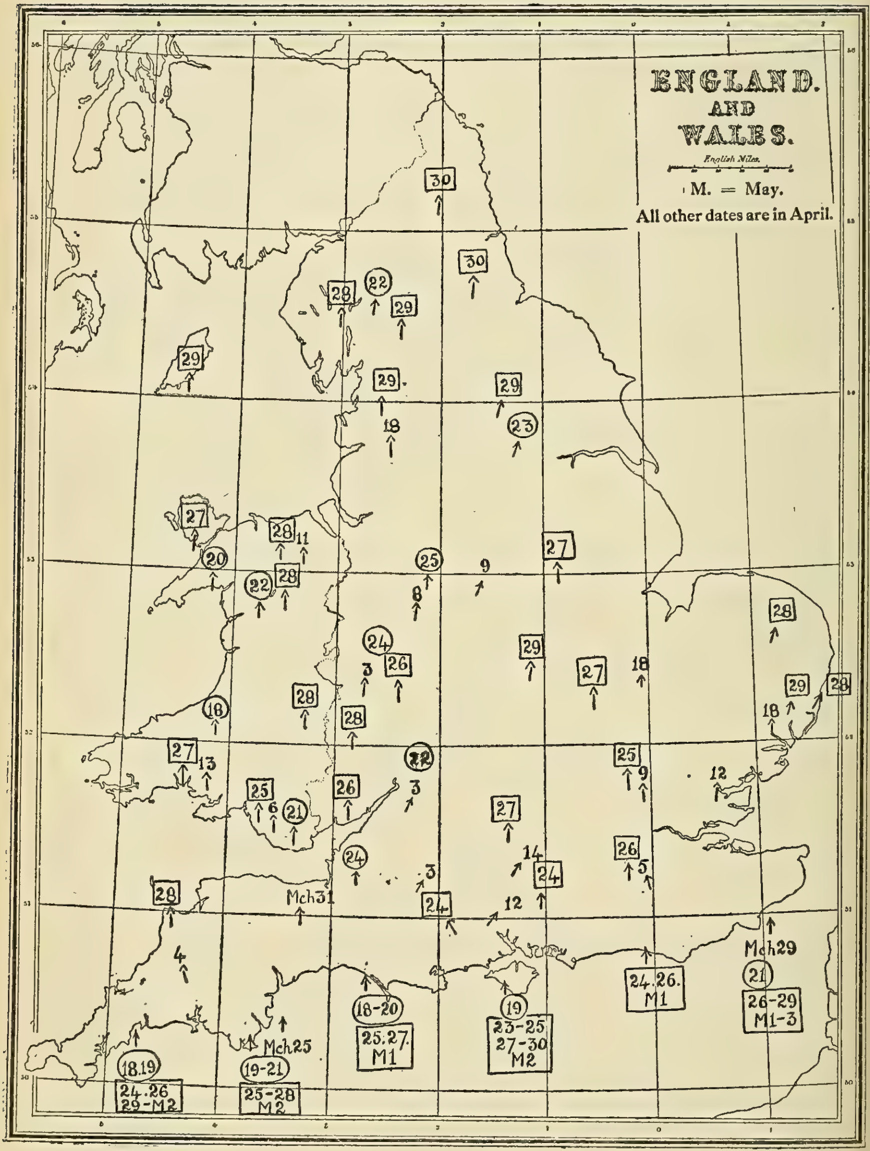
A pair were building in Cumberland on the 11th of May and in Radnor on the 20th. In the latter county five nests with eggs (one containing eight) were found on the 30th.

Chronological Summary of the Records.

April 29–30. Hants lights. Dorset, Radnor.
May 1. Staffordshire (few). Radnor, Carnarvon, Yorkshire, Westmoreland.
" 2. Yorkshire.

May	3.	Radnor (increase).
,,	4.	Radnor (decrease).
,,	5.	Gloucester.
,,	6.	Denbigh, Yorkshire, Cumberland.
,,	7.	Surrey, Radnor.
,,	8.	Lancashire.
,,	9.	Durham.
,,	11.	Cumberland (building). Yorkshire.
,,	12.	Northumberland.
,,	13.	Merioneth.
,,	17.	Surrey (few). Sussex.
,,	18.	Wilts (many). Berks.
,,	20.	Radnor (building).
,,	22.	Denbigh.
,,	24.	Denbigh (increase).
,,	28.	Denbigh (many).
,,	30.	Radnor (nests with eggs)

SWALLOW.


ENGLAND
AND
WALES.
English Miles.
M. = May.
All other dates are in April.
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Mch25
19-21
25-28
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24.26
29-M2

THE SWALLOW.

Hirundo rustica L.

Swallows arrived along the whole of the southern coast between Cornwall and Kent.

A few birds were reported from Devon, Kent and Somerset during the last week in March, but up to the 18th of April no large numbers had arrived in the country, though birds were passing through Surrey on the 7th and 8th and through Kent on the 15th and 16th. Up to that time they had not extended north of Denbigh, Staffordshire and Derby in the western and midland counties, nor to the north of Kent on the east coast, with the exception of a solitary bird which was noted in Essex on the 12th.

The first large immigration arrived in Cornwall, Devon and Dorset on the 18th and 19th of April.

An extension of the bird's range was observed at that time, Swallows being recorded in Suffolk and Lancashire ; an increase was noted in Derby on the 18th of April, and arrivals in Cheshire on the 19th, in Cumberland on the 22nd, and in Yorkshire on the 23rd.

After the latter date birds were daily observed arriving at various points along the south coast.

The main immigration, which began in the south-west on the 25th of April, lasted for three days ; from Hampshire eastwards it was a day later, and continued until the 30th. During this period the birds became widely distributed throughout the country, reaching North Lancashire, Cumberland and the Isle of Man on the 29th, and Durham and Northumberland on the 30th.

A further immigration took place between the 1st and

3rd of May, but it was impossible to trace its course beyond the points of arrival, as it became merged in the preceding 'wave.'

Throughout May, Swallows were arriving along the whole of the south coast, and large numbers passed through the country, but the birds had now become so generally distributed that it was impossible to trace their further movements with certainty.

Nests with eggs were reported from Yorkshire on the 8th of May, from Cambridge on the 17th, and from Radnor on the 31st.

CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY OF THE RECORDS.

March	25.	Devon.
,,	29.	Kent.
,,	31.	Somerset.
April	1.	Devon.
,,	2.	Kent.
,,	3.	Devon, Wilts, Gloucester, Shropshire.
,,	4.	Cornwall, Devon, Somerset, Leicester.
,,	5.	Cornwall and Devon (decrease). Surrey.
,,	6.	Glamorgan.
,,	7.	Surrey (increase). Hants, Somerset.
,,	8.	Surrey (decrease). Dorset, Staffordshire.
,,	9.	Herts, Derby.
,,	11.	Wilts, Denbigh.
,,	12.	Cornwall, Hants, Essex, Shropshire.
,,	13.	Carmarthen.
,,	14.	Berks.
,,	15.	Kent (slight increase). Glamorgan.
,,	17.	Somerset (increase). Kent (decrease). Sussex.
,,	18.	Cornwall (great increase). Dorset, Surrey and Derby (slight increase). Cardigan (few). Suffolk, Bedford, Lancashire.
,,	19.	Devon (increase). Hants (slight increase). Somerset and Derby (decrease). Cambridge, Cheshire.

April 20. Dorset (increase). Cornwall and Hants (decrease). Carnarvon.

,, 21. Kent and Glamorgan (slight increase). Dorset (decrease).

,, 22. Gloucester (slight increase). Kent (decrease). Merioneth, Cumberland.

,, 23. Hants (slight increase). Devon (decrease). Yorkshire.

,, 24. Cornwall (increase). Sussex, Wilts, Somerset and Shropshire (slight increase). Berks (many). Gloucester, Glamorgan and Yorkshire (decrease).

,, 25. Devon (increase). Dorset (slight further increase). Herts and Glamorgan (slight increase). Sussex, Berks, Wilts, Somerset and Shropshire (decrease). Staffordshire.

,, 26. Cornwall and Kent (increase). Surrey (slight further increase). Sussex and Shropshire (slight increase). Devon, Dorset, Hants and Glamorgan (decrease). Monmouth.

,, 27. Hants lights. Kent (further increase). Dorset, Glamorgan, Carmarthen and Surrey (increase). Middlesex and Northampton (many). Berks and Anglesey (few). Isle of Wight, Oxford, Notts.

,, 28. Suffolk and N. Devon lights. Dorset, Isle of Wight, Somerset, Wilts, Oxford, Shropshire and Merioneth (increase). Devon, Essex, Denbigh and Cumberland (slight increase). Glamorgan (decrease). Radnor, Hereford, Norfolk.

,, 29. Isle of Man lights. Cornwall, Kent and Somerset (further increase). Glamorgan, Suffolk and Leicester (increase). Herts (slight further increase). Berks, Radnor, Staffordshire, Cheshire, Lancashire and Yorkshire (slight increase). Oxford and Merioneth (decrease). Westmoreland, Isle of Man.

April 30. Isle of Man lights. Surrey and Wilts (further increase). Hants, Hereford, Merioneth, Anglesey, Derby, Yorkshire and Isle of Man (increase). Essex (slight further increase). Cambridge, Norfolk, Notts, Derby, Cumberland and Renfrew (slight increase). Radnor (decrease). Warwick (few). Surrey and Middlesex (building). Durham, Northumberland.

,, 27 to May 3. Cardigan (parties passing all the week).

May 1. Wilts, Derby (still further increase). Dorset, Kent, Suffolk and Leicester (further increase). Sussex, Berks, Herts, Bedford, Derby, Denbigh, Cheshire and Cumberland (increase). Staffordshire and Renfrew (slight further increase). Radnor and Westmoreland (slight increase). Hereford, Merioneth, Warwick and Northumberland (decrease). Carnarvon.

,, 2. Hants, Kent, Glamorgan and Yorks (further increase). Devon, Essex, Norfolk, Cambridge, Northampton, Staffordshire, Lancashire, Westmoreland and Renfrew (increase). Durham (slight increase). Leicester and Carnarvon (decrease). Sussex (building). Lincoln.

,, 3. Cambridge (further increase). Cornwall, Devon, Hants, Glamorgan, Suffolk, Norfolk, Derby, Yorkshire and Durham (decrease). Berks (building).

,, 4. Surrey (slight further increase). Berks, Shropshire and Yorkshire (increase). Kent and Wilts (decrease). Cornwall, Essex, Gloucester, Carnarvon, Staffordshire and Westmoreland (usual numbers). Norfolk and Staffordshire (building).

,, 5. Surrey (further increase). Devon, Hereford, Notts and Denbigh (increase). Cheshire (decrease).

May 6. Cornwall, Kent, Derby, Cheshire and Isle of Man (increase). Denbigh (decrease). Devon (nesting). Cheshire (generally distributed).

,, 7. Isle of Man lights. Leicester, Lincoln and Yorkshire (increase). Lancashire (slight further increase). Suffolk (slight increase). Wilts (usual numbers). Cornwall and Isle of Man (decrease). Derby (building).

,, 8. Cornwall, Wilts, Middlesex and Suffolk (increase). Kent and Surrey (further increase). Dorset, Gloucester and Northumberland (slight increase). Devon and Yorkshire (decrease). Yorkshire (nest with eggs).

,, 9. Devon (slight increase). Denbigh (increase). Kent and Northumberland (decrease).

,, 10. Kent (increase). Sussex (slight increase). Wiltshire (decrease).

,, 11. Gloucester, Merioneth and Westmoreland (increase). Suffolk and Norfolk (further increase). Devon (slight further increase). Hants (usual numbers). Cornwall and Kent (decrease).

,, 12. Essex lights. Isle of Man (increase). Denbigh (slight increase). Devon, Merioneth and Westmoreland (decrease).

,, 13. Devon (slight increase). Denbigh (decrease). Hants (building).

,, 14. Kent and Yorkshire (increase). Hants (slight increase). Isle of Man (decrease).

,, 15. Sussex and Westmoreland (increase). Denbigh and Isle of Man (slight increase). Devon and Yorkshire (decrease).

,, 16. Cheshire (further increase). Merioneth (slight increase). Kent and Denbigh (decrease). Hertford (nesting).

,, 17. Cornwall and Yorkshire (increase). Merioneth, Westmoreland and Isle of Man (decrease). Cambridge (nest with eggs).

May 18. Wilts and Denbigh (increase). Hants and Yorkshire (decrease). Lancashire (building).
,, 19. Hants, Kent and Isle of Man (slight increase). Cornwall and Denbigh (decrease).
,, 20. Yorkshire (increase). Merioneth (slight increase). Hants (decrease).
,, 21. Cornwall (increase). Merioneth and Yorkshire (decrease).
,, 22. Kent and Wilts (decrease).
,, 23. Denbigh (great increase). Wilts (increase). Hants (slight increase).
,, 24. Wilts (decrease). Yorkshire (nest with eggs).
,, 25. Cumberland lights. Wilts (increase). Denbigh (decrease).
,, 26. Kent, Denbigh and Westmoreland (increase).
,, 27. Cumberland lights. Kent, Denbigh and Westmoreland (decrease).
,, 29. Denbigh (increase).
,, 31. Radnor (nest with eggs).

THE HOUSE-MARTIN.

Chelidon urbica (L.).

The earliest records of the House-Martin in the spring of 1908 were based on single individuals which were noted in Wiltshire and Gloucestershire on the 2nd and 3rd of April. On the 4th and 6th small parties were seen in Cornwall and Devon, and on the 10th and 16th stragglers were noted in Kent, Essex and Suffolk.

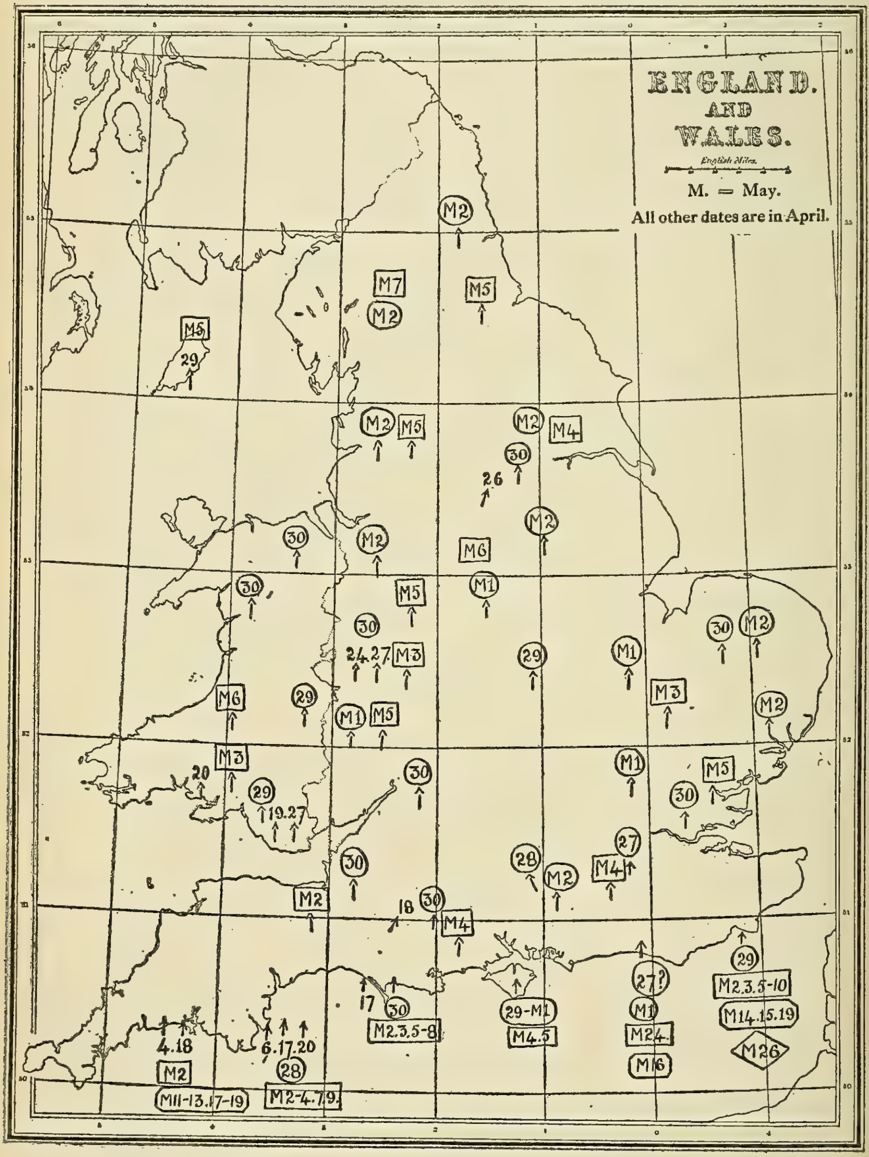
A small immigration, which took place in the west between the 18th and 20th, passed on into Wales and the western counties, but it was not until the 27th that the main body of this species began to arrive. On that day they were noted in Surrey, Middlesex, Glamorgan and Shropshire, and by the 30th they had begun to arrive in all the southern counties, while many had already penetrated as far north as Yorkshire and Westmoreland. On the 1st May an increase was noted in the east, but it was not clear whether these birds were fresh arrivals, or were merely individuals, which had reached this country in the west, moving in an easterly direction.

On the 2nd of May there was again a general increase throughout the southern counties, and numerous records were received from all parts of the country, showing that the earlier arrivals were settling down in their summer-quarters.

During the three following days House-Martins continued to arrive in the south-west and south, and spread throughout the country in a north to north-easterly direction, some leaving the country by the east coast. From the 7th to the 10th the migration still continued, the various 'waves' being usually noted a day later in the east than in the west, and by the 10th the great majority had settled down in their summer-quarters.

Further immigrations took place between the 11th and 19th and on the 26th, and it is probable that small parties

HOUSE-MARTIN.


ENGLAND.
AND
WALES.
English Miles.
M. = May.
All other dates are in April.
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making for more northerly breeding-quarters continued to pass during the whole of the month ; but, after the majority of our resident birds had arrived, the course of these later contingents could not be traced with certainty.

Nesting commenced early, and on the 1st and 2nd of May the birds had already begun to build.

Chronological Summary of the Records.

April 2. Wilts.
,, 3. Gloucester.
,, 4. Cornwall (many).
,, 5. Cornwall (decrease).
,, 6. Devon.
,, 7. Devon (decrease).
,, 10. Essex, Suffolk.
,, 16. Kent, Somerset.
,, 17. Devon (few). Dorset.
,, 18. Cornwall (several). Wilts.
,, 19. Cornwall (decrease). Essex, Suffolk, Glamorgan.
,, 20. Devon (increase). Glamorgan, Carmarthen.
,, 22. Devon (decrease). Cornwall.
,, 24. Shropshire.
,, 26. Yorkshire (few). Herts.
,, 27. Surrey and Middlesex (many). Glamorgan and Shropshire (slight increase).
,, 28. Devon (increase). Berks (few). Radnor, Cardigan, Derby.
,, 29. Glamorgan (increase). Kent and Radnor (few). Hants, Sussex, Leicester, Isle of Man.
,, 30. Hants, Somerset, Shropshire and Yorkshire (increase). Dorset, Wilts and Essex (slight increase). Norfolk, Merioneth and Denbigh (few). Cornwall, Gloucester, Hereford, Staffordshire, Lancashire, Westmoreland.
May 1. Sussex, Wilts, Herts and Hereford (increase). Essex (further slight increase). Norfolk,

Leicester and Derby (slight increase). Bedford (numbers). Hants and Berks (decrease). Norfolk (nesting). Notts, Cheshire, Cumberland.

May 2. Cornwall, Berks and Norfolk (increase). Somerset (further increase). Kent, Surrey, Suffolk, Notts and Cheshire (slight increase). Dorset and Yorkshire (further slight increase). Carnarvon, Lancashire and Northumberland (few). Northampton (abundant). Essex, Hereford and Leicester (decrease). Suffolk (building). Westmoreland, Isle of Man.

" 3. Dorset, Kent, Carmarthen and Denbigh (increase). Derby and Cheshire (further slight increase). Shropshire (further increase). Berks, Cornwall, Sussex, Norfolk, Carnarvon and Yorkshire (decrease). Cambridge (few). Hants (building). Staffordshire, Lincoln.

" 4. Sussex, Wilts, Surrey, Berks, Cambridge, Yorkshire and Cumberland (increase). Hants (slight increase). Dorset, Kent, Denbigh, Derby and Northumberland (decrease). Suffolk (resident). Glamorgan and Cumberland (building). Durham.

" 5. Hereford (further increase). Dorset, Kent, Essex, Staffordshire, Isle of Man and Durham (increase). Lancashire (slight increase). Devon (decrease).

" 6. Cardigan (increase). Radnor and Derby (slight increase). Hants (decrease). Derby and Radnor (building).

" 7. Kent (further increase). Devon, Leicester, Lancashire and Westmoreland (increase). Yorkshire (further slight increase). Middlesex (slight increase). Derby (decrease). Shropshire (building). Lincoln.

" 8. Dorset (further increase). Middlesex, Gloucester and Northumberland (increase). Wilts (further slight increase). Devon, Radnor, Leicester, Westmoreland and Isle of Man (decrease).

May 9. Devon, Radnor and Cheshire (increase). Kent (decrease). Northumberland (building).

,, 10. Kent and Derby (increase). Devon and Wilts (decrease). Middlesex (nesting).

,, 11. Gloucester (further increase). Denbigh (increase). Cornwall (slight increase). Renfrew (plentiful). Hants and Wilts (full numbers). Kent (decrease). Berks, Gloucester and Yorkshire (building).

,, 13. Essex, Surrey and Yorkshire (further slight increase). Suffolk (slight increase). Denbigh (decrease).

,, 14. Radnor (further increase). Kent (increase). Cornwall and Yorkshire (decrease).

,, 15. Denbigh (increase). Lincoln (slight increase).

,, 16. Sussex (further slight increase). Hants (slight increase). Kent, Denbigh and Lancashire (decrease). Cheshire (building).

,, 17. Cornwall and Leicester (increase). Lancashire (slight increase).

,, 18. Suffolk (increase).

,, 19. Kent, Lancashire and Westmoreland (increase). Cornwall and Lincoln (further slight increase).

,, 20. Merioneth (slight increase). Kent and Westmoreland (decrease).

,, 21. Yorkshire (slight increase).

,, 22. Merioneth (further slight increase). Cornwall (decrease).

,, 23. Merioneth (decrease).

,, 25. Denbigh and Westmoreland (increase).

,, 26. Kent (increase). Denbigh and Westmoreland (decrease).

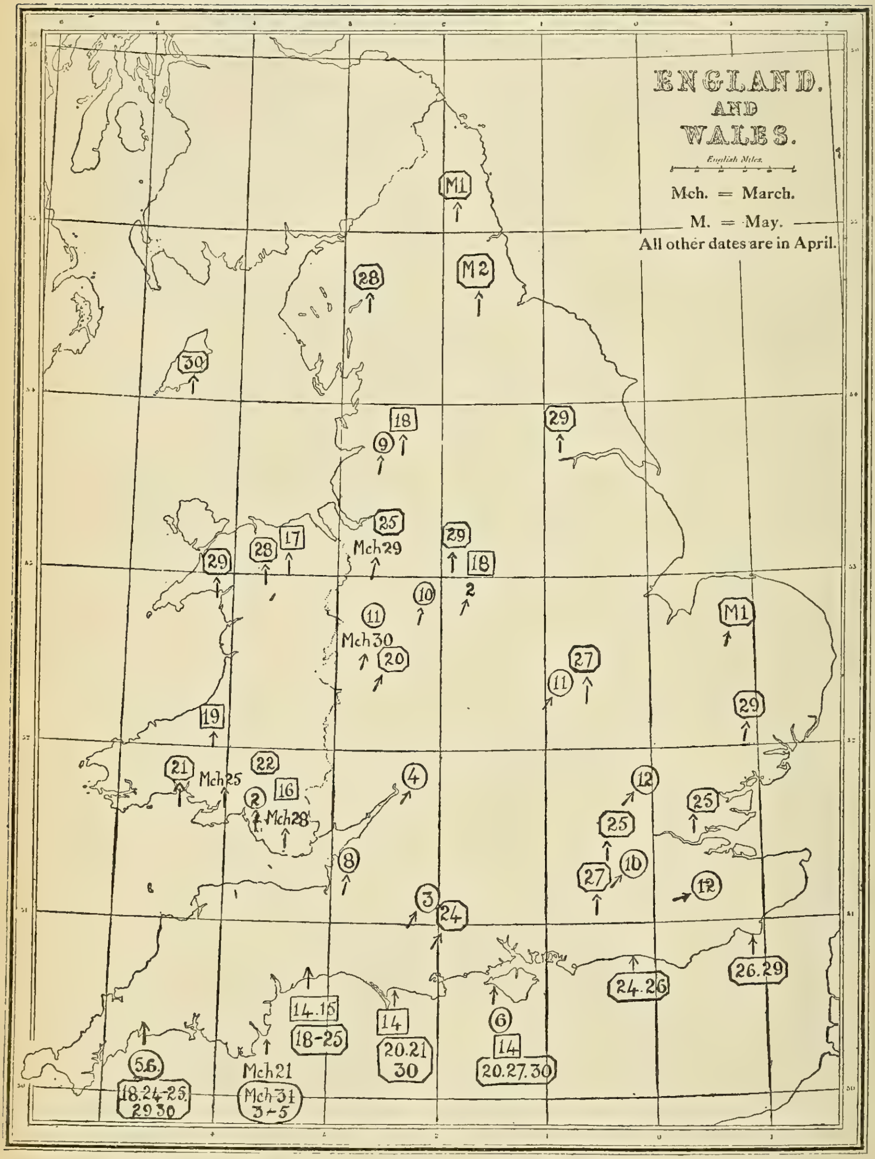
,, 27. Denbigh (increase).

,, 28. Westmoreland (increase). Denbigh (decrease).

,, 29. Cambridge (increase).

,, 30. Cambridge (decrease).

SAND-MARTIN.


ENGLAND. AND WALES.
English Miles.
Mch. = March.
M. = May.
All other dates are in April.
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THE SAND-MARTIN.

Cotile riparia (L.).

This species was first observed on the 21st of March and from that date until the third week in April small numbers continued to arrive chiefly on the western portion of the south coast, the bulk of the records coming from Devon. After the 20th of April the birds began to arrive in greater numbers on the eastern portion, and the immigratory movement became general along the whole of the southern coast-line.

The first greatest influx was reported on 27th of April, when hundreds of Sand-Martins were observed flying round the lantern at St. Catherine's (Isle of Wight) between 9.30 and 10.30 P.M.

The only other lighthouse-record was also sent from St. Catherine's, when two Sand-Martins were killed on the night of 29th of April.

The earliest arrivals were noted in Devon on 21st and 23rd of March; in Carmarthen on the 25th, in Glamorgan on the 28th, in Cheshire on the 29th, and in Shropshire on the 30th.

On the 2nd of April individuals were recorded from Derbyshire, but no increase in numbers in that county was noted until the 18th; and this remained the most northerly record for the midlands and east coast until 29th, when a few were noted in Yorkshire. There was a slight increase in numbers in that county on the 30th, and first arrivals in Northumberland were observed on the same day.

After that date the birds became generally distributed over the country, and passed through it in regular 'waves' until the end of May. These waves appear to have been well marked in 1908, although there were no immigrations of any great dimensions. The chief arrivals took place between the 30th of March and the 5th of April, on the 13th and 14th of May, and between the 19th and 23rd of May. These latter waves probably consisted of birds making for the more northerly breeding-grounds. Besides these there were several small immigrations on the 13th, 14th, 18th, 20th and 24th of April, and on the 7th and 11th of May.

The latest record of an increase in Yorkshire on the 25th of May followed by a decrease on the 27th showed that migration was still in progress.

No notes were received as to the nesting of this species

CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY OF THE RECORDS.

March 21 & 23. Devon.
,, 25. Carmarthen (few).
,, 28. Glamorgan.
,, 29. Glamorgan (few). Cheshire.
,, 30. Shropshire (several). Glamorgan (decrease).
,, 31. Devon (many).
April 1. Devon (decrease).
,, 2. Glamorgan (few). Derby.
,, 3. Devon, Wilts and Shropshire (few).
,, 4. Devon and Wilts (few). Gloucester.
,, 5. Cornwall.
,, 6. Cornwall, Devon and Glamorgan (decrease). Hants.
,, 7. Hants (decrease). Devon (several). Lancashire, Shropshire.
,, 8. Devon (decrease). Somerset.
,, 9. Shropshire (decrease). Lancashire (few). Denbigh.
,, 10. Lancashire (decrease). Surrey, Staffordshire.

April 11. Shropshire (slight increase). Hants, Northampton.

,, 12. Hants, Kent, Herts (many).

,, 13. Wilts (increase). Hants (decrease).

,, 14. Devon (increase). Dorset and Hants (slight increase).

,, 15. Dorset, Hants and Wilts (decrease).

,, 16. Glamorgan (slight increase). Devon (decrease). Surrey.

,, 17. Shropshire (decrease). Denbigh.

,, 18. Cornwall, Devon and Lancashire (increase). Derby (slight increase).

,, 19. Derby (decrease). Dorset, Hants, Cardigan.

,, 20. Devon (further increase). Dorset (increase). Hants and Shropshire (slight increase). Cornwall (decrease). Sussex, Kent, Essex, Radnor, Merioneth.

,, 21. Hants and Shropshire (decrease). Carmarthen (several).

,, 22. Glamorgan (increase). Devon, Dorset and Lancashire (decrease).

,, 24. Devon (increase). Cornwall, Sussex, Wilts and Shropshire (slight increase).

,, 25. Middlesex, Shropshire and Cheshire (increase). Essex (slight increase). Wilts (decrease).

,, 26. Sussex (further slight increase). Kent (slight increase). Cornwall and Devon (decrease).

,, 27. Hants lights. Middlesex, Surrey, Shropshire and Northampton (increase). Derby (slight increase). Essex (slight further increase). Kent (decrease). Herts.

,, 28. Shropshire (further increase). Carmarthen (increase). Wilts and Denbigh (slight increase). Isle of Wight, Hereford, Cumberland.

,, 29. Cornwall, Derby and Cheshire (increase). Kent and Carnarvon (slight increase). Shropshire, Denbigh and Cumberland (decrease). Suffolk, Yorkshire.

April 30. Hants lights. Dorset, Hants, Wilts, Berks, Essex, Shropshire, Staffordshire and Merioneth (increase). Yorkshire, Cumberland and Isle of Man (slight increase). Kent, Derby and Cheshire (decrease).

May 1. Staffordshire (further increase). Bedford, Norfolk, Lincoln, Yorkshire, Cheshire and Cumberland (increase). Derby (slight increase). Berks, Cornwall, Hants, Merioneth and Isle of Man (decrease). Northumberland (few).

,, 2. Norfolk, Northampton and Cheshire (further increase). Kent, Herts, Notts, Derby and Durham (increase). Lancashire (slight increase). Lincolnshire, Northumberland and Yorkshire (decrease).

,, 3. Cambridge (increase). Lancashire (further slight increase). Sussex and Oxford (slight increase). Essex, Herts, Staffordshire and Durham (decrease). Denbigh.

,, 4. Essex and Radnor (increase). Kent, Derby and Cheshire (decrease). Staffordshire and Carnarvon (usual numbers).

,, 5. Lancashire (increase). Norfolk and Yorkshire (slight increase). Radnor (decrease).

,, 6. Suffolk, Leicester and Denbigh (increase). Isle of Man (slight increase).

,, 7. Cornwall (slight increase). Denbigh and Yorkshire (decrease).

,, 8. Cornwall and Isle of Man (decrease).

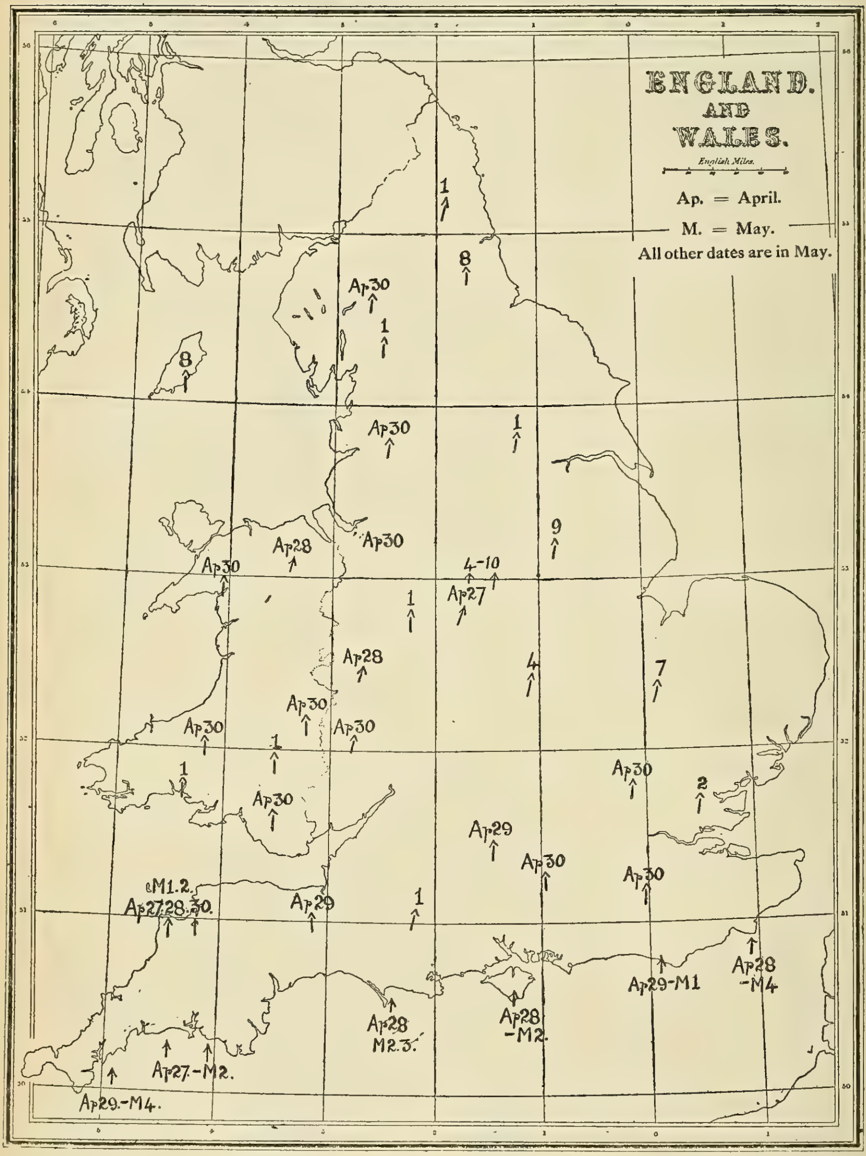
,, 9. Berks, Radnor, Derby and Cheshire (increase).

,, 10. Sussex (increase). Surrey (further increase). Isle of Man (slight increase). Berks (decrease).

,, 11. Wilts (increase). Suffolk (further increase). Devon (slight increase). Merioneth.

May 12. Lancashire (further increase). Isle of Man (increase). Merioneth (decrease).
„ 13. Devon (increase). Radnor and Isle of Man (decrease).
„ 14. Cornwall (slight increase).
„ 15. Cornwall and Devon (decrease). Gloucester.
„ 16. Yorkshire (increase). Derby and Lancashire (decrease).
„ 17. Cornwall and Leicester (increase).
„ 18. Derby and Westmoreland (increase). Cornwall and Yorkshire (decrease).
„ 19. Cornwall and Lancashire (increase). Merioneth (slight increase).
„ 21. Wilts and Yorkshire (increase). Derby and Merioneth (decrease).
„ 23. Wilts (further increase). Denbigh (increase). Yorkshire (decrease).
„ 24. Wilts and Denbigh (decrease).
„ 25. Yorkshire (increase).
„ 27. Yorkshire (decrease).

SWIFT.


ENGLAND AND WALES.
English Miles.
Ap. = April.
M. = May.
All other dates are in May.
1
8
Ap30
1
8
Ap30
1
Ap28
Ap30
Ap30
9
4-10
Ap27
1
Ap28
4
7
Ap30
Ap30
Ap30
1
1
Ap30
Ap30
2
Ap30
Ap29
Ap30
Ap30
M1.2.
Ap27.28.30.
Ap29
1
Ap28 -M4
Ap29-M1
Ap28 M2.3.
Ap28 -M2.
Ap27-M2.
Ap29.-M4.

THE SWIFT.

Cypselus apus (L.).

This bird entered the country along the whole of the south coast.

The earliest arrivals were recorded on the 27th of April, when three were seen at Hartland Point light, North Devon, and two in Derbyshire.

From that date there was a steady influx of Swifts into the country, from Cornwall to Kent. These spread rapidly northwards, reaching Shropshire on the 28th, Cheshire, Lancashire and Cumberland on the 30th, and Northumberland and Westmoreland on the 1st of May.

After that date their numbers were much increased throughout the kingdom. Up till the 18th of May hardly a day passed without records of fresh arrivals on the south coast, whilst the reports sent by inland observers showed that bands of immigrants were passing in a steady stream through the country. It was therefore scarcely possible to trace the various 'waves' of immigration.

Two nests with eggs were observed in Westmoreland on the 30th of May, but these were the only nesting-records received.

For the sake of clearness, only the first records of the main immigration are shown on the map.

CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY OF THE RECORDS.

April 27. North Devon lights. Derby.

,, 28. North Devon lights. Dorset, Shropshire, Derby and Denbigh (several). Kent (few). Isle of Wight.

April 29. Isle of Wight (increase). Cornwall, Dorset, Sussex, Somerset, Oxford.

" 30. North Devon lights. Devon (numbers). Hants, Radnor and Carnarvon (few). Surrey, Herts, Glamorgan, Hereford, Cardigan, Lancashire.

May 1. North Devon lights. Devon, Glamorgan, Hereford and Berks (increase). Cornwall, Hants, Kent, Derby and Cumberland (slight increase). Denbigh, Staffordshire and Yorkshire (many). Carmarthen and Westmoreland (few). Sussex, Wilts, Brecon, Northumberland.

" 2. North Devon lights. Devon, Glamorgan and Berks (further increase). Cornwall, Dorset, Hants, Kent, Somerset, Radnor, Carmarthen, Herts and Shropshire (increase). Wilts, Surrey and Lancashire (slight increase). Essex.

" 3. Dorset and Shropshire (further increase). Carnarvon (increase). Gloucester, Merioneth.

" 4–10. Derby (gradual increase).

" 4. Kent and Herts (further increase). Hereford and Merioneth (increase). Berks and Shropshire (decrease). Cornwall and Carnarvon (usual numbers). Leicester.

" 5. Cheshire (slight increase).

" 6. Shropshire and Denbigh (increase).

" 7. Hants and Cambridge (increase). Shropshire and Denbigh (decrease).

" 8. Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Sussex, Surrey, Derby and Shropshire (increase). Isle of Man, Durham.

" 9. Kent, Leicester, Merioneth, Denbigh and Durham (increase) Essex, Berks, Gloucester, Notts and Westmoreland (slight increase). Cornwall (decrease).

" 10. Yorkshire and Lancashire (increase). Surrey (further increase). Cheshire (slight further increase). Merioneth (decrease). Northampton.

May 11. Cornwall, Wilts, Essex, Berks, Gloucester, Cumberland and Westmoreland (increase). Suffolk (slight increase). Denbigh (decrease). Staffordshire (usual numbers).

„ 12. Hants and Northampton (increase). Lancashire (large increase).

„ 13. Middlesex (increase). Wilts (decrease).

„ 14. Merioneth (increase).

„ 16. Kent, Wilts and Cheshire (increase). Yorkshire (great increase).

„ 17. Sussex (increase).

„ 18. Merioneth (further increase).

„ 19. Cornwall and Lincoln (increase). Lancashire (further increase).

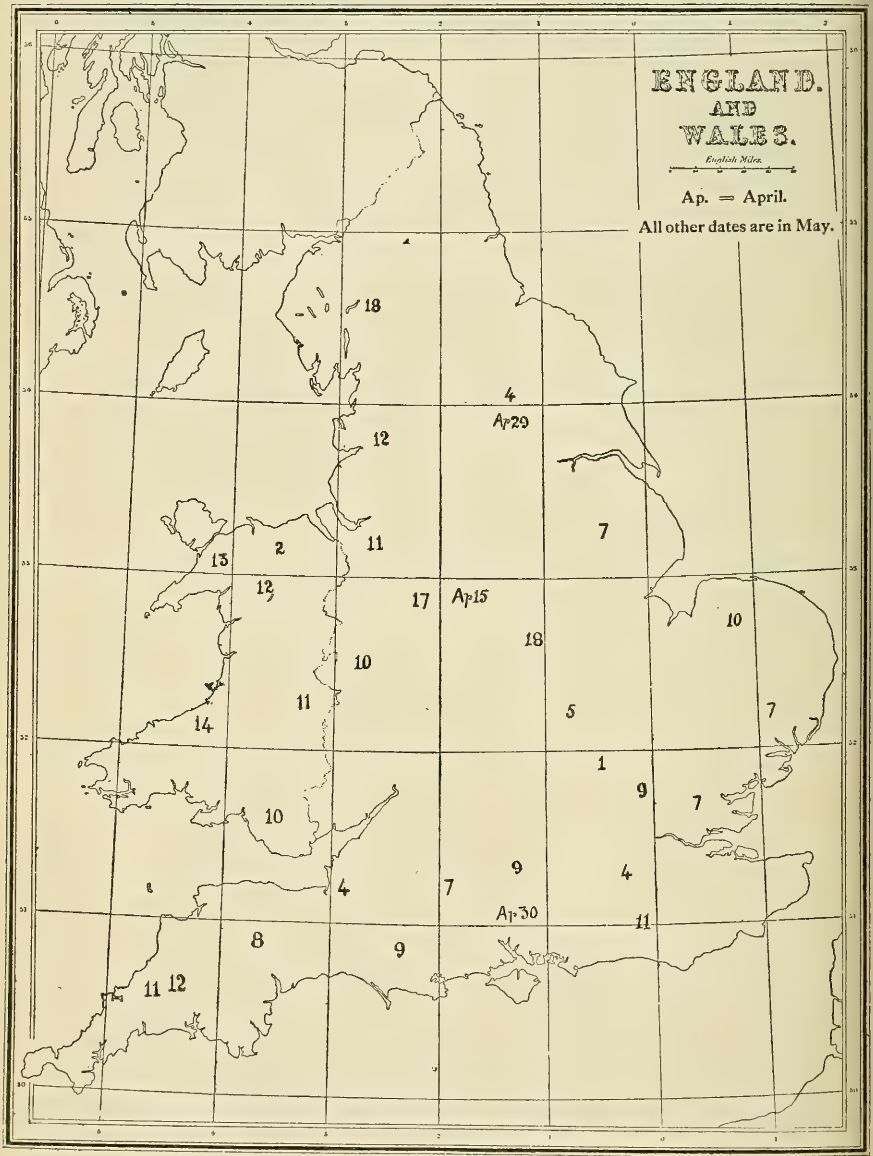
„ 25. Devon (settled).

„ 27. Berks (increase).

„ 28. Cambridge (increase).

„ 30. Westmoreland (nests with eggs).

NIGHTJAR.


ENGLAND.
AND
WALES.
English Miles.
18
4
Ap 29
12
7
2
11
13
12
17
Ap 15
10
18
10
11
5
7
14
1
9
7
10
9
4
4
7
Ap 30
11
8
9
11
12

Ap. = April.
All other dates are in May.

THE NIGHTJAR.

Caprimulgus europæus (L.).

The advent of the Nightjar was very difficult to trace, as it appears to have arrived singly along the whole of the south coast.

It was not noticed at any of the lights, and the records sent by observers in the southern counties were scanty.

The earliest recorded arrivals were two in Derbyshire on the 15th of April ; while one was noted in Yorkshire on the 29th, and one in Hampshire on the 30th. There was a slight increase in numbers in Yorkshire on the 4th of May. The species was said to be well distributed throughout Cheshire on the 11th, and had arrived in Westmoreland on the 18th.

Nests with eggs were found in the last-named county, and in Lancashire, on the 25th of May.

Chronological Summary of the Records.

April	15.	Derby.
,,	29.	Yorkshire.
,,	30.	Hants.
May	1.	Bedford, Yorkshire.
,,	2.	Denbigh.
,,	3.	Hants.
,,	4.	Yorkshire (slight increase). Somerset, Surrey.
,,	5.	Northampton.
,,	7.	Wilts, Essex, Suffolk, Lincoln.
,,	8.	Devon, Hants.

May	9.	Dorset, Berks, Herts, Suffolk.
,,	10.	Norfolk, Glamorgan, Shropshire.
,,	11.	Cheshire (well distributed). Cornwall, Sussex, Radnor, Shropshire.
,,	12.	Cornwall and Merioneth (few). Lancashire
,,	13.	Carmarthen.
,,	14.	Glamorgan (few). Norfolk, Cardigan.
,,	16.	Dorset (few). Essex.
,,	17.	Berks and Glamorgan (few). Staffordshire.
,,	18.	Shropshire (few). Devon, Leicester, Westmoreland.
,,	19.	Merioneth (slight increase). Cornwall, Kent.
,,	21.	Westmoreland (increase).
,,	24.	Surrey.
,,	25.	Kent (several). Lancashire and Westmoreland (nests with eggs).
,,	28.	Hants and Radnor (few).

THE WRYNECK.

Iynx torquilla L.

Apparently this bird arrived on the southern coast from Hampshire eastwards.

The earliest arrivals were three individuals recorded in Surrey on the 6th of April, and until the 15th, when one was recorded in Shropshire, the Wryneck was confined to the south-eastern counties. It was not until the 27th that it arrived in numbers. The main body seems to have come between the 27th of April and the 2nd of May, and a subsequent immigration took place between the 6th and 9th of May. After that date the bird seems to have become established in its summer-quarters.

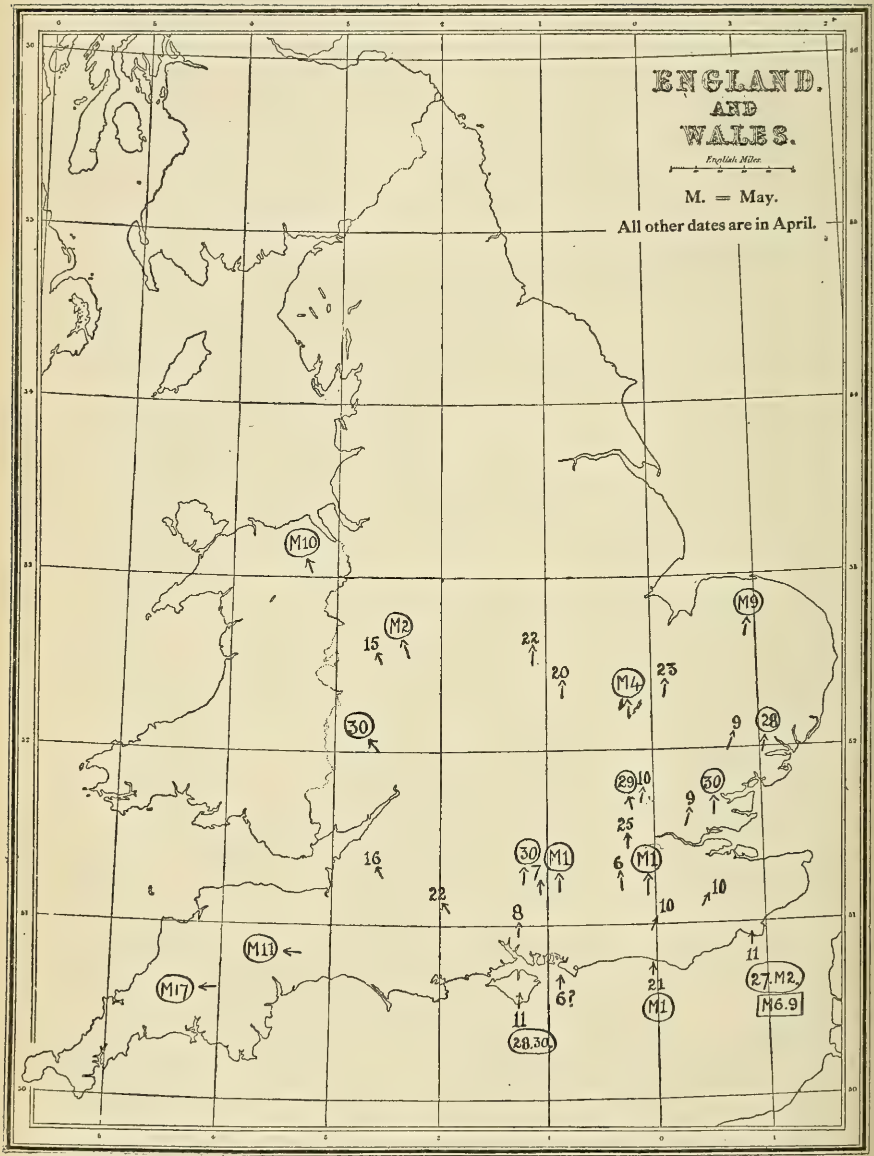
The only records from the south-west were a single bird observed in Devon on the 11th of May and a few seen in Cornwall on the 17th. These last were evidently on passage, as there was no note of the occurrence of the Wryneck in Cornwall, either before or after that date. The evidence does not show whether they had arrived from the south or had entered the county from the east.

A nest was found in Hertfordshire on the 9th of May, one with five eggs in Surrey on the 24th, and one with two eggs in Sussex on the 26th.

Chronological Summary of the Records.

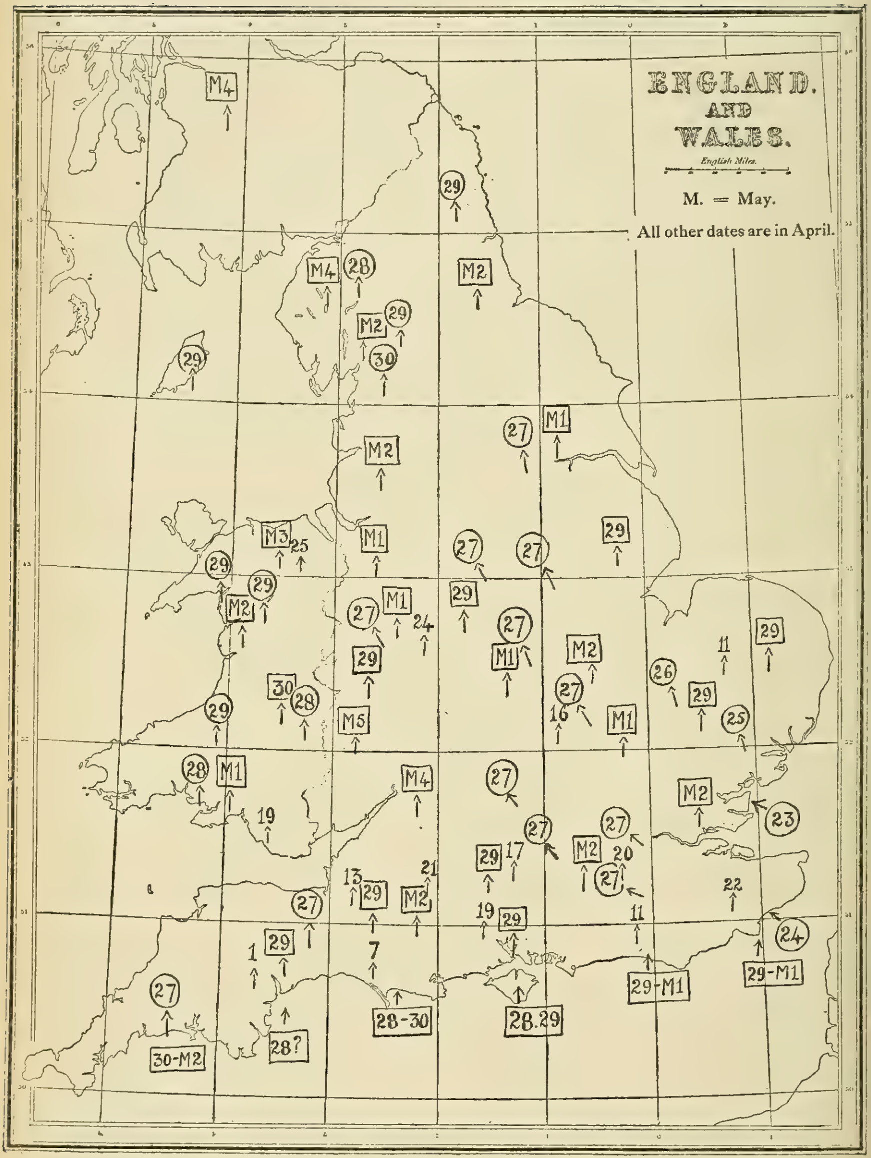
April	6.	Surrey.
,,	7.	Berks.
,,	8.	Hants.
,,	9.	Essex, Suffolk.

WRYNECK.


ENGLAND. AND WALES.
English Miles.
M. = May.
All other dates are in April.
M10
M9
M2
15
22
20
M4
23
30
9
28
29
10
30
9
25
16
30
7
M1
6
M1
10
22
8
10
M11
11
M17
27.M2.
6?
21
M6.9
11
M1
28.30

April 10. Sussex, Kent, Herts.
,, 11. Hants lights. Kent.
,, 15. Kent, Shropshire.
,, 16. Somerset.
,, 20. Northampton.
,, 21. Sussex (few).
,, 22. Hants, Wilts, Leicester.
,, 23. Cambridge.
,, 25. Middlesex.
,, 27. Channel Island lights. Kent (slight increase).
,, 28. Hants lights. Suffolk.
,, 29. Herts.
,, 30. Hants lights. Essex, Berks, Hereford.
May 1. Sussex, Surrey and Berks (slight increase). Hereford (decrease).
,, 2. Kent (further slight increase). Hants, Middlesex, Shropshire.
,, 3. Hants (few). Hereford.
,, 4. Bedford (few). Essex, Suffolk.
,, 6. Kent lights.
,, 8. Berks (further slight increase).
,, 9. Kent (slight increase). Herts, Norfolk.
,, 10. Surrey (slight increase, pairing). Denbigh.
,, 11. Cambridge (very few). Devon.
,, 13. Hants (slight increase).
,, 14. Suffolk (slight increase).
,, 17. Cornwall (few).
,, 24. Surrey (nest with eggs).
,, 26. Sussex (nest with eggs).
,, 30. Hants (nesting).

CUCKOO.


ENGLAND.
AND
WALES.
English Miles.
M. = May.
All other dates are in April.
M4
29
M4
28
M2
M2
29
29
30
27
M1
M2
M3
25
M1
27
27
29
29
29
M2
27
M1
24
29
27
M1
M2
26
11
29
29
30
28
M5
27
16
M1
29
25
28
M1
M4
27
M2
23
19
27
27
29
17
M2
20
27
21
13
29
M2
27
22
19
29
11
24
29
1
7
29-M1
29-M1
27
28-30
28.29
28?
30-M2

THE CUCKOO.

Cuculus canorus L.

The Cuckoo was first heard in Devon on April the 1st, and during the three following weeks a few stragglers were recorded from widely scattered localities in the southern counties. On the 23rd, however, a great immigration took place in Essex, and on the 27th an increase was noted along the south coast, while several birds were seen in Yorkshire, and a single individual was observed in Scotland. On the 28th the species was noted at St. Catherine's light, and on the 29th a large increase took place in all the southern counties, but more especially in Devon, Somerset and Hampshire. During the following days it evidently arrived in large numbers, and by the 4th of May seems to have become generally distributed throughout the country. After that date there do not appear to have been any further arrivals.

An egg was found in Hampshire on the 9th of May, and young birds were recorded from Surrey, Lancashire and Westmoreland on the 24th, 26th, and 27th respectively.

It was by no means easy to ascertain by which route this species arrived, as it seems to have been distributed along the whole of the south coast, and its arrival in the east and west was almost simultaneous. In the Introduction we have placed the Cuckoo under Route C (easterly arrivals), as such a course seems to have been indicated by the records for 1908, and was undoubtedly followed in former years.

Chronological Summary of the Records.

April 1. Devon.
,, 7. Dorset.
,, 11. Sussex, Norfolk.
,, 13. Somerset.
,, 16. Northampton.
,, 17. Berks, Notts.
,, 19. Hants, Glamorgan.
,, 20. Surrey.
,, 21. Wilts.
,, 22. Kent.
,, 23. Essex (great influx from daybreak to 7.30 A.M.).
,, 24. Kent (increase). Staffordshire.
,, 25. Dorset, Middlesex, Suffolk, Denbigh.
,, 26. Somerset, Cambridge.
,, 27. Somerset, Surrey and Middlesex (increase). Berks, Northampton and Notts (slight increase). Yorkshire (few). Cornwall, Oxford, Shropshire, Leicester, Derby, Renfrew.
,, 28. Hants lights. Dorset (slight increase). Isle of Wight, Radnor, Carmarthen, Cumberland.
,, 29. Devon, Hants and Berks (increase). Somerset (great increase). Sussex, Wilts, Suffolk, Norfolk, Shropshire and Derby (slight increase). Kent (further increase). Dorset (slight further increase). Cardigan, Merioneth, Carnarvon, Westmoreland, Isle of Man, Lincoln, Northumberland.
,, 30. Dorset (further slight increase). Cornwall and Radnor (slight increase). Lancashire.
May 1. Kent (still further increase). Sussex (further slight increase). Bedford, Shropshire and Leicester (increase). Carmarthen and Yorkshire (slight increase). Cheshire.

May 2. Essex, Northampton, Lancashire and Westmoreland (increase). Surrey (further increase). Wilts (great increase). Cornwall (further slight increase). Merioneth and Cheshire (slight increase). Durham.

„ 3. Kent lights. Cambridge and Yorkshire (increase). Carnarvon, Denbigh and Staffordshire (slight increase).

„ 4. Bedford, Berks, Glamorgan, Cheshire, Cumberland and Renfrew (increase). Denbigh (slight increase). Essex, Suffolk, Wilts, Gloucester, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Carnarvon, Notts, Lincoln and Yorkshire (resident in usual numbers).

„ 5. Hereford and Norfolk (increase).

„ 6. Cambridge (settled).

„ 8. Radnor (increase).

„ 9. Hants (egg).

„ 10. Derby and Lancashire (increase). Yorkshire (mating). Cumberland (egg).

„ 15. Radnor (egg).

„ 17. Cambridge (egg).

„ 19. Wilts (eggs).

„ 21. Devon (egg).

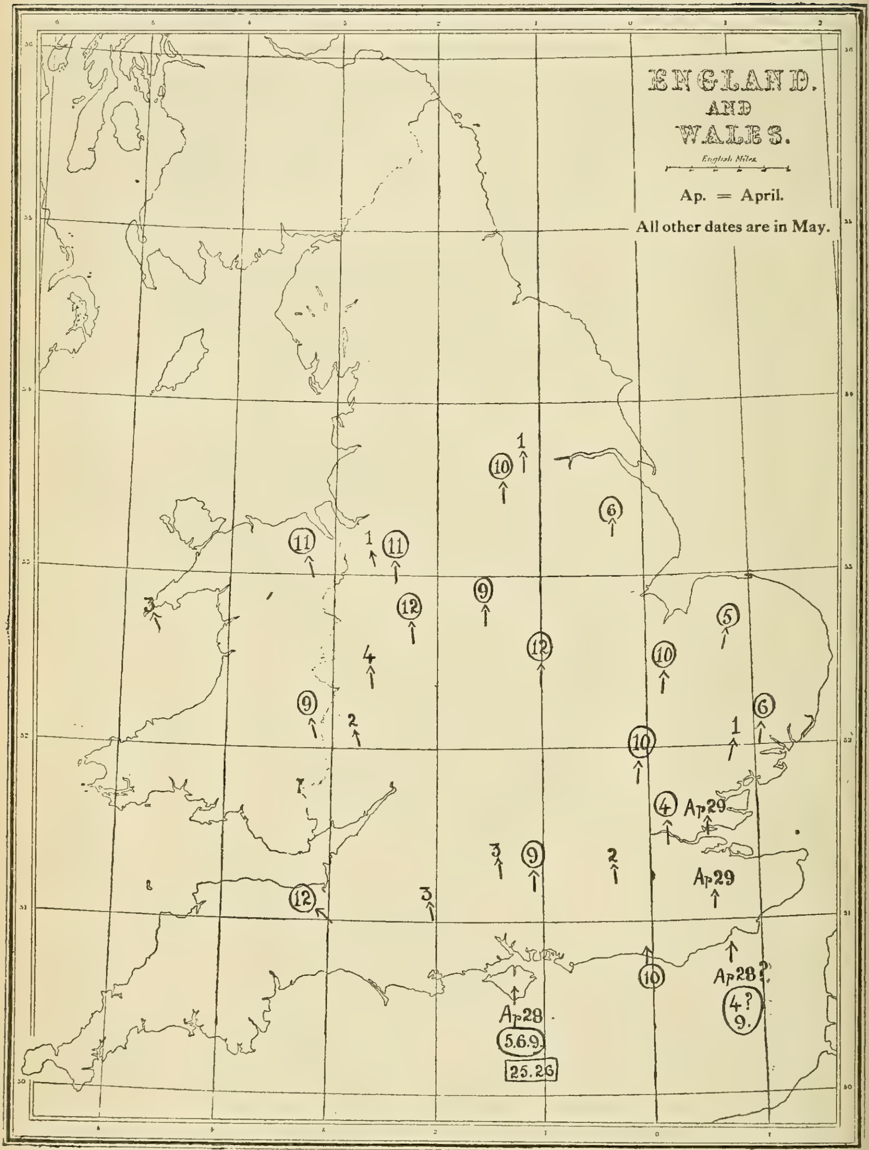
„ 24. Surrey (young bird).

„ 25. Lancashire (egg).

„ 26. Lancashire (young bird).

„ 27. Westmoreland (young bird).

TURTLE-DOVE.


ENGLAND. AND WALES.
English Miles
Ap. = April.
All other dates are in May.
1
10
6
11
1
11
3
9
12
12
4
5
10
9
2
6
1
10
4
Ap29
3
9
2
Ap29
12
3
10
Ap28?
4?
9.
Ap28
5.6.9.
25.26

THE TURTLE-DOVE.

Turtur communis Selby.

THIS species arrived on the southern coast from Hampshire eastwards.

The earliest records were of two observed in the Isle of Wight, and of several seen at St. Catherine's light on the 28th of April. On the following day two were reported from Hampshire, and single individuals from Essex and Kent respectively.

Between the 1st and 3rd of May a few were noted in several widely scattered counties, extending as far north as Yorkshire and as far west as Hereford.

On the 3rd a report was received from Bardsey light, Carnarvon of one (taken from a Sparrow-Hawk), which had probably been injured against the lantern during the night.

An immigration occurred on the Hampshire coast between the 5th and 9th of May, and during the two following days an increase was recorded from Sussex, Kent, Berkshire, Hertfordshire, Cambridge and Yorkshire.

During the rest of the month Turtle-Doves continued to arrive on our south-eastern seaboard, and passed inland as far north as Cheshire and Yorkshire.

They were nesting in Surrey on the 10th of May, in Berkshire on the 12th, and in Hampshire on the 30th.

CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY OF THE RECORDS.

April	28.	Hants lights. Isle of Wight.
,,	29.	Hants, Kent, Essex.
May	1.	Kent, Suffolk, Cheshire, Yorkshire.

May 2. Hants, Surrey, Hereford.
,, 3. Carnarvon lights. Wilts, Berks, Cheshire.
,, 4. Essex and Cheshire (few). Sussex, Shropshire.
,, 5. Hants lights. Norfolk.
,, 6. Hants lights. Suffolk (few). Lincolnshire.
,, 9. Hants lights. Kent (increase). Berks (slight increase). Radnor, Derby.
,, 10. Sussex and Berks (increase). Surrey (nesting). Yorkshire (slight increase). Herts, Cambridge.
,, 11. Herts (slight increase). Berks (decrease). Cambridge (increase). Cheshire (fairly common). Radnor, Denbigh.
,, 12. Hereford (few). Berks (nesting). Middlesex, Somerset, Staffordshire, Leicester.
,, 13. Essex (decrease).
,, 14. Essex (increase). Berks (slight increase).
,, 15. Suffolk and Staffordshire (increase).
,, 16. Norfolk and Shropshire (increase). Herts (further slight increase). Dorset.
,, 17. Berks and Surrey (increase).
,, 18. Hants and Wilts (slight increase). Denbigh.
,, 19. Wilts and Herts (increase).
,, 20. Kent (increase). Hants (full numbers).
,, 23. Suffolk (further increase).
,, 24. Wilts (further increase). Glamorgan.
,, 25. Hants lights. Wilts (decrease).
,, 26. Hants lights. Radnor.
,, 30. Yorkshire (increase). Hants (building).
,, 31. Yorkshire (decrease).

THE LAND-RAIL.

Crex pratensis Bechst.

This species appears to have arrived singly, and, generally speaking, its entrance into this country seems to have escaped observation.

There were only two or three records of its occurrence in Cornwall, Devon, Hampshire and Kent, and one in Essex.

The only lighthouse-record was of a single bird killed at St. Catherine's, Isle of Wight, on the night of the 4th of May.

Records of its occurrence are wanting in nineteen English and Welsh counties.

The earliest arrival reported was a single bird seen in Shropshire on the 20th of April. Single birds were also recorded in Derby on the 22nd, in Cheshire on the 23rd, in Leicestershire on the 26th, and in Devon, Kent and Wiltshire on the 29th.

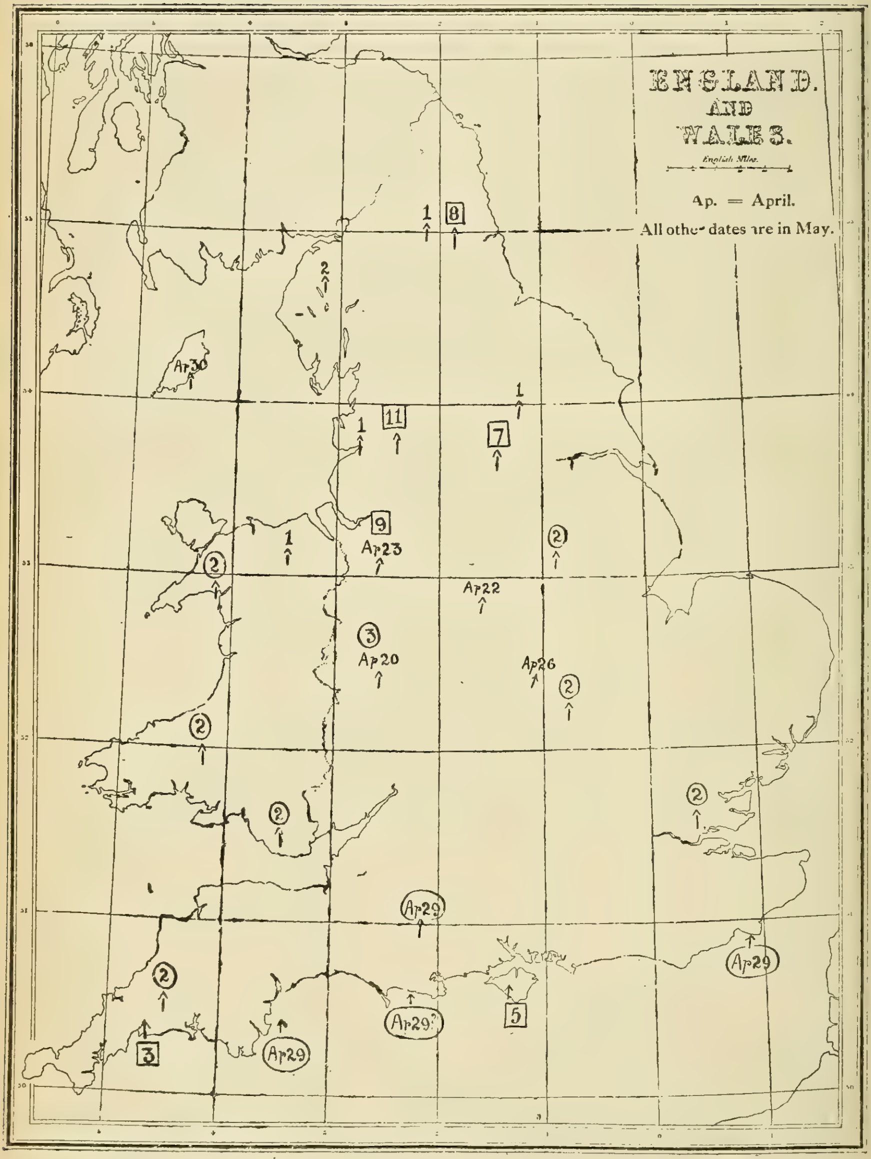
After the 3rd of May the number of Land-Rails showed a slight increase in various parts of the country, and by the 7th they appear to have settled down in their breeding-quarters.

A nest with eleven eggs was found in Lancashire on the 26th of May, and one with ten eggs in Westmoreland on the 28th.

Chronological Summary of the Records.

April	20.	Shropshire.
,,	22.	Derby.
,,	23.	Cheshire.
,,	26.	Leicester.
,,	29.	Devon, Kent, Wilts.
,,	30.	Devon, Wilts, Isle of Man.

LAND-RAIL.


ENGLAND.
AND
WALES.
English Miles.
1
8
2
Ap30
1
1
11
7
9
1
2
Ap23
2
Ap22
3
Ap20
Ap26
2
2
2
2
Ap29
Ap29
2
Ap29?
5
3
Ap29

Ap. = April.
All other dates are in May.

May 1. Derby, Lancashire, Northumberland, Denbigh, Yorkshire.

,, 2. Northampton (few). Cornwall, Essex, Staffordshire, Notts, Carmarthen, Cardigan, Carnarvon, Cumberland, Isle of Man.

,, 3. Cornwall, Shropshire and Cardigan (few). Carmarthen.

,, 4. Carnarvon (usual numbers). Cornwall, Berks, Leicester, Denbigh, Renfrew.

,, 5. Hants lights. Radnor, Lancashire, Northumberland.

,, 6. Isle of Man.

,, 7. Kent, Somerset, Shropshire, Yorkshire, Lancashire, Westmoreland.

,, 8. Northumberland.

,, 9. Renfrew (very plentiful). Cheshire (many). Wilts (several). Somerset, Glamorgan, Durham.

,, 10. Yorkshire (increase). Derby (several). Glamorgan, Isle of Man.

,, 11. Berks (very few). Lancashire (slight increase). Staffordshire (several). Cambridge, Hereford, Cumberland, Westmoreland.

,, 12. Denbigh.

,, 13. Cheshire (few).

,, 14. Warwick.

,, 15. Isle of Man (increase). Radnor.

,, 16. Cumberland (several). Merioneth.

,, 17. Glamorgan (several). Gloucester, Herts.

,, 19. Merioneth (several).

,, 24. Hants.

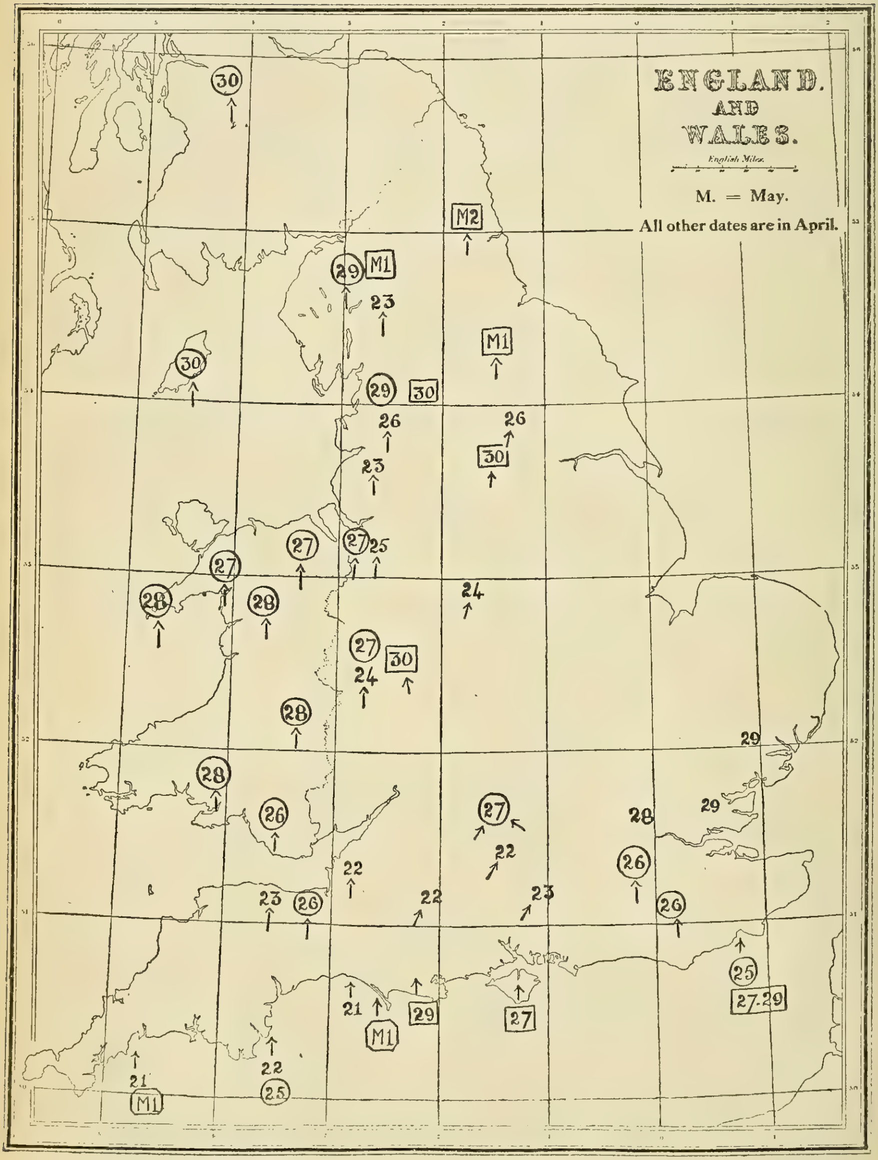
,, 25. Lancashire (increase).

,, 26. Lancashire (nest with eggs).

,, 27. Cheshire (many).

,, 28. Westmoreland (nest with eggs). Radnor.

COMMON SANDPIPER.


ENGLAND.
AND
WALES.
English Miles.
M. = May.
All other dates are in April.
30
M2
29
M1
23
30
M1
29
30
26
26
30
23
27
27
25
27
28
28
24
27
30
24
28
29
28
29
28
26
27
22
26
22
23
26
22
23
26
25
21
29
27
27-29
M1
22
21
25
M1

THE COMMON SANDPIPER.

Totanus hypoleucus (L.).

The earliest records of this species were all from the west, and it was not until the third week of April that Sandpipers were recorded from Hampshire and eastwards, the only exceptions being single individuals observed in Essex on the 4th and in Surrey on the 7th respectively.

The first records were from Shropshire on the 15th of March, from Northumberland between the 20th and 22nd (with a note, "earliest ever seen"), and from Dorset on the 30th.

Stragglers were observed in Essex, Wiltshire, Surrey, Radnor, Shropshire, Merioneth, Denbigh, Carnarvon, the Isle of Man and Yorkshire during the first three weeks of April.

On the 21st and 22nd there was a decided migratory movement in the west, as was indicated by an increase in the number of Sandpipers in Cornwall, Devon and Dorset. The records showed that these birds passed on northwards immediately, and, in all probability, some of them were among those reported from Lancashire and Cumberland on the 23rd.

Single individuals were killed at St. Catherine's light, Isle of Wight, on the 26th, and at Bardsey light, Carnarvon, on the 28th.

During the month of May, Sandpipers were steadily passing through the country, but as they appear to have travelled singly, or in very small parties, there were no records indicating any marked 'waves' of immigration.

The species was reported as nesting in Cumberland on the 4th of May. A nest with eggs was found in Radnor on the 6th, in Westmoreland on the 20th, and in Lancashire on the 21st.

CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY OF THE RECORDS.

March 15. Shropshire.
,, 20, 22. Northumberland.
,, 29. Shropshire.
,, 30. Dorset.
April 4. Essex, Wilts.
,, 7. Surrey, Carnarvon.
,, 8. Carnarvon (decrease).
,, 14. Isle of Man.
,, 16. Shropshire.
,, 18. Devon, Carnarvon, Northumberland.
,, 19. Cornwall, Dorset, Northumberland.
,, 20. Cornwall, Radnor, Merioneth, Derby.
,, 21. Cornwall (slight increase). Dorset (increase). Devon, Denbigh, Yorkshire.
,, 22. Devon (slight increase). Dorset (decrease). Somerset, Wilts, Berks, Merioneth.
,, 23. Somerset (slight increase). Devon (decrease). Hants, Lancashire, Cumberland.
,, 24. Cornwall, Hants and Cumberland (decrease). Wilts, Shropshire, Derby, Lancashire.
,, 25. Devon, Kent, Cheshire, Yorkshire.
,, 26. Somerset (settled). Cheshire and Lancashire (few). Devon, Sussex, Kent, Surrey, Glamorgan, Yorkshire, Renfrew.
,, 27. Hants lights. Dorset, Kent and Cheshire (increase). Surrey, Oxford, Shropshire, Carnarvon, Denbigh.
,, 28. Carnarvon lights. Radnor, Carmarthen and Merioneth (increase). Kent (slight decrease). Lancashire (decrease). Middlesex.
,, 29. Kent and Lancashire (increase). Cumberland (slight increase). Radnor, Carmarthen and Merioneth (slight decrease). Devon, Dorset, Sussex, Essex, Suffolk, Oxford, Denbigh, Westmoreland.

April 30. Lancashire (further increase). Shropshire and Renfrew (increase). Yorkshire (slight increase). Kent and Carmarthen (decrease). Isle of Man.

May 1. Cornwall, Dorset, Renfrew, Yorkshire, Westmoreland and Cumberland (increase). Kent, Lancashire and Isle of Man (decrease). Glamorgan, Staffordshire, Derby, Cheshire.

,, 2. Merioneth, Derby and Durham (increase). Lancashire and Yorkshire (decrease). Hants, Surrey, Carmarthen.

,, 3. Glamorgan (slight increase). Lancashire and Durham (decrease). Kent, Isle of Man.

,, 4. Cheshire and Cumberland (increase). Yorkshire and Westmoreland (full numbers). Cumberland (nesting). Kent.

,, 6. Merioneth (increase). Devon, Hants, Surrey, Suffolk.

,, 7. Lancashire (increase). Merioneth (decrease). Devon.

,, 8. Dorset.

,, 9. Radnor (increase). Devon and Lancashire (decrease). Radnor (nest with eggs). Cornwall, Berks, Surrey.

,, 10. Kent.

,, 11. Radnor (decrease). Merioneth (increase). Cheshire (usual numbers). Wilts.

,, 12. Sussex, Berks, Leicester.

,, 17. Cumberland (nest with eggs). Cornwall.

,, 20. Westmoreland (nest with eggs). Devon.

,, 21. Lancashire (nest with eggs). Sussex.

,, 23. Glamorgan (nest with eggs).

THE COMMON TERN.

Sterna fluviatilis Naum.

The records of this species were, as usual, very few and were almost entirely sent from its nesting-places.

The earliest arrivals were noted in Kent on the 17th and 20th of April, but these apparently passed on. The main immigration took place between the 26th and 29th, when the species was noted between Kent and Norfolk ; it was also observed in Cheshire on the 29th, so that its arrival on the east and west coasts must have been practically simultaneous. From that date no large immigrations seem to have been noticed, though there was possibly an increase in Kent on the 3rd and 4th of May.

Common Terns were reported to be nesting in Kent on the 11th, and eggs were recorded from Lancashire on the 17th.

Chronological Summary of the Records.

April	17.	Kent.
,,	20.	Kent (increase).
,,	26.	Essex.
,,	27.	Kent (further increase). Essex (increase). Suffolk (several).
,,	28.	Norfolk.
,,	29.	Essex and Suffolk (many). Cheshire (few).
,,	30.	Lancashire.
May	1.	Merioneth.
,,	2.	Norfolk.

May 3. Kent lights.
" 4. Kent (still further increase).
" 9. Essex.
" 11. Kent (nesting).
" 16. Essex.
" 17. Lancashire (many, nesting).
" 19. Cumberland (many).

THE LITTLE TERN.

Sterna minuta L.

THIS species seems to have arrived at the same time as the Common Tern.

It was first noted in Kent on the 15th of April, and by the 20th many had arrived, but the main immigration took place into the eastern counties between the 26th and 29th. There was only one record from the west, viz. from Wales, on the 28th, and it is probable that the species arrived in the western counties at the same time as it did in the east.

The birds were nesting in Kent on the 11th of May and in Essex on the 13th, while eggs were found in Lancashire on the 17th.

CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY OF THE RECORDS.

April	15.	Kent.
„	16.	Kent (decrease).
„	20.	Kent (many).
„	26.	Suffolk.
„	27.	Kent (increase). Suffolk (slight increase).
„	28.	Merioneth.
„	29.	Suffolk (increase).
May	1.	Norfolk.
„	4.	Essex.
„	7.	Essex (slight increase).
„	10.	Norfolk (slight increase).
„	11.	Kent (nesting).
„	13.	Essex (nesting).
„	17.	Lancashire (few ; nesting).

UNSCHEDULED BIRDS.

SUMMARY OF THE RECORDS.

THE FIELDFARE (*Turdus pilaris*).

No special movements of this species seem to have been recorded until March the 27th, when a large flock was seen in Wiltshire. On the 30th and 31st many were still recorded in Wiltshire. On the 1st and 3rd of April passing flocks were noted in Yorkshire, and many appeared in Northumberland during the week. On April the 6th and 7th large flocks were recorded from Wiltshire, Cheshire and Northumberland, and another 'wave' was recorded from these counties on the 9th, 10th, and 11th. During the three following weeks, up to the 3rd of May, the records show that Fieldfares were steadily passing through the country, the chief movements being on the 13th, 14th, 19th, 23rd, 24th, 27th, 28th, and 29th. The last flock of any size was recorded from Yorkshire on the 10th of May.

THE REDWING (*Turdus iliacus*).

Notes on this species were very few; two main immigrations were observed, one between the 10th and the 17th of March and the second between the 24th and the 27th.

March the 10th–15th, Surrey, large numbers. March the 11th, St. Catherine's Lt. (Isle of Wight), few. March the 14th, Bardsey Lt. (Carnarvon). March the 16th to the 18th, Leicestershire, many passing. March the 25th to the 27th, Somerset and Staffordshire. March the 25th, Bardsey Lt. March the 26th, Dungeness Lt. (Kent), and St. Catherine's Lt. March the 27th, Dungeness Lt. March the 28th, Varne Lt.-v. (Kent).

THE BLACKBIRD (*Turdus merula*).

March the 3rd, St. Catherine's Lt. (Isle of Wight). March the 5th, Dungeness Lt. (Kent). March the 11th, St. Catherine's Lt. March the 14th and the 24th, Bardsey Lt. (Carnarvon). March the 26th, St. Catherine's Lt. April the 9th, Mucking Lt. (Essex). April the 11th, Bardsey Lt.

THE SONG-THRUSH (*Turdus musicus*).

February the 22nd, Mucking Lt. (Essex). March the 3rd, 5th, 8th, 9th and 25th, and April the 10th, St. Catherine's Lt. (Isle of Wight). April the 22nd, Dungeness Lt. (Kent).

THE MISTLE-THRUSH (*Turdus viscivorus*).

March the 3rd and 30th, St. Catherine's Lt. (Isle of Wight).

THE BLACK REDSTART (*Ruticilla titys*).

March the 2nd, Yarmouth, a pair. March the 11th, Yarmouth, one female. May the 3rd, Suffolk, one.

THE ROBIN (*Erithacus rubecula*).

March the 25th and April the 23rd, St. Catherine's Lt. (Isle of Wight). Continental form.

THE BLUE-HEADED WAGTAIL (*Motacilla flava*).

A single male seen at Shipley in Yorkshire on the 2nd and 3rd of May.

THE PIED WAGTAIL (*Motacilla lugubris*).

Records of this species were very scanty. A few were noted in Cheshire and Berks between the 16th and the 22nd of March, and the following week several small flocks were seen passing through the former county. Between the 30th of March and the 5th of April the numbers migrating had considerably increased, and on the 11th of April they were recorded from St. Catherine's Lt. (Isle of Wight).

THE GREY WAGTAIL (*Motacilla melanope*).

February the 16th and 23rd, and March the 5th, Herts, single birds. March 11th, Derby: first appearance; male birds only.

THE MEADOW-PIPIT (*Anthus pratensis*).

March the 23rd to the 28th, Aberystwyth (Cardigan), many parties. March the 28th, Herts and Derby, several flocks. March the 30th and 31st, Cheshire, few. April the 1st, Cheshire, many. April the 3rd, Cheshire, few. April the 4th, Cheshire, many. April the 19th, Isle of Man, small flocks (certainly migrating. April the 23rd, Staffordshire. May the 9th, St. Catherine's Lt. (Isle of Wight).

The migration, lasting from the latter part of March till the 5th of April, apparently closely corresponds with that of the Pied Wagtail.

THE CHAFFINCH (*Fringilla cœlebs*).

March the 23rd to the 29th, Suffolk, large numbers going north.

THE BRAMBLING (*Fringilla montifringilla*).

May the 5th, Whitby Lt. (Yorkshire). May the 5th and 6th, Yorkshire, few.

THE GREENFINCH (*Ligurinus chloris*).

March the 12th to the 15th, Kent, increase.

THE GOLDFINCH (*Carduelis elegans*).

March the 10th to the 15th, Herts, passing. March the 15th, Dorset, many; very numerous all the winter.

THE SISKIN (*Carduelis spinus*).

April the 14, Suffolk, a few, which passed on the following day.

THE LINNET (*Linota cannabina*).

March the 27th to the 29th, Devon, Kent, Suffolk, large numbers. March the 30th and 31st, Kent, few. April the 1st, Kent, many. April the 2nd to the 4th, Kent, few. April the 6th and 7th, Kent, several. April the 8th to the 11th, Kent, large numbers. April the 15th, Essex, large flocks. April the 19th, Cheshire, large flock.

THE LESSER REDPOLL (*Linota rufescens*).

April the 30th, Dorset, small flock, apparently migrating.

THE YELLOW BUNTING (*Emberiza citrinella*).

March the 23rd to the 29th, Suffolk, large numbers going north.

THE REED-BUNTING (*Emberiza schœniclus*).

March the 24th, Herts, small flock, mostly male birds. March the 29th, Herts, many.

THE WOODCHAT (*Lanius pomeranus*).

May the 12th, Cornwall, single individual.

THE STARLING (*Sturnus vulgaris*).

March the 6th, St. Catherine's Lt. (Isle of Wight) and Dungeness Lt. (Kent). March the 9th to the 22nd, Northumberland, hundreds going north. March the 12th, 13th and 22nd, St. Catherine's Lt., large immigrations. March the 23rd to the 29th, Cheshire, numbers. March the 25th, St. Catherine's Lt., Bardsey Lt. (Carnarvon), and Douglas Head Lt. (Isle of Man). March the 27th, Dungeness Lt. April the 2nd, 3rd, 5th, 10th and 11th, St. Catherine's Lt. April the 20th, Bardsey Lt.

THE HOODED CROW (*Corvus cornix*).

March the 14th and 15th, Yorkshire, small flock.

THE SKY-LARK (*Alauda arvensis*).

For some unknown reason no notes on this species were received during the Spring.

THE SHORT-EARED OWL (*Asio accipitrinus*).

March the 28th, Northumberland, one migrating.

MONTAGU'S HARRIER (*Circus cineraceus*).

April the 8th, Surrey, two.

THE HOBBY (*Falco subbuteo*).

May the 7th, Cornwall, a single individual.

THE BITTERN (*Botaurus stellaris*).

February, Leicester.

THE GARGANEY (*Querquedula circia*).

April the 27th, Dorset. May the 2nd, Kent.

THE TUFTED DUCK (*Fuligula cristata*).

March the 23rd, Berks, migrating. April the 14th, Lancashire, increase on the 19th, apparently passing through.

THE GOLDEN-EYE (*Clangula glaucion*).

April the 7th, Cheshire, three.

THE GOOSANDER (*Mergus merganser*).

April the 25th, Westmoreland, single bird.

THE QUAIL (*Coturnix communis*).

May the 4th and 9th, St. Catherine's Lt. (Isle of Wight).

THE STONE-CURLEW (*Œdicnemus scolopax*).

March the 26th and 27th, Wilts, several. March the 31st, Suffolk. April the 6th to the 8th, Cambridge, many; Hants. April the 11th, 12th, 15th and 17th, Wilts. April the 14th, Suffolk. April the 17th, Kent. April the 29th, Wilts, eggs.

THE GOLDEN PLOVER (*Charadrius pluvialis*).

March the 23rd to the 29th, Cheshire, numbers migrating all the week. April the 21st, Cheshire, large flock. April the 22nd to the 30th, Staffordshire. April the 27th and May the 1st, Cheshire.

THE GREY PLOVER (*Squatarola helvetica*).

May the 27th, Kent, two.

THE KENTISH PLOVER (*Ægialitis cantiana*).

April the 14th to the 27th, Kent, two. May the 6th, Kent, several.

THE RINGED PLOVER (*Ægialitis hiaticola*).

May the 14th, Isle of Man, large flock on passage.

THE AVOCET (*Recurvirostra avocetta*).

May the 17th and 26th, Kent, two.

THE TURNSTONE (*Strepsilas interpres*).

April the 10th, Cheshire, very large flock.

THE WOODCOCK (*Scolopax rusticula*).

March the 16th to the 24th, Northumberland. March the 28th, Berks.

THE DUNLIN (*Tringa alpina*).

March the 4th, Mucking Lt. (Essex). March the 6th, Dungeness Lt. Kent). April the 27th, Surrey, three. May the 5th, 13th and 14th, Isle of Man, on passage. May the 15th, Sussex, migrating.

THE SANDERLING (*Calidris arenaria*).

May the 5th, Isle of Man, two.

THE GREEN SANDPIPER (*Totanus ochropus*).

March the 19th, Leicestershire. April the 4th, Essex.

THE REDSHANK (*Totanus calidris*).

April the 22nd, Dungeness Lt. (Kent). Several other records received, but apparently all referring to resident birds.

THE CURLEW (*Numenius arquata*).

March the 16th–18th, Northumberland, many, increasing daily. March the 19th and 20th, Devon, large numbers. April the 2nd, Wilts. April the 28th, Sussex. April the 30th, Herts. May the 3rd, Devon.

THE WHIMBREL (*Numenius phæopus*).

April the 27th, Essex and Yorkshire. April the 28th, Dorset and Cardigan. April the 29th, Hants and Shropshire. April the 30th, Cheshire, heard at night. May the 1st, Devon and Lancashire. May the 2nd and 3rd, Carnarvon and Isle of Man. May the 4th and 5th, Lancashire and Essex. May the 6th, Carnarvon and Isle of Man. May the 9th, Essex, Carnarvon, Yorkshire and Isle of Man. May the 11th to the 17th, Essex, many going north. May the 20th, Cheshire, heard at night.

THE BLACK TERN (*Hydrochelidon nigra*).

April the 29th, Cheshire. April the 30th, Yorkshire. May the 2nd, Kent, three pairs.

THE SANDWICH TERN (*Sterna cantiaca*).

April the 30th, Suffolk, several.

THE BLACK-HEADED GULL (*Larus ridibundus*).

April the 15th, Gloucestershire, flying north. April the 17th, Kent, on breeding-ground. April the 25 and 26th, many flying north.

THE GREAT BLACK-BACKED GULL (*Larus marinus*).

April the 18th and 25th, Herts, passing north.

THE LESSER BLACK-BACKED GULL (*Larus fuscus*).

April the 17th, Kent, flock of adults. One pair remained and nested there for the first time.

THE GREAT CRESTED GREBE (*Podicipes cristatus*).

March the 15th, 16th and 18th, Berks, two pairs. March the 23rd, Berks, three pairs. March the 24th, Herts, many. March the 28th, Berks, four pairs.

NOTES

ON

MIGRATORY MOVEMENTS

DURING

THE AUTUMN OF 1907.

Day Migration is denoted thus: September 30th.
Night Migration is denoted thus: September 29th/30th.

THE MISTLE-THRUSH (*Turdus viscivorus*).

During the first week in September there seems to have been a migratory movement in N.E. Kent, but nothing further was noted until the last week of October, when an immigration took place on the North Lincolnshire coast, and on the 26th many Mistle-Thrushes arrived in Yorkshire in company with Blackbirds and Thrushes. On November the 5th/6th this species was taken at St. Catherine's Lt. (Isle of Wight) during a large migration of the Thrush family.

THE SONG-THRUSH (*Turdus musicus*).

With the exception of a few birds taken at the Eddystone Lt. (Cornwall) on July the 26th, no migratory movement was noticed until nearly the end of September. On September the 26th a large increase of migratory Thrushes was noted in Cheshire and Kent, and on the 27th a few were seen at the Inner Dousing Lt.-v., Lincolnshire.

On the 20th/21st of the above month a few were taken at St. Catherine's Lt. (Isle of Wight), many on the 28th/29th, 29th/30th, and a few from September the 30th to October the 1st, and October the 4th to the 8th. A few were noted on the 27th/28th and 29th/30th at the Eddystone Lt., and on nearly every night after the 24th at the Bishop Rock Lt. (Isles of Scilly). All these were probably emigrants, and there is a considerable amount of evidence to show that many home-bred birds left South Devon and Kent during September.

The numbers observed at the east coast lights, Norfolk and Lincoln, increased during October, the days on which they were noticed being the 7th, 9th, 10th, 17th, 20th, and 26th. From the 10th to the 17th they were reported to be numerous as immigrants on the North Lincolnshire coast, while on the 26th flocks were noted in South-east Yorkshire, and migrants were seen almost daily passing through Kent after October the 21st.

With the exception of a few on November the 17th at Orford Lt. (Suffolk), no further migrants were reported from the east coast lights.

A few birds noted at Dungeness Lt. (Kent) on October the 7th/8th, 10th/11th, and 27th/28th were probably emigrants.

Emigrants were noted at the Bishop Rock Lt. on October the 28th and 29th, but apparently the heaviest emigration occurred during the first week of November, when many were observed nearly every night at Dungeness, St. Catherine's, Hanois (Channel Islands), and Bishop Rock Lights. Further movements were noted on November the 16th/17th at Hanois, on 25th/26th at St. Catherine's, and on December the 1st/2nd at the latter Light and at Dungeness.

Migrants at Hanois and St. Catherine's Lights during the last few days of December and the first few days of January were probably weather-migrants, as also were the birds observed at Hartland Point (Devon) on January the 11th and 12th.

THE REDWING (*Turdus iliacus*).

During the first week of October the first few birds were noted in Yorkshire, Cheshire, Shropshire and Leicestershire, while flocks passing at night were noted in Yorkshire, and numbers were recorded from the north coast of Norfolk. On the 5th/6th a fair number were recorded from the Leman and Ower Light (Norfolk), but it was uncertain whether these were immigrants direct from the east or whether they were "coasting-birds."

The first large passage of birds occurred on October the 9th. On that day flocks were observed flying south in Cheshire, Staffordshire, Derby and Kent, while birds taken at the Galloper Lt.-v. (Kent) probably formed a part of this southward movement. As it passed through those counties, this migratory movement seems to have sparsely populated them. On the 10th the arrival of the first flocks was noted in the north of Lincolnshire, and on the 12th some were again noted on migration in Staffordshire.

On the 17th and 18th another movement took place on the north coast of Lincolnshire, and on the 19th numbers were noted in Surrey and Lancashire for the first time.

On the 21st further arrivals were noted in Yorkshire and again on the 23rd, while on the same date a flock was observed arriving from the east on the Northumberland coast.

On the 24th there was another fresh arrival on the north coast of Lincolnshire and an increase was noted in Kent, and on the following day in Staffordshire, Somersetshire and Sussex. On the evening of the 25th flocks were again seen on migration in Cheshire and Staffordshire, on the 26th in Cheshire, Hampshire and Kent, and on the 27th a few were taken in company with Thrushes, Larks and Chaffinches at Dungeness Lt. (Kent).

On the 28th another large immigration was noted on the north coast of Lincolnshire and an increase in Cheshire, while on the evening of that day Redwings were noted on migration in Kent, and many were observed and taken at Dungeness Lt. in company with Starlings and Larks. A large increase was recorded on the 31st in Norfolk. These immigrations seem to have further populated the country.

Between October the 31st and November the 1st several were recorded from the Hanois Lt. (Channel Islands), and on the 2nd large flocks were noted arriving in South Yorkshire. On that night a few were recorded from Dungeness Lt. and from St. Catherine's Lt. (Isle of Wight). A few were again observed there on the following night. On the 4th an increase was noted in Staffordshire and Glamorganshire, and on the same night many were noted at St. Catherine's and Hanois Lights.

On the 5th and 6th numbers were noted at St. Catherine's Lt., on the 6th flights were seen at Bishop's Rock Lt. (Isles of Scilly) going west, in company with Larks, Starlings and other Thrushes, and on the 7th/8th at both these and at Hanois and Dungeness Lights.

It seems certain that during the first eight days of November there was a large emigratory movement from the south of England.

On November the 19th flocks were observed in Somerset moving southward, and on the following day large numbers were noted in Kent going westwards.

On November the 25th/26th, and again on December the 1st/2nd, this species was noted in some numbers at St. Catherine's Lt.

THE FIELDFARE (*Turdus pilaris*).

The earliest records of this species in England were stragglers seen in Lincolnshire on September the 18th, and in Leicestershire on the 28th. A few early arrivals reached Kent on October the 6th and passed on to the westward.

A few were taken at the Galloper Lt.-v. (Kent) on October the 9th, and at the Leman and Ower Lt.-v. (Norfolk) on October 12th/13th.

On the 13th a few were recorded in South Devon and on the 21st in Somerset; but it was not till the last week in October that the main arrival took place in England.

On October the 23rd a few flocks were recorded from Worcestershire and West Yorkshire, on the 24th from Shropshire, and on the 25th from South Yorkshire, Lancashire, Staffordshire and Wilts; while during the next five days there was a general increase of Fieldfares in Lancashire, Cheshire, Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, Staffordshire, Essex, Kent and Wilts, but it was noted in nearly every case that the birds were on passage towards some point between south and west.

The earliest arrivals were noted in Denbigh on the 26th, and in South Wales on November the 3rd.

A further increase was noted in North Lincolnshire and Staffordshire on the 30th, and in South Yorkshire both on the 31st and on November the 2nd coming from the north-east.

During the first week of November migratory flocks were noted passing through Suffolk, Essex and Kent, on the 5th a large flight passed through Wilts, and on the 8th a great arrival was noted in Norfolk.

On November the 7th/8th large numbers with other members of the Thrush-family struck Dungeness Lt. (Kent), and between the 5th and 12th many were recorded and taken at Bishop Rock Lt. (Isles of Scilly). These were emigratory birds going westwards, both by day and night, in company with Starlings, Sky-Larks, Thrushes, &c.

On the 8th a large increase of Fieldfares was reported from Norfolk; on the 10th and 11th further large flights going south-westwards were noted in Wilts, on the 16th and 19th in Kent going west, and on the 19th/20th and 26th in Somerset going south.

During the second and third weeks of November this species seems to have become generally distributed in its winter-quarters.

THE BLACKBIRD (*Turdus merula*).

There were practically no inland migratory records of this species.

During September it was noted that there was a great decrease in the numbers in Berks.

During the last week of September emigratory flocks were noted nearly every night with Song-Thrushes at Bishop Rock Lt. (Isles of Scilly), and also on the 28th and 29th at St. Catherine's Lt. (Isle of Wight).

On October the 10th there was a large arrival, consisting mostly of young birds, on the north coast of Lincolnshire; these were augmented on the 12th and 14th; between that date and the 18th great numbers m have been coming in, the later migrations including many adults.

There was another large arrival on the 25th and on the 26th, when many appeared in South Yorkshire.

On October the 16th there must have been a considerable 'wave' of immigrants from the east, as this species was noted in the late afternoon or evening travelling towards land at five different lights on the east coast, viz., at Cockle, St. Nicholas, Cross Sands (Norfolk) and Cork (Essex) Lt.-vs., and at Orford Lt. (Suffolk). Some were also noted at St. Nicholas Lt. (Norfolk) on the 20th.

As an emigrant with other species of the Thrush-family, it was noted at Dungeness (Kent) on November the 2nd, at St. Catherine's Lt. on the 5th and 6th, and at Bishop Rock Lt. on November the 7th, while at Hanois Lt. (Channel Islands) it was recorded in great numbers on nearly every night during the first week of November. With Song-Thrushes it was noted at St. Catherine's Lt. on December the 2nd, and on January the 12th at Hartland Point Lt. (Devon), this being probably a weather migration.

THE RING-OUZEL (*Turdus torquatus*).

There is some evidence to show that migratory birds passed through Berks and Hants about the middle of September.

On the 27th/28th they were noted as emigrants at Eddystone Lt. (Cornwall) and at Bishop Rock Lt. (Isles of Scilly); on the 29th/30th at St. Catherine's Lt. (Isle of Wight) and Eddystone Lt.; and on the 30th a flock was seen on migration in Norfolk.

On October the 2nd migratory birds were noted in Gloucestershire, and on October the 4th a few flocks appeared in various parts of Kent and, apparently retarded by a strong wind, remained until the 20th.

Between September the 30th and October the 1st migrants were taken at Orford Lt. (Suffolk), and again on the 9th/10th at that light, at Haisboro' Lt. (Norfolk), and at the Galloper Lt.-v. (Kent). On the latter date a few were noted as fresh arrivals on the North Lincolnshire coast, and some were observed coming in from the sea, but these appear to have passed quickly onwards.

Birds taken at Dungeness Lt. on October the 7th/8th and on November the 6th/7th were probably emigrants.

THE WHEATEAR (*Saxicola œnanthe*).

During the latter part of August, and more especially during the last week, small migratory parties were noted in many counties both inland and maritime, but no definite migratory waves could be traced. Some were seen at Dungeness on August the 3rd/4th.

Between August the 28th and September the 4th many birds were seen on Lundy Island, in the Bristol Channel. During the following week many were noted on passage in North Devon, and a few in Lancashire, Shropshire, Glamorgan, Berks, Hants and Kent, while on the 10th a considerable number were recorded from the Isle of Man, the north coast of Devon and Hants. From that date onwards many Wheatears were noted passing through the more southern counties, while in the more northern only a few single birds were recorded, except in the Isle of Man. A few were noted on September the 6th/7th at Wolf Rock Lt. (Cornwall), on the 10th/11th and the 17th/18th at St. Catherine's Lt. (Isle of Wight). On the 27th/28th many were recorded from Bishop Rock Lt. (Isles or Scilly) and from Eddystone Lt. (Cornwall), and on the two following nights numbers were noted among the hosts of the emigrating species at the St. Catherine's and Eddystone Lights.

During the first ten days of October the numbers which were noted in the Isle of Man at the end of September had passed on, and after that dates only a few scattered birds were recorded.

THE WHINCHAT (*Pratincola rubetra*).

It is impossible to trace the emigration of this species, on account of the limited number of records which were received. Apparently no Whinchats were observed on migration until the third week in August, but from that date onwards small parties were observed from time to time on the move in widely separated counties, viz., Lancashire, Derby, Shropshire, Berks, Kent, Sussex, Hants and Devon. The numbers apparently decreased during the latter half of September.

Birds were taken at St. Catherine's Lt. (Isle of Wight) on September 3rd/4th, 28th/29th, and 29th/30th; and at Orford Lt. (Suffolk) on October 9th/10th.

THE STONECHAT (*Pratincola rubicola*).

From the very meagre notes we have received on this species it would appear that a partial migratory movement takes place in some parts of the country at any rate. Thus, Stonechats were noted as migrants in Cheshire on September the 26th and November the 2nd, and in Kent on October the 12th; fresh arrivals were noted in Devon on October the 26th.

THE REDSTART (*Ruticilla phœnicurus*).

All that can be said about this species is that towards the end of August and during September single birds on migration were seen in Lancashire, Lincolnshire, Kent, Hants and Devon.

A few were recorded from St. Catherine's Lt. (Isle of Wight) on September the 3rd/4th and 17th/18th; and at the Eddystone Lt. (Cornwall) on September the 27th/28th. On the 28th/29th and 29th/30th vast numbers struck both these Lights. On October the 3rd/4th a single bird was recorded from St. Catherine's Lt.

On October the 10th there was a considerable influx of Redstarts into North Lincolnshire, but these gradually disappeared in the course of a week.

THE ROBIN (*Erithacus rubecula*).

On September the 28th/29th and 29th/30th several Robins were killed at St. Catherine's Lt. (Isle of Wight) amongst a vast number of emigratory birds.

A large arrival was recorded on the Lincolnshire coast on October the 10th, but they had nearly all departed by the 14th.

On November the 2nd/3rd and 4th/5th a few were seen and killed at the Hanois Lt. (Channel Islands), and on the latter night also at St. Catherine's Lt. On the 5th/6th some were taken at the Shambles Lt.-v. (Dorset) and at St. Catherine's Lt., on the 6th/7th at Hanois Lt., on the 7th/8th at Dungeness Lt. (Kent), and at the Varne Lt.-v. (Kent) on the following day.

THE NIGHTINGALE (*Daulias luscinia*).

One was killed and several were seen at Dungeness Lt. (Kent) on August the 17th/18th.

THE WHITETHROAT (*Sylvia cinerea*).

Large flocks of this species, together with other emigrants, were recorded from Dungeness Lt. (Kent) on August 17th/18th, and towards the end of the month a gradual decrease was noted in Kent. On September 3rd/4th many were seen at St. Catherine's Lt. (Isle of Wight), while on the 5th/6th several were recorded from Spurn Head Lt. (Yorkshire). On the 10th/11th several, and on the 17th/18th many were recorded from St. Catherine's Lt. Migratory birds were noticed as passing on the 7th in Hampshire and on the 10th in Wiltshire. On the 10th and 21st a few were again recorded at St. Catherine's Lt., but it was during the last three nights of September that the greatest number were observed at the Lights. Thus on the 27th/28th many were recorded at the Eddystone Lt. (Cornwall) and Bishop Rock Lt. (Isles of Scilly); on the 28th/29th many were again observed at the Eddystone Lt. and at St. Catherine's Lt.; and on the 29th/30th they were seen at both these Lights. The records of "many Flycatchers" from Portland Bill (Dorset) and the Nab Lt.-v. (Hampshire) probably refer in part to this species. A few were recorded on the night of September the 30th, and on October the 3rd/4th and 4th/5th at St. Catherine's Lt.

THE BLACKCAP (*Sylvia atricapilla*).

A few were noted at St. Catherine's Lt. (Isle of Wight) on September 17th/18th, and many were observed both there and at the Eddystone Lt. (Cornwall) on September 28th/29th, while on the following night a few were again observed at St. Catherine's Lt. and stragglers were noted there on October 4th/5th and November 5th/6th. Apparently a few stragglers passed through North Lincolnshire on October the 12th and 28th.

THE GARDEN-WARBLER (*Sylvia hortensis*)

Many were observed at Dungeness Lt. (Kent) on August 17th/18th and at Spurn Lt. (Yorkshire) on September 10th/11th. A few were also seen at St. Catherine's Lt. (Isle of Wight) on the latter date, and on the 28th/29th, and likewise on October the 4th/5th.

A late migrant was shot in Lincolnshire on October the 17th.

THE GOLDCREST (*Regulus cristatus*).

On September the 21st one was taken at the Varne Lt.-v. (Kent), and on October the 30th a small influx was noted on the north coast of Lincolnshire.

On November 5th/6th one was taken at St. Catherine's Lt. (Isle of Wight), while on the 7th/8th a few were noted at Dungeness Lt. (Kent) and Wolf Rock Lt. (Cornwall).

THE CHIFFCHAFF (*Phylloscopus rufus*).

From the records received it is almost impossible to trace the departure of this species. None of the observers seem to have noticed any marked waves of migration, but in most counties the birds seem to have gradually disappeared during the latter half of September, though a few were still on passage during the first half of October.

On September 17th/18th many were noted at St. Catherine's Lt. (Isle of Wight), on the 27th a few were recorded from the Smith's Knoll Lt.-v. (Norfolk) flying towards the land. Great numbers were seen and killed on the 27th/28th at the Bishop's Rock Lt. (Isles of Scilly), and on the 28th/29th and 29th/30th at St. Catherine's Lt. and Eddystone Lt. (Cornwall). The "Flycatchers" recorded from Portland Bill Lt.

(Dorset) on 27th/28th, and from there and the Nab Lt.-v. on the 29th/30th probably included numbers of this species. Between the 28th and 30th there must have been a very great exodus from England of many species including Chiffchaffs. On the night of September the 30th and on October the 3rd/4th and 4th/5th a few stragglers were recorded from St. Catherine's Lt., and on the 12th/13th from Dungeness Lt. (Kent).

THE WILLOW-WARBLER (*Phylloscopus trochilus*).

A distinct migratory movement was noticed on August the 8th in Hampshire and on the 12th in East Kent. It seems to have been generally noted that the number of local birds gradually diminished during the first three weeks of the month.

On August the 15th/16th a few were taken at Dungeness Lt. (Kent), while on the 17th/18th many were recorded at Spurn Head Lt. (York) shire) together with Sedge-Warblers and Wood-Wrens, and at Dungeness Lt. with Nightingales, Sedge-Warblers, Whitethroats, Garden-Warblers and Pied Flycatchers, which evidently formed part of an emigratory movement. On August 20th/21st many were again recorded at Spurn Head Lt.

During the first ten days of September most of the Willow-Warblers appear to have left the more northern counties and subsequently only stragglers were observed. In the more southern counties a general decrease in numbers was noted, but on several days temporary increases due to passing migrants were recorded, viz., in Wiltshire on the 8th and 20th, in Surrey on the 18th, in Kent on the 24th, and in Hampshire on the 26th. In the beginning of October only stragglers were recorded from the southern counties, and by the end of the first week all had apparently departed.

On September 3rd/4th a few were recorded from St. Catherine's Lt. (Isle of Wight), on the 10th/11th many were reported at Spurn Head Lt. and a few were again noted at St. Catherine's Lt., while many were observed on the 17th/18th ; on each occasion this species was in company with other migratory Warblers. On the 28th/29th great numbers were recorded from St. Catherine's Lt. and the Eddystone Lt. (Cornwall). On the following night many were again noted at the same Lights, and the "Flycatchers" recorded at the Portland Bill Lt. (Dorset) and the Nab Lt.-v. (Hampshire) no doubt included numbers of this species. On October 1st/2nd only stragglers were noted at St. Catherine's Lt.

THE WOOD-WARBLER (*Phylloscopus sibilatrix*).

One killed at Spurn Head Lt. (Yorkshire) on August the 17th/18th.

THE REED-WARBLER (*Acrocephalus streperus*).

One killed at St. Catherine's Lt. (Isle of Wight) on September the 28th/29th.

THE SEDGE-WARBLER (*Acrocephalus phragmitis*).

From the few inland records received no conclusions could be arrived at.

On the night of August the 10th/11th many struck Spurn Head Lt. (Yorkshire), and on the following night numbers were recorded from Dungeness Lt. (Kent), while on the 17th/18th they were again recorded from both these Lights.

On September the 3rd/4th several were recorded from St. Catherine's Lt. (Isle of Wight), while at the Spurn Head Lt. numbers were recorded on the nights of September the 6th and 9th and at St. Catherine's on the following night. There was nothing to show whether these records from Spurn Head referred to immigrants from the east or to birds going south along the east coast.

Many were recorded on September 10th/11th and on the 17th 18th and a few on the 20th/21st at St. Catherine's Lt., on September 27th/28th at the Eddystone Lt. (Cornwall), and on 28th/29th and 29th/30th large numbers were observed at both these Lights amongst the many other species which made up that vast emigration. On October 3rd/4th a few stragglers were recorded at the latter light.

THE GRASSHOPPER-WARBLER (*Locustella nævia*).

Many were recorded on September the 27th/28th at the Eddystone Lt. (Cornwall) and on the two following nights at St. Catherine's Lt. (Isle of Wight) amongst the large number of species which made up those large emigrations.

THE HEDGE-SPARROW (*Accentor modularis*).

Seven killed and twenty seen at the Leman and Ower Lt.-v. (Norfolk) on September 27th/28th.

THE WREN (*Troglodytes parvulus*).

On October the 25th an immigration on the north coast of Lincolnshire was noted.

On November the 2nd small flocks going south were noted at the Varne Lt.-v. (Kent) and one was killed, while on November 6th/7th some were seen and one was killed at the Shambles Lt.-v. (Dorset). On November the 3rd a number were observed on the cliff and sea-shore at Filey (Yorkshire).

THE PIED WAGTAIL (*Motacilla lugubris*).

Owing to the small number of records received, it was impossible to trace the migrations of this bird. All that can be said is that on August the 10th and 17th a large migration westwards was recorded in Leicestershire, and many flocks were noted going south at the end of that month in Buckingham. Towards the middle of September migratory flocks were noted in Yorkshire, Sussex, Hants, Somerset and Devon, whilst in October others were seen passing through the Isle of Man, Denbigh, Somerset and Devon.

On November the 7th a migratory flock was noted going south in Somerset, and a bird of this species was taken at the Hanois Lt. (Channel Islands) on the same day.

THE WHITE WAGTAIL (*Motacilla alba*).

This species was noted in Lancashire and the Isle of Man on September the 9th, in Norfolk and North Devon on the 10th, in Hants on the 12th, in Leicester from the 15th to the 21st, and a single bird was seen in Lancashire on the 19th.

THE YELLOW WAGTAIL (*Motacilla raii*).

This species was reported as gradually leaving its breeding-haunts in Yorkshire during the first ten days of August. On the 10th and 17th it was noted in Leicestershire going west in company with Pied Wagtails, and it was also seen migrating in Buckingham, Kent, Sussex and Devon during the last week of the month. By the end of the month it had left its breeding-grounds in Derbyshire.

During the first fortnight of September migratory parties were recorded from Lancashire, Cheshire, Berkshire, Sussex and Devon. After this date none were recorded in the more northern counties, and though in Surrey, Kent, Sussex and Hants birds were observed on migration during the latter half of the month, the majority left the coast between the 10th and the 20th.

This species was taken at St. Catherine's Lt. (Isle of Wight) on September the 20th/21st, and both at that light and at the Eddystone Lt. (Cornwall) on the 28th/29th and 29th/30th respectively.

THE MEADOW-PIPIT (*Anthus pratensis*).

During the last days of August and the early days of September there was evidence of some migratory movement at Lundy Island in the Bristol Channel, and on the 29th flocks were noted as having arrived in Norfolk.

A movement was also noticed on September the 8th on the Isle of Man. Many were recorded on the Yorkshire coast on September the 10th, some were observed going south in Somerset on November the 8th, and numbers had arrived in Yorkshire on November the 15th. From these few notes it was impossible to trace any migration routes.

On September the 27th and 28th there was an immigration on the east coast, birds being observed from the Leman and Ower and Smith's Knoll Lt.-vs. (Norfolk) flying towards the land.

On October the 9th/10th a few birds were recorded from the Inner Dowsing Lt.-v. (Lincolnshire), and on the 9th and 10th many flocks from the Gull Lt.-v. (Kent), going north-west; on the latter day they were also seen at the Galloper Lt.-v. (Kent).

On October the 4th/5th and November the 4th/5th a few were noted at St. Catherine's Lt. (Isle of Wight).

THE ROCK-PIPIT (*Anthus obscurus*).

On October the 9th a bird was taken at the Galloper Lt.-v. (Kent) and on the 17th the first immigrants were noted in North Lincolnshire. On November the 5th/6th several were noted and a few killed at the Shambles Lt.-v. (Dorset) and at the Hanois Lt. (Channel Islands).

THE RED-BACKED SHRIKE (*Lanius collurio*).

One killed at Haisboro' Lt. (Norfolk) on September the 1st/2nd.

THE SPOTTED FLYCATCHER (*Muscicapa grisola*).

The notes on this species show that while in some districts the local birds had not left at the end of August, in other districts, even in the same county, the breeding birds and their young had departed during the first fortnight. During the first half of September their numbers seem to have gradually diminished; in the first week migrants were observed passing through several counties, and in most localities nearly all had left by the middle of the month. In some favoured spots a few lingered on till the end of the month and even into October.

A few were noted on September the 2nd/3rd, 4th/5th, 6th/7th at the Orford Lt. (Suffolk), and on September the 3rd/4th at St. Catherine's Lt. (Isle of Wight), while on the 17th/18th many were killed.

On the 27th/28th at Bishop Rock Lt. (Isles of Scilly) and on the 28th/29th at St. Catherine's Lt. many were taken during the vast migratory movement on those nights, while on the following night considerable numbers were observed at the latter light. It is noteworthy that, although a great number must have left our shores on these nights, hardly any were noticed during the previous days by land-observers.

THE PIED FLYCATCHER (*Muscicapa atricapilla*).

One was taken at Dungeness Lt. (Kent) on August the 17th/18th.

On several days during the middle of September this species was noted on migration in Kent, while on September the 28th/29th a number were recorded from the Eddystone Lt. (Cornwall) and from St. Catherine's Lt. (Isle of Wight), and again at the latter light on the following night.

THE SWALLOW (*Hirundo rustica*).

A few "Swallows" were recorded from the Lights in July: thus on the 8th a small flock was noted at the Varne Lt.-v. (Kent) going south-east and a few at the Eddystone Lt. (Cornwall) on the 14th and 15th, while at the Haisboro' Lt.-v. (Norfolk) on the 27th and on August the 2nd a few were recorded flying from the east towards land. From the paucity of these observations little importance need be attached to them, even if the species was correctly identified.

During August the observers in many localities did not notice any movement of this species, and in some places the local birds had not diminished in numbers. From a number of positive observations it could, however, be ascertained that during this month, and especially during the last week of it, the departure of the local birds had begun, and migratory flocks were noted, apparently composed of young birds. Thus on the 4th many departed from Lancashire, and from the 12th onwards passing flocks were seen in Berkshire, while on the 17th and 23rd large gatherings were noted at daybreak round Dungeness Lt. (Kent).

On the 24th in South Devon migratory flocks were observed passing southward over the sea, and from that date till the end of the month large gatherings and departures were recorded in Lancashire, Berkshire, South Hants, at Portland Bill in Dorset, and in Devon.

During September the migratory movements increased in magnitude. In many districts of Lancashire, and in Yorkshire, Devon and Hants, a considerable number of the resident birds disappeared during the first week.

On the 7th flocks were recorded from the Varne Lt.-v. (Kent) flying S.S.W.

During the remainder of the month the birds seem to have gradually collected in flocks throughout the country and subsequently departed. The general direction of the flights, where recorded, seems to have been towards the south-east or south, while at Winscombe in Somerset, where a more or less continuous stream of migration was noted during this period, the line of flight was due east, influenced probably by the Mendip Hills. On the 12th and 13th flocks of Swallows were observed leaving the Suffolk coast, but unfortunately the direction in which they were travelling was not recorded.

Although it was not possible to trace each migratory flock from its starting point to its exit from the English coast, there was some evidence to show that the migrations were performed gradually, the flocks halting at suitable places on their journey sometimes for only a few hours, at other times for a day or two. It was evident from the observations received that local conditions, such as lateness of the broods or otherwise and coldness of the weather, had a distinct influence on their departure, for though in some districts of a county the dates closely corresponded, in other parts of the same county they varied.

Flocks were observed migrating south at the Nab Lt.-v. (Hants) on the 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th of September, on the 25th they were also seen off Folkestone (Kent), and on the 28th at the Nab and Varne Lt.-vs., while on the nights of the 28th and 29th a few took part in the large emigration noticed at St. Catherine's Lt. (Isle of Wight).

The migratory movements seem to have reached their greatest magnitude during the last ten days of September and the first fortnight of October, but after that date the movements and the numbers of birds in each movement greatly diminished, and in the more northern counties migration had practically ceased by that date. Further south, however, a small amount of movement continued till the end of the month, and the few birds noted in November were all observed on the south coast.

This species was noted going south at the Varne Lt.-v. on October the 3rd, 5th, 6th, 7th, and 9th; at the Gull Lt.-v. (Kent) and at the Varne Lt.-v. on the 12th; at Dungeness Lt. and the Varne Lt.-v. on the 13th; and at the Nab Lt.-v. on the 14th. On the 17th numbers were recorded crossing the Channel to the S.S.W. off Southampton, while at the Varne Lt.-v. on the 21st, and at Dungeness Lt. on the 25th and 26th, this species was again recorded.

It is worthy of note that this species was observed leaving the English coast in Suffolk, Kent, Hants and Devon; and although it is certain that a great number of birds passed across the Channel from Kent, it seems probable that they also depart along the whole length of the southern coast as far west as Devon.

There was no evidence of any immigration on the east coast.

THE HOUSE-MARTIN (*Chelidon urbica*).

There seems to have been very little movement amongst the House-Martins during August, but in parts of Lancashire and Devon some of the local birds disappeared during the last week, and in Derby a distinct increase was noted on the 29th.

As in the case of the Swallow, the disappearance of this species from each locality seems to have been largely influenced by the lateness of the broods, &c., for while in one part of a county the birds bred locally disappeared at an early date, in another part they remained till later.

During the first fortnight of September the local birds left their summer-quarters in various parts of Lancashire, Yorkshire, Shropshire and Hants, while migratory parties were noticed passing through these counties as well as through Derby, Kent and Somerset. In the latter county migrations were noticed (as in the case of the Swallow, with which they were often in company) passing along the Mendip Hills to the east. On the 2nd a large party, consisting of several hundred birds, was noted off Orford Lt. (Suffolk) travelling S.S.E.

During the last fortnight the migratory movements increased and parties were noticed every day in one or other of the following counties: the Isle of Man, Lancashire, Cheshire, Denbigh, Yorkshire, Derby, Shropshire, Norfolk, Berkshire, Wilts, Somerset, Devon, Hants, Kent; while local birds had left parts of Denbigh, Shropshire, Norfolk, Wilts and Kent. It was generally noted that migratory parties appeared during the day, collected towards the evening and departed, though in some cases they lingered for a day or two before going.

On the night of September the 29th House-Martins were noted among the other emigrating species at the Eddystone Lt. (Cornwall).

By the beginning of October the numbers had evidently much diminished throughout the country. During the first fortnight small movements were noted every day in the counties mentioned above, while on the 4th a large migratory movement was recorded from Devon and Hants, and on that night some House-Martins were recorded from St. Catherine's Lt. (Isle of Wight) with other emigratory species. Another large emigration was noted in Kent on the 14th, the birds continuing to pass throughout the day to the south-west.

During the last fortnight of October the migratory movements were, with one or two exceptions, small and almost entirely confined to the south-eastern counties. On the 20th a large emigration was recorded in Hants, the birds passing to the south-west. The last House-Martins were recorded from Derby on the 12th, Lancashire on the 13th, Yorkshire on the 14th, Wilts on the 15th, Norfolk on the 17th, the Isle of Man on the 20th, Shropshire on the 24th, Middlesex on the 30th, and Worcester on the 31st, while during November stragglers were recorded from Lancashire, Wilts, Devon, Sussex (on many days) and Kent. A few odd birds were recorded in the first days of December on the south coast.

THE SAND-MARTIN (*Cotile riparia*).

Observations on the movements of this species were received from land observers only.

In the third week of August a few were noted on passage in Kent, and on the 30th large flocks had collected at a point on the Sussex coast where they are wont to congregate every year before leaving the country.

On the 31st an increase of migratory birds was noticed in W. Yorkshire and South Devon; in Lancashire, Derby and Kent it was noted that during the last ten days of August many had departed from their breeding-haunts, while in other parts, *e. g.* Shropshire. Surrey, &c., where there were late broods, the birds had not deserted their haunts at the beginning of September.

During the first week of September flocks of this species were noted passing in Lancashire, Devon and Kent, but after that date there seems to have been a gradual diminution in numbers, and by the end of the third week nearly all had gone, though single birds were noted up to mid-October in several of the southern counties.

THE GREENFINCH (*Ligurinus chloris*).

Fourteen killed and fifty seen at Smith's Knoll Lt.-v. (Norfolk), October the 26th/27th.

THE HOUSE-SPARROW (*Passer domesticus*).

One wing was sent from the Varne Lt.-v. (Kent) on October the 11th.

THE TREE-SPARROW (*Passer montanus*).

Large flocks were observed travelling from east to west at the Galloper Lt.-v. (Kent) on October the 9th and 10th. Flocks were recorded and some birds were killed at the Leman and Ower Lt.-v. (Norfolk) on the nights of October the 19th and 20th, and at the Varne Lt.-v. (Kent) a small flock was noted flying to the north-west on October the 27th and one bird was killed.

THE CHAFFINCH (*Fringilla cœlebs*).

The records of this species are almost entirely confined to the observations received from the Lights.

On September the 10th several were recorded from the Smith's Knoll Lt.-v. (Norfolk).

During the last few days of September immigratory flocks were noted at the Gull Lt.-v. (Kent) going north-west towards the land. On October the 1st flocks were noted at the Cross Sands Lt.-v. (Norfolk) flying towards the land, and a few were recorded from the Gull Lt.-v. on the 2nd/3rd. On October the 9th many were recorded from the Galloper and Varne Lt.-vs. (Kent).

From the 10th to the end of the month immigrant flocks were noted flying westwards almost every day at one or more of the east coast lights, viz., Leman and Ower, Cockle, Haisboro' and St. Nicholas Lts. (Norfolk), Orford Lt. (Suffolk), Smith's Knoll, Cross Sand and Cork Lts. (Essex), Gull and North Goodwin Lts. (Kent), while birds noted at the Varne Lt.-v. and Dungeness Lt. (Kent) on the nights of the 26th and 27th may have been emigrants or "coasters," as the direction was not stated. Flocks were recorded as arriving on the Norfolk coast on the 18th, and on the north coast of Lincolnshire flocks of males were noted on the 26th.

Immigration continued in November, as birds were noted at the Cork Lt.-v. on the 5th going towards land, and again on the 14th.

The few birds noted at the Bishop Rock Lt. (Isles of Scilly) on November the 5th/6th were probably emigrants.

THE BRAMBLING (*Fringilla montifringilla*).

The earliest arrivals were noted in Kent on September the 26th, on the 28th some were seen at the Haisboro' Lt.-v. (Norfolk), and on the same day an increase was recorded in Kent.

On September the 29th/30th flocks were noted at the Leman and Ower Lt.-v. (Norfolk). On the following day they again were noted at the Haisboro' Lt. (Norfolk) and at the Smith's Knoll Lt.-v. (Essex) going south-west, also at the Leman and Ower Lt-.v., from which they were again recorded on October the 2nd and 4th.

On the 9th numbers going south-west, were recorded at the Galloper Lt.-v. (Kent) and at the Smith's Knoll Lt.-v., also on the following day at the Haisboro' Lt.-v. and Haisboro' Lt. On the 10th/11th many were recorded from the Inner Dowsing Lt.-v. (Lincolnshire), on the 10th, 13th, and 15th from the Haisboro' Lt.-v. coming in from the north-east, and on the 27th at the Cockle Lt.-v. (Norfolk) going towards land.

This species was noted in Sussex for the first time on October the 12th, and in Northumberland and Lancashire on the 18th. Immigrants to the north coast of Lincolnshire were noted on the 24th, on which day also the first birds were noted in Hampshire. Many were reported from Worcestershire on the 25th, from Cheshire and Hertfordshire on the 27th, and a few from Berkshire on the 30th, with an increase on November the 2nd. A further influx apparently took place in Cheshire on November the 17th.

THE STARLING (*Sturnus vulgaris*).

The observations on the movements of this species were received almost entirely from the light-keepers, and resembled those of the Sky-Lark, with which the Starling was in very many cases associated.

During the end of July and throughout August an increase took place on the coasts of Kent and Devon, but it seems probable that this was due to local movements.

The few birds noticed at the Gull Lt.-v. (Kent) on September the 27th, and at the Varne Lt.-v. (Kent) and at St. Catherine's Lt. (Isle of Wight) on the 29th. may have been either immigrants or emigrants. On September the 30th the first immigrant flocks, flying west towards land, were noted on the east coast at the Inner Dowsing Lt. (Lincolnshire), and on the next day at the Haisboro' Lt.-v. (Norfolk).

During the first ten days of October a few flocks were seen from time to time at several of the east-coast light-vessels making towards the land, but it was not until the 11th that the immigratory wave reached any large proportions. From that date till towards the end of the month there seems to have been a continuous stream of immigrants, flocks being noted every day and nearly every night at several of the east coast Lights from the Inner Dowsing Lt.-v. (Lincolnshire) to the Gull Lt.-v. (in the Straits of Dover). On some days these were noticed at no less than six different lights, and this migration must at times have extended almost continuously from the Humber to the Straits of Dover. On each occasion the line of flight was such as to bring the birds straight to land, the general direction, as in the case of the Sky-Lark, being west.

During the last few days of October and the early days of November the immigration on the east coast diminished, and after November the 4th there were only three records, viz., at the North Goodwin Lt.-v. (Kent) on November the 9th, and at the Gull Lt.-v. on the 19th and 30th when flocks were noted going west.

An increase in numbers was noted in Devon on October the 4th, 13th, and 20th; while in Suffolk on the 22nd and in Lincolnshire on the 28th flocks were observed coming in from the sea, though the majority of the birds had already arrived.

On October the 28th many flocks were recorded from the Bishop Rock Lt. (Isles of Scilly) going westward; and on the three following days great numbers were reported from St. Catherine's Lt. (Isle of Wight), but the direction was not stated. On November the 1st/2nd Starlings were again reported in great numbers from St. Catherine's Lt., Dungeness Lt. (Kent) and Hanois Lt. (Channel Islands). The next night vast numbers were recorded from St. Catherine's, Bishop Rock, and Hanois Lts. At the Bishop Rock Lt. it was observed that the flocks were going west; at daylight on the 3rd flocks were still passing the Hanois Lt., and it was noted that they were flying towards the south-east. On the five subsequent nights numbers were noticed at nearly all the following lights:—the Dungeness, St. Catherine's, Wolf Rock (Cornwall), Bishop Rock, and Hanois; but except at the Bishop Rock, where the birds were noted as going westwards, the direction was not discovered. At the Bishop Rock vast numbers must have passed, as the migration went on by day as well as by night. At Hanois, flocks noticed in the daytime on November the 7th were making eastwards. A few flocks were recorded at Bishop Rock and Hanois Lts. up to the 12th, after which date there were only records from St. Catherine's Lt. on the 25th and from Bishop Rock Lt. on the 29th.

It will be noticed that at the time of these heavy migrations the movement on to our east coast had practically ceased; it therefore seems probable that the records refer to emigrants from our shores, but it is uncertain whether the birds observed at the Hanois Lt. belong to the same movement.

It is very surprising, considering the thousands of Sky-Larks and Starlings which must enter our east coast during the autumn, that so few observers send in any notes on these species.

THE ROOK (*Corvus frugilegus*).
THE CARRION-CROW (*Corvus corone*).
THE HOODED CROW (*Corvus cornix*).
THE JACKDAW (*Corvus monedula*).

It is impossible to separate the migrations of these four species from one another, as most of the light-keepers do not distinguish between them; but it would seem from the few land-records sent in, and from the observations of those keepers who *do* differentiate between these species, that they generally travel either in company or along the same route at the same time.

During the first two weeks in October small flights were noted almost every day at one or other of the east-coast lights; but it was not till the latter half of the month, and especially during the last ten days, that the larger flights put in an appearance. They were recorded from one or more light-vessels every day, and in some instances the flights passed continuously for days at a time. The number of migrants diminished during the first week of November, and immigration ceased by the 12th. In all cases the birds were observed flying by *day* and coming from the east straight to land, the migration being nearly always heaviest during the morning.

Records were received from the Leman and Ower, St. Nicholas, Cockle and Haisboro' Lt.-vs. (Norfolk), Cross Sand (Essex), North Goodwin, Galloper and Varne Lt.-vs. (Kent).

On October the 16th several Hooded Crows were recorded as arriving on the Northumberland coast; in North Lincolnshire both Carrion- and Hooded Crows were observed coming in from the east on October the 25th, and Rooks on the 22nd and 24th; in Yorkshire Hooded Crows arrived on October the 23rd.

In Suffolk Rooks were observed landing on the coast from the east on the 15th, and again in company with Jackdaws on the 16th; while Hooded Crows were noted arriving from the east on the 18th, 19th, and 20th.

In Thanet, Kent, a large flock of Rooks and Jackdaws was noted on migration on October the 26th, coming from the south-east and going north-west. The same line of flight was recorded at the Varne Lt.-v. Hooded Crows were also noted as arriving and emigrating from the south-east to the north-west on the same day.

It would seem, therefore, that these species came from the east and landed on the east coast from Lincolnshire southwards, while those which entered Kent arrived from the south-east.

THE SKY-LARK (*Alauda arvensis*).

Very few records were received from the land-observers.

Migratory flocks were noted on Lundy Island at the end of August and in the beginning of September.

At the same time it was noted in Kent that the resident birds had mostly departed, and that during the last week of September there had been a gradual increase due to the arrival of immigrant flocks. During the third week in that month migratory flocks were also noticed in Shropshire.

On September the 27th/28th a few were recorded at the Eddystone Lt. (Cornwall), and on the two following nights at St. Catherine's Lt. (Isle of Wight), in each case associated with emigratory summer visitors, which formed the bulk of the enormous flights noticed on those nights. A few were again recorded at the latter light, also associated with emigratory birds, on the nights of October the 3rd/4th and 4th/5th.

On October the 1st the first immigrants were noted as having arrived on the Suffolk coast, and birds were observed at the Inner Dowsing Lt.-v. (Lincolnshire) and at the Leman and Ower Lt.-v. (Norfolk).

On the 4th flocks were reported as having arrived on the Norfolk coast, on the following night a few were observed at the Leman and Ower Lt.-v., and on the 6th a further increase was noted on the Suffolk coast; these, however, were merely early arrivals, and it was not till the second and third weeks that Sky-Larks appeared in large numbers.

From the 9th onwards the numbers of immigrants increased, and there was no day and very few nights when this species was not noted at several of the east-coast lights travelling towards land. In many cases they were seen passing in flocks all day, and in some instances this continued for days at a time. The lights at which this species was recorded extended from the Inner Dowsing Lt.-v. off the Lincolnshire coast to the Varne Lt.-v. in the Straits of Dover, and in every instance the birds arrived from the east. It is, however, uncertain in what direction birds observed on many nights at Dungeness Lt. (Kent) were travelling, though, taken in conjunction with the other observations, it seems probable that they also were going westwards. The only evidence of an emigratory movement was a single observation at the Varne Lt.-v. on October the 14th, when a few birds were observed going southwards.

The immigration on the east coast was at its height from October the 11th to the 21st, and on several days birds were noted making for land from as many as eight different light-stations off the coasts of Lincolnshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex and Kent. From the 22nd to the end of the month immigration was continuous, but the numbers of birds were not so great.

On land great increases were noted in Lincolnshire on the 10th, in Warwickshire on the 18th, in Suffolk on the 18th, 20th and 21st, and in Kent on the 26th.

During the first ten days of November the immigration still continued on the east coast, though the number of birds decreased.

On the night of November the 1st a few were recorded from the Hanois Lt. (Channel Islands) and from the St. Catherine's Lt.; on the 2nd/3rd hundreds were recorded from the former and a few from the latter, while on the 4th/5th and 5th/6th great numbers were recorded from both these lights, and also on the latter night from the Bishop Rock Lt. (Isles of Scilly); lastly on the 6th/7th at Bishop Rock Lt. and at St. Catherine's Lt.

On the 6th, 7th, and 8th flights were noted with Starlings and various species of Thrushes passing Bishop Rock Lt. in a westerly direction.

Numbers of Sky-Larks were recorded on the 7th/8th from the Wolf Rock (Cornwall), Bishop Rock, St. Catherine's, Dungeness and Hanois Lts., on the 9th/10th from the Bishop Rock Lt. and North Goodwin Lt.-v. (Kent), and on the 10th/11th from the Hanois Lt.

Unfortunately it was impossible to say whether the migrations noticed at these southern lights referred to birds going south or west, as the direction of the flights could not be ascertained.

It is equally possible that they were emigrants going south or birds passing west along the Channel coasts: in favour of the latter view is the fact that during that time birds were observed nearly every day at the east-coast lights making for the land.

By the 14th the immigrations on to the east coast had apparently ceased, though from that date onwards till December the 2nd a few flocks were noted nearly every day at one or other of the light-vessels in the Straits of Dover.

The flocks were observed to be travelling from the Continent to the coast of Kent, except on two occasions, viz., on November the 22nd at the Varne Lt.-v. and on December the 2nd at the North Goodwin Lt.-v., when they were going south.

A few Sky-larks were also noted at the Hanois Lt. on the 16th/17th and the 24th/25th, but the direction of their flight was not ascertained.

On land a large increase in numbers was noted on November the 11th, 22nd, and 30th in Wiltshire; while on the 20th, migratory flocks were noted passing from east to west in Kent.

THE SWIFT (*Cypselus apus*).

On several days in July Swifts were noted at the Eddystone Lt. (Cornwall); but there was nothing to show that these were emigratory movements. On July the 31st a few were noted at the Haisboro' Lt.-v. (Norfolk) going from east to west.

During the first week of August a gradual diminution was recorded in Kent and Hampshire, while in parts of Devon and Staffordshire the local birds disappeared entirely.

During the second week migratory flocks were noted in Hampshire, Kent, Berkshire and Northamptonshire, while in parts of Yorkshire and Berkshire the local birds had gone.

On the 15th and 19th a few were observed at the Haisboro' Lt.-v. going south-west, and on the 18th several were noted at Spurn Head Lt. (Yorkshire) going south. From the 15th to the 20th the number of migratory movements continued to increase: the local birds left parts of Yorkshire, Lancashire and Shropshire entirely, and migratory flocks were noted in Lancashire, Staffordshire, Shropshire, Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Wiltshire, Hampshire, Sussex and Kent; in Sussex birds were seen to depart across the Channel.

Emigration reached its height between the 21st and 26th of August, on which days observers throughout the country noted numbers passing. It was also noted that, apart from these migratory birds, the local Swifts had left their summer-haunts in parts of Durham, Westmoreland, Derby, Denbigh, Shropshire, Hereford, Glamorgan, Norfolk, Kent, and Devon, and it was generally noted that the whole population departed suddenly. Where the direction of these passing birds was noted, it generally lay between south-west and south. On the 22nd numbers passed the Spurn Head Lt. going south, and in Hampshire, both on that night and on the 24th, numbers were heard passing over. Migratory movements were also noted in Lancashire, Derbyshire, Berkshire, Wiltshire and Kent, and there was probably a very extensive migration going on throughout the country on that day.

From the 26th onwards the numbers greatly diminished; in some places the resident birds did not leave till a few days later, and observations of scattered migratory movements continued till the end of the month. During the last few days of the month passing flocks were noted at Lundy Island. The observations during September were mostly limited to solitary birds in scattered localities. On the 7th going south a large flock passed the Spurn Head Lt.; while odd individuals were recorded as late as the third week, and even during October.

THE CUCKOO (*Cuculus canorus*).

It is impossible to trace this bird's departure. There was only one record of an adult bird having being seen in August; but young birds were constantly observed till the second week in September, the last record being of a single bird seen in Norfolk on the 26th.

This species was noted at the Spurn Head Lt. (Yorkshire) on August the 17th/18th, one was taken at the Haisboro' Lt. (Norfolk) on September the 1st/2nd, and it was again observed at Spurn Head Lt. on September the 7th/8th.

THE SHORT-EARED OWL (*Asio accipitrinus*).

On October the 9th the earliest arrival was noted on the Northumberland coast, and on the following day others were seen on the north coast of Lincolnshire.

On the 12th one was observed in Northumberland coming in over the sea. On the 22nd the first was noted on the Suffolk coast and fresh arrivals were again seen on the Northumberland coast; while on the 24th a fairly large influx took place on the Lincolnshire coast, and on the 25th vast numbers were recorded along the Suffolk coast.

On October the 26th the species was recorded in Hampshire, on November the 1st in Lancashire, on the 15th in Cheshire, and on the 19th in the Isle of Man.

THE WOOD-PIGEON (*Columba palumbus*).

Fresh arrivals were noted in many widely separated counties during the latter half of October, but the majority seem to have appeared during November.

It is evident that the immigrant flocks moved about a great deal during the winter months, their movements being regulated by the food-supply, as the arrival and departure of flocks in different districts of the same county were noted in each month.

In several counties no autumnal immigration was noted, viz., in Northumberland, Cumberland, Derby and Northamptonshire, and in some localities there were fewer than usual, whilst in the Thames Valley, Buckinghamshire, Berkshire, Oxford and Wiltshire the birds appeared in extraordinary numbers. This distribution was certainly due to the food-supply.

Several observers noted that the summer-residents departed in October before the arrival of the autumn immigrants. There was no evidence to show where the immigrants entered the country.

THE TURTLE-DOVE (*Turtur communis*).

It was impossible from the few reports sent in to trace this bird's departure. It can only be stated that in the more northern counties the numbers apparently decreased towards the end of August and the first week of September; but in the more southern counties numbers remained till the third week of September, while single birds were noted even in October.

On September the 27th/28th a few were recorded from the Eddystone Lt. (Cornwall) and from the Bishop Rock Lt. (Isles of Scilly), and on October the 7th/8th some were noted at the Dungeness Lt. (Kent).

THE LAND-RAIL (*Crex pratensis*).

This species was noted on migration on Lundy Island on August the 29th.

Some were killed at the Bishop Rock Lt. (Isles of Scilly) on September the 28th and a few on the 30th at the Eddystone Lt. during the heavy emigration recorded on the night of the 29th/30th.

A straggler was taken at the Varne Lt.-v. (Kent) on October the 28th, and, as is the case in most years, single birds were recorded in December.

THE WATER-RAIL (*Rallus aquaticus*).

A few are recorded from the Eddystone Lt. (Cornwall) on September the 29th/30th among the hosts of emigratory birds, and one was seen at the Portland Bill Lt. (Dorset) on the following night.

On October the 29th/30th one was taken at the Shambles Lt.-v. (Dorset), on November the 4th/5th two were killed at St. Catherine's Lt. (Isle of Wight), and on December 1st/2nd two were observed at the North Goodwin Lt. (Kent).

THE LAPWING (*Vanellus vulgaris*).

A small migratory movement to the south-east was recorded from Yorkshire on September the 8th, and a few were noted with the large numbers of emigrants at the Eddystone Lt. (Cornwall) on September the 27th. During the first few days of October an increase was noted in Cheshire.

On October the 14th flocks began to arrive from the south-east on the north coast of Lincolnshire, and others were observed on the 17th, 18th, 22nd, and 24th.

On October the 20th flocks were noted migrating south-west at the Isle of Man, and on the 26th an increase was noted in Devon.

Large numbers were observed migrating over Cheshire on the night of November the 4th, and a great increase was noted there the following day, but many of the birds had passed on by the 7th.

A considerable movement took place on the Suffolk coast on November the 6th, the flocks coming in from the east.

On the night of November the 7th this species was noted with many Thrushes, Starlings and Sky-Larks at the Dungeness Lt. (Kent) and at the Hanois Lt. (Channel Islands).

On December the 2nd flocks were noted at the Dungeness Lt., and on December the 8th a further immigration from the east arrived on the Suffolk coast.

On December the 27th flocks were recorded at the Hanois Lt., while on the night of January the 1st thousands were recorded from that light and 160 were killed. These movements were probably caused by the cold weather.

THE WOODCOCK (*Scolopax rusticula*).

The first immigrants were noted in Northumberland on October the 18th.

On the Suffolk coast Woodcocks were seen on October the 21st and 22nd, and on the 25th larger numbers appeared; on the 29th they were noted on the North Lincolnshire coast for the first time, and on November the 2nd in Kent. On November the 2nd/3rd and again on the 7th/8th single birds were taken at the Bishop Rock Lt. (Isles of Scilly), and on the 6th/7th at the Hanois Lt. (Channel Islands).

Birds were recorded during the first fortnight of November from Suffolk, Hampshire and Devon.

On December the 1st/2nd single birds were taken at the Haisboro' Lt. (Norfolk) and at the Gull Lt.-v. (Kent), but there was nothing to show in which direction these birds were going.

THE COMMON SNIPE (*Gallinago cœlestis*).

The first immigrants were noted in Yorkshire on September the 26th and in Kent on the 27th. On October the 8th large numbers arrived on the north coast of Lincolnshire, but passed quickly onwards; on the 10th the first arrivals were noted on the Suffolk coast, on the 10th/11th one was taken at the Dungeness Lt. (Kent), on the 12th a further arrival was noted in Yorkshire, and on the 14th the first were noted in Lancashire.

On October the 16th, 21st, and 24th large arrivals were noted on the north coast of Lincolnshire, while fresh arrivals were noted on the Suffolk coast on the 22nd and 25th. Migrants were noted in Hampshire and Berkshire on the 26th, and on the Lincolnshire coast on the 31st, and both on that and the following day the first arrivals were recorded in Devon, it being noted that they appeared when the wind changed to the east. On November the 2nd migratory birds were reported from Hampshire.

THE JACK SNIPE (*Gallinago gallinula*).

The earliest records were from Brecon on September the 24th and from Yorkshire on the 26th. Some were reported from Lancashire on October the 2nd, while single examples were recorded from Cheshire on the 6th and Lincolnshire on the 8th.

The first important arrival on the Lincolnshire coast took place on October the 14th, and on the same day the first birds were recorded in Hampshire.

On October the 24th and 30th further fresh arrivals were recorded on the north coast of Lincolnshire.

On November the 16th/17th one was taken at the North Goodwin Lt.-v. (Kent); while a few recorded from the Hanois Lt. (Channel Islands) on December the 29th/30th and January the 2nd/3rd were probably "weather-migrants."

THE DUNLIN (*Tringa alpina*).

One was killed at the Dungeness Lt. (Kent) on November the 12th/13th and two at the Hanois Lt. (Channel Islands) on November the 7th/8th.

THE KNOT (*Tringa canutus*).

Several were noted at St. Catherine's Lt. (Isle of Wight) on November the 4th/5th and at Orford Lt. (Suffolk) on November the 6th/7th.

THE SANDERLING (*Calidris arenaria*).

One was killed at the Hanois Lt. (Channel Islands) on January the 1st/2nd.

THE COMMON SANDPIPER (*Totanus hypoleucus*).

From the small number of records sent in, it can only be surmised that the birds left their breeding-grounds during the latter part of July and worked their way down the rivers to the coast. The number of birds decreased towards the end of August and the beginning of September, and by the middle of the latter month most of them had gone. A single bird was reported to have remained in Devonshire till November the 10th.

THE WHIMBREL (*Numenius phæopus*).

This species was noted on migration from August the 28th to September the 4th passing over Lundy Island, and on August the 30th passing over Dartmouth, Devon.

THE LITTLE TERN (*Sterna minuta*).

One was killed at the Orford Lt. (Suffolk) on September the 6th/7th.

THE STORM-PETREL (*Procellaria pelagica*).

Two were killed at the Eddystone Lt. (Cornwall) on September the 29th/30th, and one at St. Catherine's Lt. (Isle of Wight) on November the 5th/6th.

LEACH'S FORK-TAILED PETREL (*Oceanodroma leucorrhoa*).

One was killed at St. Catherine's Lt. (Isle of Wight) on December the 1st/2nd.

DAYS AND NIGHTS ON WHICH MIGRATION

WAS RECORDED AT

THE LIGHTHOUSES AND LIGHT-VESSELS FROM SPURN HEAD TO THE BRISTOL CHANNEL

DURING THE AUTUMN OF 1907.

Aug. 3/4. *Dungeness Light.*
Several Wheatears and Flycatchers.

,, 4/5. *Dungeness Light.*
Curlews and other birds.

,, 10/11. *Spurn Head Light.*
Numbers of Sedge-Warblers.

,, 11/12. *Dungeness Light.*
Sedge-Warbler.

,, 13. *Dungeness Light.*
Starlings.

,, 13/14. *Spurn Head Light.*
Numbers of Gulls and Waders.

,, 15/16. *Dungeness Light.*
Ten Willow-Warblers.

,, 17. *Dungeness Light.*
Large numbers of Swallows.

,, 17/18. *Dungeness Light.*
Large flocks of Nightingales, Whitethroats, Garden-Warblers, a few Willow-Warblers, Sedge-Warblers, Pied Flycatchers, "Grey Plovers and Terns."

Spurn Head Light.
Number of Sedge-Warblers, Willow-Warblers and Wood-Warblers; a few Swifts and a Cuckoo.

Aug. 19. *Dungeness Light.*
Large numbers of Swifts.

,, 20/21. *Spurn Head Light.*
Willow-Warblers.

,, 22. *Spurn Head Light.*
Swifts.

,, 23. *Dungeness Light.*
Hundreds of Swallows.

Sept. 1/2. *Haisboro' Light.*
Red-backed Shrike, Cuckoo.

,, 2. *Orford Light.*
Many House-Martins to S.S.E.

,, 2/3. *Orford Light.*
Spotted Flycatcher, Lapwing.

,, 3/4. *St. Catherine's Light.*
Many Whitethroats. A fair number of Whinchats, Redstarts, Sedge-Warblers, Willow-Warblers and Spotted Flycatchers.

,, 4/5. *Spurn Head Light.*
Curlew.

Orford Light.
Many Spotted Flycatchers.

,, 5/6. *Spurn Head Light.*
Few Whitethroats.

,, 6/7. *Orford Light.*
Few Spotted Flycatchers; Little Tern.

Wolf Rock Light.
Wheatear.

Spurn Head Light.
Few Sedge-Warblers.

,, 7. *North Goodwin Light-vessel.*
Many Curlews moving from east to west.

Varne Light-vessel.
Few Swallows to S.S.W.

Spurn Head Light.
Many Swifts to S.W.

,, 8/9. *Spurn Head Light.*
Cuckoo.

Sept. 10. *Smith's Knoll Light-vessel.*

Chaffinches.

„ 10/11. *St. Catherine's Light.*

Fair number of Wheatears, Whitethroats, Garden-Warblers, Willow-Warblers, Sedge-Warblers.

Spurn Head Light.

Many Garden-Warblers, Willow-Warblers, Sedge-Warblers.

„ 13. *North Goodwin Light-vessel.*

Curlews to west.

„ 17/18. *St. Catherine's Light.*

Many Whitethroats, Chiffchaffs, Willow-Warblers, Sedge-Warblers, Spotted Flycatchers; a few Wheatears, Redstarts, and Blackcaps.

„ 20/21. *St. Catherine's Light.*

Fair number of Thrushes, Whitethroats, Sedge-Warblers and Yellow Wagtails.

Bishop Rock Light-vessel.

Hundreds of "small birds."

„ 21. *Varne Light-vessel.*

Goldcrest.

„ 23/24. *Bishop Rock Light.*

Hundreds of "small birds."

„ 25. *Nab Light-vessel.*

Many Swallows to south.

„ 25/26. *Bishop Rock Light.*

Hundreds of "small birds."

„ 26. *Nab Light-vessel.*

Many Swallows to south.

Inner Dowsing Light-vessel.

Few Chaffinches to west.

„ 26/27. *Bishop Rock Light.*

Hundreds of "small birds."

„ 27. *Smith's Knoll Light-vessel.*

Chiffchaff.

Inner Dowsing Light-vessel.

Few Chaffinches to west.

Gull Light-vessel.

Chaffinches and Starlings to west.

Nab Light-vessel.

Many Swallows passing all day.

Sept. 27/28. *Eddystone Light.*

Ring-Ouzel, Wheatear (many), Song-Thrush, Redstart, Whitethroat, Grasshopper - Warbler, Sedge-Warbler, Spotted Flycatcher, Sky-Lark, Turtle-Dove, Lapwing (few).

Portland Bill Light.

Large numbers of "Flycatchers."

Bishop Rock Light.

Song-Thrush (few), Ring-Ouzel, Wheatear, Whinchat, Whitethroat, Chiffchaff (many), Spotted and Pied Flycatchers, Land-Rail, Turtle-Dove.

Leman and Ower Light-vessel.

Hedge-Sparrow (flocks), Meadow-Pipit.

,, 28. *Smith's Knoll Light-vessel.*

Meadow-Pipit.

Haisboro' Light-vessel.

Bramblings to south-west.

Varne Light-vessel.

Swallow to south.

Gull Light-vessel.

Chaffinches to west.

Nab Light-vessel.

Many Swallows to south.

,, 28/29. *St. Catherine's Light.*

Song-Thrush, Blackbird, Wheatear, Redstart, Whinchat, Robin, Whitethroat, Blackcap, Garden-Warbler, Grasshopper-Warbler, Yellow Wagtail, Chiffchaff, Willow-Warbler, Reed-Warbler, Sedge-Warbler (very many), Spotted Flycatcher, Pied Flycatcher (many), Swallow (few), Sky-Lark, Nightjar, Cuckoo, Quail (single ones noted). "Enormous numbers of birds, the largest migration."

Eddystone Light.

Wheatear, Redstart, Whitethroat, Chiffchaff, Willow-Warbler, Sedge-Warbler, Rock-Pipit (many), Pied Flycatcher, Sky-Lark, Turtle-Dove (few).

Sept. 29. *Varne Light-vessel.*

Starlings to south.

Gull Light-vessel.

Chaffinch.

„ 29/30. *St. Catherine's Light.*

Song-Thrush, Blackbird, Ring-Ouzel, Wheatear, Whinchat, Redstart, Robin, Whitethroat, Blackcap, Grasshopper-Warbler, Chiffchaff (many), Sedge-Warbler, Willow-Warbler, Spotted Flycatcher, Pied Flycatcher, Swallow, Starling, Sky-Lark (numbers), Cuckoo (single ones noted).

Eddystone Light.

Song-Thrush, Ring-Ouzel, Wheatear, Redstart, Whitethroat (many), Blackcap, Chiffchaff, Willow-Warbler, Sedge-Warbler, Yellow Wagtail, House-Martin (few), Land-Rail, Water-Rail (several), Storm-Petrel.

Portland Bill Light.

Large numbers of "Flycatchers."

Nab Light-vessel.

"Flycatchers."

„ 29/30. *Leman and Ower Light-vessel.*

Brambling (flocks).

„ 30. *Inner Dowsing Light-vessel.*

Few Starlings to west.

Gull Light-vessel.

Chaffinches to west.

„ 30 to Oct. 1. *Portland Bill Light.*

Water-Rail.

Orford Light.

Ring-Ouzel.

St. Catherine's Light.

Song-Thrush, Whitethroat, Chiffchaff, Willow-Warbler.

Oct. 1. *Haisboro' Light.*
Brambling.

Smith's Knoll Light-vessel.
Brambling to south-west.

Haisboro' Light-vessel.
Flock of Starlings to west.

Inner Dowsing Light-vessel.
Few Sky-Larks to south-west.

Cross Sands Light-vesssel.
Few flocks of Chaffinches to west.

„ 1/2. *Leman and Ower Light-vessel.*
Few Bramblings ; many Sky-Larks.

„ 2/3. *Gull Light-vessel.*
Chaffinch.

„ 3. *Varne Light-vessel.*
Few Swallows to south.

„ 4. *St. Catherine's Light.*
Numbers of Song-Thrushes, Redstarts, Whitethroats, Chiffchaffs, Sedge-Warblers and Sky-Larks.

Leman and Ower Light-vessel.
Few Bramblings.

Nab Light-vessel.
Numbers of Swallows to north-east.

„ 4/5. *St. Catherine's Light.*
Numbers of Whitethroats, Blackcaps, Garden-Warblers, Chiffchaffs, Meadow-Pipits, House-Martins and Sky-Larks.

„ 5. *Varne Light-vessel.*
Few Swallows to south.

„ 5/6. *Leman and Ower Light-vessel.*
Few Redwings and Sky-Larks.

„ 6. *Varne Light-vessel.*
Few Swallows to south.

Inner Dowsing Light.
Few Starlings to west.

„ 7. *Varne Light-vessel.*
Few Swallows to south.

Inner Dowsing Light-vessel.
Song-Thrush.

Oct. 7/8. *Dungeness Light.*
Few Song-Thrushes, Ring-Ouzels and Turtle-Doves.

„ 8. *Leman and Ower Light-vessel.*
Flock of Starlings.

„ 9. *North Goodwin Light-vessel.*
Large number of Chaffinches and Bramblings going south.

Smith's Knoll Light-vessel.
Few Bramblings to south-west.

Galloper Light-vessel.
Redwing (few), Fieldfare (one), Ring-Ouzel, Rock-Pipit, Chaffinch, Brambling (many), Tree-Sparrow (many), and Carrion-Crow passing to west.

Inner Dowsing Light-vessel.
Few Song-Thrushes and Chaffinches to west.

Haisboro' Light-vessel.
Flocks of Starlings to south-west.

Varne Light-vessel.
Chaffinches (few), Swallows, to south.

Gull Light-vessel.
Many flocks of Meadow-Pipits and Chaffinches to north-west throughout the day.

„ 9/10. *Inner Dowsing Light-vessel.*
Large number of Meadow-Pipits, Starlings and Sky-Larks.

Haisboro' Light.
Ring-Ouzel, Brambling.

Orford Light.
Few Ring-Ouzels and Whinchats.

Leman and Ower Light-vessel.
Many Starlings.

„ 10. *Cross Sand Light-vessel.*
Few flocks of Chaffinches, Tree-Sparrows and Sky-Larks to west.

Smith's Knoll Light-vessel.

Great number of Sky-Larks to west throughout the day.

Inner Dowsing Light-vessel.

Flocks of Starlings and Sky-Larks to west throughout the day.

Haisboro' Light-vessel.

Flock of Bramblings to west.

Galloper Light-vessel.

Flocks of Meadow-Pipits and Tree-Sparrows. Flocks of Sparrows, Starlings and Carrion-Crows to west.

Varne Light-vessel.

Flocks of Sky-Larks to west.

Gull Light-vessel.

Several Chaffinches to west. Flocks of Meadow-Pipits to north-west.

Oct. 10/11. *Smith's Knoll Light-vessel.*

Many Sky-Larks.

Inner Dowsing Light-vessel.

Many Bramblings and Sky-Larks.

Dungeness Light.

Song-Thrush, Sky-Lark (few), Common Snipe.

,, 11. *Cross Sands Light-vessel.*

Few Jackdaws and Sky-Larks to west.

Haisboro' Light-vessel.

Flock of Starlings to west.

Inner Dowsing Light-vessel.

Flocks of Starlings and Sky-Larks to west.

Varne Light-vessel.

House-Sparrow.

Galloper Light-vessel.

Flocks of Starlings and Sky-Larks to west throughout the day.

Leman and Ower Light-vessel.

Large numbers of Starlings and Sky-Larks to W.N.W. throughout the day.

Smith's Knoll Light-vessel.

Many flocks of Starlings and Sky-Larks to west throughout the day.

Oct. 11/12. *Leman and Ower Light-vessel.*

Many Starlings and Sky-Larks.

„ 12. *Gull Light-vessel.*

Flocks of Starlings and Sky-Larks to west; Chaffinches to north-west. Large flocks of Swallows to west.

Cross Sand Light-vessel.

Few Starlings to west.

Haisboro' Light-vessel.

Flock of Sky-Larks to W.S.W.

Varne Light-vessel.

Flights of Swallows to south.

Galloper Light-vessel.

Flights of Starlings, Crows and Sky-Larks throughout the day.

„ 12/13. *Leman and Ower Light-vessel.*

Few Fieldfares.

Dungeness Light.

Chiffchaff, Sky-Lark (few).

„ 13. *Gull Light-vessel.*

Few Chaffinches and Sky-Larks to north-west.

Cross Sand Light-vessel.

Few flocks of Jackdaws, Sky-Larks and Carrion-Crows to west.

Haisboro' Light-vessel.

Flocks of Sky-Larks to south-west, Carrion-Crows to west, Bramblings to south.

Varne Light-vessel.

Great numbers of Swallows to south all the morning.

Dungeness Light.

Large number of Swallows.

Galloper Light-vessel.

Flights of Starlings, Carrion-Crows and Sky-Larks throughout the day.

Leman and Ower Light-vessel.

Flocks of Chaffinches, Starlings and Sky-Larks to W.N.W. throughout the day.

Oct. 13/14. *Leman and Ower Light-vessel.*

Fair numbers of Starlings and Sky-Larks

Dungeness Light.

Sky-Lark.

,, 14. *Varne Light-vessel.*

Few Sky-Larks to south.

Galloper Light-vessel.

Flights of Sky-Larks and Starlings throughout the day.

Leman & Ower Light-vessel.

Fair number of Starlings and Sky-Larks.

Nab Light-vessel.

Numbers of Swallows to S.S.E.

,, 15. *Gull Light-vessel.*

Flock of Starlings to west. Flocks of Sky-Larks to north-west.

Cross Sand Light-vessel.

Few flocks of Chaffinches and Sky-Larks to west.

Haisboro' Light-vessel.

Few Chaffinches and Bramblings to south-west.

Galloper Light-vessel.

Flights of Starlings and Sky-Larks throughout the day.

St. Nicholas Light-vessel.

Flocks of Chaffinches, Jackdaws, Starlings, Crows and Rooks to north-west.

,, 15/16. *Leman and Ower Light-vessel.*

Fair numbers of Starlings and Sky-Larks.

,, 16. *Cross Sand Light-vessel.*

Few Blackbirds and flock of Sky-Larks to west.

Haisboro' Light-vessel.

Flocks of Sky-Larks to west and south-west.

Galloper Light-vessel.

Flights of Starlings and Sky-Larks throughout the day.

Cockle Light-vessel.

Flocks of Blackbirds to W.N.W.

St. Nicholas Light-vessel.

Flocks of Jackdaws and Crows to north-west. Thrushes, Blackbirds, Starlings and Sky-Larks to west.

Oct. 16/17. *Cork Light-vessel.*

Few Blackbirds to west.

Smith's Knoll Light-vessel.

Few Sky-Larks.

Inner Dowsing Light-vessel.

Few Starlings.

Orford Light.

Many Thrushes, Blackbirds, Starlings and Sky-Larks.

Cross Sand Light-vessel.

Few Starlings.

,, 17. *Cork Light-vessel.*

Few Sky-Larks to W.N.W.

Haisboro' Light-vessel.

Flocks of Sky-Larks to south and south-west.

Galloper Light-vessel.

Flights of Starlings and Sky-Larks throughout the day.

Cockle Light-vessel.

Flocks of Sky-Larks to W.N.W.

St. Nicholas Light-vessel.

Flocks of Crows and Rooks to north-west; Thrushes, Starlings and Sky-Larks to W.S.W.

,, 17/18. *Leman and Ower Light-vessel.*

Many Starlings and Sky-Larks.

,, 18. *Cork Light-vessel.*

Few Sky-Larks to west.

Haisboro' Light-vessel.

Few Starlings to south-west and Crows to west.

Cockle Light-vessel.

Few Hooded Crows and Sky-Larks to W.N.W.

St. Nicholas Light-vessel.

Flocks of Chaffinches, Jackdaws, Starlings, Crows, Rooks and Sky-Larks to W.N.W.

Oct. 19. *Cross Sand Light-vessel.*

Few flocks of Crows and Jackdaws to west.

Haisboro' Light-vessel.

Flock of Starlings to S.S.W.; few Crows to west.

St. Nicholas Light-vessel.

Flocks of Chaffinches, Crows, Rooks, Starlings and Sky-Larks to W.N.W.

,, 19/20. *Leman and Ower Light-vessel.*

Fair number of Tree-Sparrows, Starlings and Sky-Larks.

,, 20. *Cork Light-vessel.*

Flocks of Sky-Larks to north-west.

Cross Sand Light-vessel.

Few flocks of Finches, Crows, Jackdaws and Sky-Larks all day to west.

Haisboro' Light-vessel.

Flocks of Starlings and Sky-Larks to south-west; few Crows to west.

Cockle Light-vessel.

Flocks of Starlings, Crows and Sky-Larks during the morning to W.N.W.

St. Nicholas Light-vessel.

Thrushes and Blackbirds to W.S.W.; flocks of Chaffinches, Starlings, Crows, Rooks, Jackdaws and Sky-Larks to W.N.W.

Leman and Ower Light-vessel.

Large number of Starlings, Crows, Jackdaws and Sky-Larks to W.N.W.

North Goodwin Light-vessel.

Large numbers of Chaffinches, Starlings and Sky-Larks to west.

,, 20/21. *Leman and Ower Light-vessel.*

Fair number of Tree-Sparrows and Starlings.

,, 21. *Cork Light-vessel.*

Few Sky-Larks to W.N.W.

Haisboro' Light-vessel.

Flocks of Sky-Larks to south-west; Crows to west.

Cockle Light-vessel.

Flocks of Starlings, Crows and Sky-Larks throughout the day to W.N.W.

St. Nicholas Light-vessel.

Flocks of Crows and Rooks to west; Chaffinches, Starlings and Sky-Larks to west.

Varne Light-vessel.

Flocks of Swallows to S.S.E. during morning.

Oct. 22. *Cork Light-vessel.*

Few Chaffinches and Sky-Larks to W.N.W.

Cockle Light-vessel.

Flocks of Crows and Sky-Larks throughout the day.

St. Nicholas Light-vessel.

Few Crows and Rooks to W.N.W.

North Goodwin Light-vessel.

Large numbers of Starlings and Sky-Larks throughout the day to west.

,, 23. *Cockle Light-vessel.*

Flocks of Starlings throughout the day.

Varne Light-vessel.

Flock of "small birds" to south.

,, 24. *Cockle Light-vessel.*

Flocks of Crows throughout the day.

St. Nicholas Light-vessel.

Flock of Chaffinches and Starlings to west; Rooks and Crows to W.N.W.

North Goodwin Light-vessel.

Few Crows to west throughout the day.

,, 25. *Cockle Light-vessel.*

Flocks of Starlings throughout the day.

Cork Light-vessel.

Few Starlings and Sky-Larks to W.N.W.

St. Nicholas Light-vessel.

Flocks of Crows and Rooks to W.N.W.; Sky-Larks to W.S.W.; Chaffinches and Starlings to west.

North Goodwin Light-vessel.
Few Crows to west throughout the day.

Oct. 26. *Cork Light-vessel.*
Flocks of Starlings and Sky-Larks throughout the day to north-west.

Cockle Light-vessel.
Flocks of Starlings throughout the day.

St. Nicholas Light-vessel.
Flights of Thrushes, Starlings, Crows, Jackdaws and Sky-Larks to west; Chaffinches to W.S.W.

North Goodwin Light-vessel.
Large number of Crows and Sky-Larks throughout the day to west.

" 26/27. *Orford Light.*
Few Sky-Larks.

Smith's Knoll Light-vessel.
Fair number of Meadow-Pipits, Chaffinches and Greenfinches.

Varne Light-vessel.
Chaffinch.

" 27. *Cockle Light-vessel.*
Flocks of Starlings and Sky-Larks throughout the day to W.N.W.; few Chaffinches and Bramblings.

St. Nicholas Light-vessel.
Flock of Chaffinches, Starlings and Sky-Larks to W.S.W.; Crows and Rooks to west.

Varne Light-vessel.
Flock of Tree-Sparrows to north-west.

North Goodwin Light-vessel.
Few Crows to west.

" 27/28. *Varne Light-vessel.*
Chaffinch.

Dungeness Light.
Few Thrushes, Redwings and Chaffinches.

Oct. 28. *Cork Light-vessel.*

Sky-Larks to north-west all the morning.

Cockle Light-vessel.

Few Starlings and Crows throughout the day to W.N.W.

St. Nicholas Light-vessel.

Flock of Starlings and Sky-Larks to W.S.W.; Crows to W.N.W.

" 28/29. *Varne Light-vessel.*

Land Rail, Starling.

Dungeness Light.

Few Redwings and Sky-Larks; many Starlings.

Bishop Rock Light.

Many Thrushes, Starlings and Sky-Larks.

" 29. *Cockle Light-vessel.*

Few Sky-Larks throughout the day to W.N.W.

" 29/30. *Shambles Light-vessel.*

Water-Rail.

" 30. *Cockle Light-vessel.*

Few Crows throughout the day to east and west; unsettled.

St. Nicholas Light-vessel.

Crows to W.N.W.; Starlings and Sky-Larks to west.

" 31. *Cockle Light-vessel.*

Few Crows throughout the day to east and west; unsettled.

St. Nicholas Light-vessel.

Crows to west.

" 31/Nov. 1. *Orford Light.*

Few Chaffinches and Sky-Larks.

Hanois Light.

Few Redwings, Starlings and Sky-Larks.

Nov. 1. *St. Nicholas Light-vessel.*

Starlings and Crows in flocks to west.

North Goodwin Light-vessel.

Flocks of Starlings and Sky-Larks to west.

Varne Light-vessel.

Small birds to south-east.

Nov. 1/2. *St. Catherine's Light.*

Redwing (few); Starling (many); Sky-Lark (fair number).

Dungeness Light.

Thrush, Redwing and Blackbird (few); Starling (many).

N.B.—In Yorkshire and Hampshire a large migratory movement was recorded as taking place on that night.

,, 2. *North Goodwin Light-vessel.*

Large numbers of Starlings and Sky-Larks to west.

Varne Light-vessel.

Small birds and Wren to south.

Cork Light-vessel.

Flocks of Sky-Larks to W.N.W.

St. Nicholas Light-vessel.

Flocks of Starlings, Sky-Larks, Crows and Jackdaws to west.

,, 2/3. *St. Catherine's Light.*

Redwing (few); Starling (many); Sky-Lark (fair number).

Hanois Light.

Blackbird, Starling, Sky-Lark (many), Robin (few).

Bishop Rock Light.

Starling (many), Woodcock (one).

,, 3. *North Goodwin Light-vessel.*

Many Sky-Larks to west.

St. Nicholas Light-vessel.

Few Crows to west.

Cork Light-vessel.

Few Sky-Larks to west.

,, 4. *St. Nicholas Light-vessel.*

Flocks of Crows and Rooks to W.N.W.

Orford Light.

Many Starlings to south-west.

Nov. 4/5. *St. Catherine's Light.*

Song-Thrush, Redwing, Blackbird, Starling, Sky-Lark (many), Robin, Water-Rail, Knot (few), Meadow-Pipit and Grey Plover (single).

Orford Light.

Many Starlings.

Hanois Light.

Song-Thrush, Redwing, Blackbird, Starling, Sky-Lark (many); Robin (few).

Wolf Rock Light.

Starling (very few).

,, 5. *St. Nicholas Light-vessel.*

Few flocks of Sky-Larks to W.N.W.

Cork Light-vessel.

Few Chaffinches to W.N.W.

,, 5/6. *St. Catherine's Light.*

Mistle-Thrush, Song-Thrush, Redwing, Fieldfare, Blackbird, Blackcap, Reed-Bunting, Golden-crested Wren, Robin (few), Starling, Sky-Lark (many), Storm-Petrel.

Hanois Light.

Song-Thrush, Blackbird (many), Starling, Sky-Lark, Rock-Pipit (one).

Bishop Rock Light.

Song-Thrush, Redwing, Fieldfare (many), Chaffinch (one), Starling, Sky-Lark.

Shambles Light-vessel.

Song-Thrush, Blackbird (few), Robin, Rock-Pipit (one).

6. *St. Nicholas Light-vessel.*

11 A.M.–2 P.M. Few flocks of Sky-Larks and Crows to W.N.W.

Shambles Light-vessel.

Few flocks of Starlings to north-east.

Bishop Rock Light.

Flights of Song-Thrushes, Redwings, Fieldfares, Starlings, and Sky-Larks going in a westerly direction.

Wolf Rock Light.

Few Starlings.

Nov. 6/7. *Dungeness Light.*

Song-Thrush, Ring-Ouzel (single), Sky-Lark; Sandpiper and Grey Plover (fair numbers).

Hanois Light.

Song-Thrush, Blackbird (many), Robin, Pied Wagtail, Woodcock (one), Starling, Sky-Lark.

Shambles Light-vessel.

Several " small birds " and Wren.

Orford Light.

Sky-Lark, Knot.

,, 7. *St. Nicholas Light-vessel.*

Small flocks of Crows, and Sky-Larks to west.

Varne Light-vessel.

Large flocks of Rooks to north-west.

Bishop Rock Light.

Flights of Song-Thrushes, Redwings, Fieldfares, Starlings, and Sky-Larks going west.

,, 7/8. *St. Catherine's Light.*

Song-Thrush, Redwing, Starling (many), Sky-Lark (fair number).

Hanois Light.

Starling, Redwing, Sky-Lark, Blackbird (fair numbers); Dunlin (two).

Dungeness Light.

Song-Thrush, Redwing, Sky-Lark (many); Starling (fair numbers); Fieldfare, Robin, Golden-crested Wren and Owl (few); flocks of Sandpipers and Grey Plovers.

Wolf Rock Light.

Golden-crested Wren, Starling, Sky-Lark (few).

Bishop Rock Light.

Song-Thrush, Redwing, Starling, Sky-Lark (fair number); Blackbird (few); Short-eared Owl (two).

,, 8. *St. Nicholas Light-vessel.*

Small flock of Crows to west.

Varne Light-vessel.

Few Robins.

Bishop Rock Light.

Flocks of Thrushes, Redwings, Fieldfares, Starlings and Sky-Larks to west throughout the day.

Nov. 9. *St. Nicholas Light-vessel.*
Few Crows and Sky-Larks to west.
Cork Light-vessel.
Few Sky-Larks to west.

„ 9/10. *North Goodwin Light-vessel.*
Many Starlings and Sky-Larks throughout the night.
Bishop Rock Light.
Many Starlings, few Sky-Larks and Fieldfares.

„ 10/11. *Hanois Light.*
Few Starlings and Sky-Larks.

„ 11/12. *Bishop Rock Light.*
Few Fieldfares and Sky-Larks, many Starlings.
Hanois Light.
Starling.

„ 12. *St. Nicholas Light-vessel.*
Few Crows W.S.W.

„ 12/13. *Dungeness Light.*
Dunlin.

„ 14. *Dungeness Light.*
Few Swallows.
Cork Light-vessel.
Few Chaffinches and Sky-Larks to west.

„ 14/15. *Hanois Light.*
Fieldfare.

„ 16/17. *Hanois Light.*
Few Thrushes and Sky-Larks.
North Goodwin.
Jack Snipe (one).
East Goodwin.
Few Sky-Larks.

„ 17. *Gull Light-vessel.*
Flocks of Sky-Larks to west.
Orford Light.
Few Thrushes.

„ 18. *Gull Light-vessel.*
Flocks of Sky-Larks to west.
Varne Light-vessel.
Flocks of Sky-Larks to west.

Nov. 19. *Gull Light-vessel.*

Few Starlings and Sky-Larks to west.

,, 20. *Gull Light-vessel.*

Few Sky-Larks to west.

,, 22. *Varne Light-vessel.*

Few Sky-Larks to south.

,, 24/25. *Hanois Light.*

Sky-Lark.

,, 25. *Gull Light-vessel.*

Few Chaffinches to west.

,, 29. *Gull Light-vessel.*

Few Chaffinches and Sky-Larks to west.

Bishop Rock Light.

Thrushes and Starlings.

,, 30. *Gull Light-vessel.*

Few Starlings and Sky-Larks to west.

Dec. 1. *Gull Light-vessel.*

Few Starlings.

North Goodwin Light.

Small flocks of Sky-Larks to south.

,, 1/2. *St. Catherine's Light.*

Redwing (many); Starling, Song-Thrush (few); Blackbird, Leach's Petrel (one).

Dungeness Light.

Starling, Grey Plover (many); Sky-Lark (few); Thrush, Golden Plover, Lapwing and Sandpiper (many).

North Goodwin Light-vessel.

Water Rail (one); small flocks of Sky-Larks to south.

East Goodwin Light-vessel.

Few Starlings.

Gull Light-vessel.

Woodcock.

Haisboro' Light.

Woodcock.

LIST OF OBSERVERS, ETC.,

from whom Notes have been received during the Autumn of 1907 and the Spring of 1908.

Arranged in Counties alphabetically.

ENGLAND.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Cattell, W. C.
Haines, Major G.
Wright, Mrs. C. S.

BERKSHIRE.

Collings, D. W.
Cooper, C.
Cornish, Rev. J. G.
Hawkins, J. L.
Huxley, N. T.
Loyd, Colonel A. P.
Witherington, G. W.

CAMBRIDGE.

Bannerman, D. A.
Farren, W.
Price, M. P.

CHESHIRE.

Burgess, R. W. A.
Coward, T. A.
Cummings, J. G.
Hobkerk, R.

CORNWALL.

- Harvey, A. W. K.
- Hearle, Lt.-Col. Parkins.
- Henderson, J., junr.
- Rogers, R. N.
- Welch, H. J.

Lights.

- Bishop's Rock.
- Trevose Head.
- Wolf Rock.
- Eddystone.

CUMBERLAND.

- Britten, H.
- Kerr, Rev. R. H.
- Phillips, Rev. C. S.

St. Bees' Light.

DERBYSHIRE.

- Boulsover, W.
- Hirtzel, Miss G.
- Jourdain, Rev. F. C. R.
- Marshall, W. H.
- Martin, Rev. W. K.
- Statham, W. M.

DEVON.

- Agar, W.
- Cleave, H. P. O.
- Cox, A. H. Machell.
- D'Urban, W. S. M.
- Elliot, E. A. S.
- Hardy, J.
- Heaven, S. de B.
- Morehead, J. Y. A.
- Reid, E.
- Rousham, A. H.
- Teschemaker, W. E.

DEVON (*con.*).

- Worthington, Rev. J.
- Wroth, J. Sparrow.

Hartland Point Light.

DORSET.

- Doddington, H. M.
- Harper, E.
- Lester, Miss G.
- Peck, G. R.
- Portman, Commander W.
- Sturdy, L.

LIGHTS.

- Portland Bill.
- Shambles.

DURHAM.

- Dixon, C. H.

ESSEX.

- Frohawk, F. W.
- Hope, G. P.
- Kerry, F.
- Nichols, W. B.
- Raynor, R. W. H.

LIGHTS.

- Cork.
- Cross Sand.
- Mucking.
- Smith's Knoll.

GLOUCESTER.

- Cox, H.
- McAldowie, A. M.
- Ratcliff, Miss S. M.
- Schwann, H.
- Smallcombe, W. A.
- Turner, G. W.

HAMPSHIRE.

Beeston, H.
Brookes, Miss E. M.
Coles, R. E.
Kelsall, Rev. J. S.
Mapleton, H. W.
Witherby, H. F.

Lights.

Nab.
St. Catherine's.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Phillpott, Rev. F. O.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Bowles, E. A.
Headley, F. W.
Leach, H. R.
Meiklejohn, R. H.
Oldham, C.
Reid, E.

KENT.

Alexander, C. J.
Alexander, H. G.
Allchin, J. H.
Austen, F.
Byron, H. S. D.
Elgar, H.
Finlinson, H. W.
Turner, Miss E. L.

Lights.

Dungeness.
N. Foreland.
Galloper.
E. Goodwin.
N. Goodwin.
Gull.
Varne.

LANCASHIRE.

- Hornby, H. P.
- O'Hea, Rev. L.
- Reade, C. S.
- Robinson, H. W.
- Smalley, F.
- Turney, H. B.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

- Frisby, G.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

- Blathwayt, Rev. F. L.

LONDON.

- Atlee, H. G.
- Lapworth, A.
- Macmillan, G. A.
- Macpherson, A. Holte.
- Mearn, D. H.
- Popham, H. L.
- Russell, H.
- Spreadbury, W. H.
- Stone, W. G.
- Yerbury, Col. J. W.

MAN, ISLE OF.

- Crellin, J. C.
- Leach, F.
- Ralfe, P. G.
- Storey, G.

Douglas Head Light.

MIDDLESEX.

- Edelsten, H. M.
- Gould, W. Carruthers.
- Lodge, R. B.

NORFOLK.

Hinde, Col. J., C.B.
Knights, J. E.
Monement, W. B.
Upcher, Major-General.

LIGHTS.

Cockle.
Haisboro' (Lighthouse).
Haisboro' (Light-vessel).
Inner Dowsing.
Leman and Ower.
St. Nicholas.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Cattell, W. C.
Wright, Mrs. C. S.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Anderson, Mrs. A.
Roddam, Miss H. M.
Walton, J. S.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Pearson, C. E.
Smith, Miss C. V.

OXFORD.

Fowler, Rev. W. Warde.

SHROPSHIRE.

Forrest, H. E.
Hodges, R. W. H.
Lang, J. G.
Marchant, W.

SOMERSET.

Knight, F. A.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Bailey, A. B.
Bladen, W. Wells.
Bryan, B.
Coussmacher, Rev. J. O.
Keary, Miss A. A.
Masefield, J. R. B.
Tomlinson, E. H.

SUFFOLK.

Cobbold, A. T.
Crowfoot, Miss.
Hinde, Col. J., C.B.
Miller, H. L.
Parker, D.

Orford Light.

SURREY.

Boorman, S.
Bradshaw, G. W.
Bunyard, P. F.
Crosfield, J. B.
Edelsten, G.
Nettleship, E.
Patterson, Mrs.
Player, Mrs.
Thorburn, A.

SUSSEX.

Arnold, E. C.
Arnold, J. C.
Crookshank, Miss E.
Dairs, T. W.
Field, W.
Monck, Rev. E. F. B.
Ticehurst, Dr. C. B.
Ticehurst, Dr. N. F.
Toogood, Rev. C.

Royal Sovereign Light-vessel.

WESTMORELAND.

Dunlop, E. B.
Kitching, Miss.
Mallinson, R.

WILTSHIRE.

Bartlett, J.
Dent, G.
Harrison, Rev. D. P.
Knubley, Rev. E. P.
Medlicott, W. S.
Money-Kyrle, Miss M.
Penrose, Dr. F. G.
Temple, G. N.
Townsend, R. G.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

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W. R. OGILVIE-GRANT.

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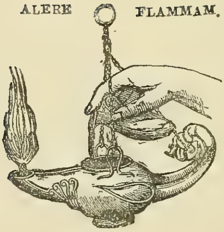
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PREFACE.

During the 18th Session, 1909–1910, the total number of attendances at the eight Meetings of the British Ornithologists' Club was 355; this included 307 Members and 48 Visitors, showing an average of about 44 per Meeting, and a distinct increase as compared with the previous Session.

Owing to the death of our lamented colleague, Dr. R. Bowdler Sharpe, who was virtually the founder of the Club, it was decided to abandon the January Meeting, and the number of the 'Bulletin' for that month contains his obituary notice and portrait, together with a list of his published works.

With the death of Boyd Alexander the Club has sustained another irreparable loss, and one which will be mourned, not only in this country, which was so justly proud of him, but throughout the civilized world.

On the whole, we may congratulate ourselves on the work done during the Session, and the pages of the present volume will be found to contain a large number of interesting communications and descriptions of many new species of Birds.

The annual Lantern-slide night, which was held at the April Meeting, was, perhaps, not quite as good as usual, and it is to be hoped that the next meeting of a similar kind may receive greater support.

There has been a marked increase this year in the number of Kites (*Milvus ictinus*) in Wales, and there is now every reason to believe that, with continued care and watching, this fine Bird of Prey will soon be once more firmly established.

(Signed) W. R. OGILVIE-GRANT,
Editor.

September 17*th*, 1910.

RULES

OF THE

BRITISH ORNITHOLOGISTS' CLUB.

(*As amended*, 16*th March*, 1910.)

I. This Club was founded for the purpose of facilitating the social intercourse of Members of the British Ornithologists' Union. Any Ordinary Member of that Union can become a Member of this Club on payment (to the Treasurer) of an entrance fee of *One Pound* and a subscription of *Five Shillings* for the current Session. Resignation of the Union involves resignation of the Club.

II. Members who have not paid their subscriptions before the last Meeting of the Session, shall cease, *ipso facto*, to be Members of the Club, but may be reinstated on payment of arrears, *and* a new entrance fee.

III. Ordinary Members of the British Ornithologists' Union may be introduced as Visitors at the Meetings of the Club, but every Member of the Club who introduces a Member of the B. O. U. as a Visitor (to the dinner or to the Meeting afterwards) shall pay *One Shilling* to the Treasurer, *on each occasion*.

IV. No gentleman shall be allowed to attend the Meetings of the Club as a guest on more than three occasions during any single Session.

V. The Club shall meet, as a rule, on the Third Wednesday in every Month, from October to June inclusive, at such hour and place as may be arranged by the Committee. At these Meetings papers upon ornithological subjects shall be read, specimens exhibited, and discussion invited.

VI. An Abstract of the Proceedings of the B. O. C. shall be printed as soon as possible after each Meeting, under the title of the 'Bulletin of the British Ornithologists' Club,' and distributed gratis to every Member *who has paid his subscription*. Copies of this Bulletin shall be published and sold at *One Shilling* each.

VII. The affairs of this Club shall be managed by a Committee, to consist of the Editors of 'The Ibis,' the Editor of the 'Bulletin,' and the Secretary and Treasurer, *ex officio*; with three other Members, one of whom shall be changed every year. The Committee shall have power to make and alter Bye-laws.

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Langton, Herbert; St. Moritz, 61 Dyke Road, Brighton.

Lascelles, Hon. Gerald; King's House, Lyndhurst, Hants.

Learoyd, A. E.; Launde Abbey, Leicester.

Le Souëf, D.; Zoological Society, Melbourne, Australia.

Lodge, G. E.; 5 Thurloe Studios, Thurloe Square, S. Kensington, S.W.

Lowe, Dr. P. R.; care of Sir Frederic Johnstone, Bart., The Hatch, Windsor.

Loyd, Lt.-Colonel Arthur Purvis; Hurst Lodge, Sunningdale.

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Noble, Heatley; Temple Combe, Henley-on-Thames.
Ogilvie, Fergus Menteith; The Shrubbery, 72 Woodstock Road, Oxford.
Ogilvie-Grant, W. R. (*Editor*); British Museum (Natural History), Cromwell Road, S.W.
Oldham, Chas.; Essex House, Wellington Road, Watford.
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BULLETIN

OF THE

BRITISH ORNITHOLOGISTS' CLUB.

No. CLIV.

The hundred and fifty-third Meeting of the Club was held at Pagani's Restaurant, 42–48 Great Portland Street, W., on Wednesday, the 20th of October, 1909.

Chairman: P. L. Sclater, D.Sc., F.R.S.

Members present:—E. Bidwell, W. I. Beaumont, S. Boorman, C. D. Borrer, P. F. Bunyard, W. E. de Winton, H. E. Dresser, E. V. Earle, Rev. A. Ellison, A. H. Evans, H. Goodchild, C. F. Carruthers Gould, E. Hartert, Ph.D., Staff-Surgeon K. H. Jones, R.N., Rev. F. C. R. Jourdain, G. E. Lodge, Lt.-Col. A. P. Loyd, Commander H. Lynes, W. E. F. Macmillan, A. McLean Marshall, G. M. Mathews, H. Munt, T. H. Newman, W. R. Ogilvie-Grant (*Editor*), C. Oldham, F. G. Penrose, M.D., A. E. Price, R. H. Read, C. B. Rickett, Hon. Walter Rothschild, Ph.D., M.P., A. D. Sapsworth, H. Scherren, G. Schwann, W. L. Sclater, F. C. Selous, R. Bowdler Sharpe, LL.D., D. Seth-Smith, J. H. Stenhouse, Colonel C. Swinhoe, H. M. Wallis, S. J. White.

Guests of the Club:—C. E. Fagan, Walter Goodfellow, Dr. Eric Marshall, Capt. C. G. Rawling, A. F. R. Wollaston.

Visitors:—J. A. S. Bucknill, H. Grönvold, C. Hamilton, Major B. R. Horsbrugh, A. C. Lyell, S. A. Neave, W. H. Patterson.

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Smithsonian Institution
NOV 12 1909

It was announced that at a meeting of the Committee of the Club held that evening the following Officers had been elected for the ensuing Session of 1909–1910 :—

P. L. Sclater, F.R.S., *Chairman.*
W. R. Ogilvie-Grant, *Editor.*
H. F. Witherby, *Secretary and Treasurer.*
A. H. Evans, *Joint-Editor of 'The Ibis.'*
E. G. B. Meade-Waldo.
Hon. Walter Rothschild, Ph.D., M.P.
R. Bowdler Sharpe, LL.D., *Vice-Chairman* (in place of D. Seth-Smith, retiring by seniority).
} *Members of the Committee.*

Before proceeding with the business of the evening, the Chairman called the attention of the Members to the fact that they had dining with them, as their honoured guests, four of the Members of the B. O. U. Jubilee Expedition to the Charles Louis Mts., Dutch New Guinea :—

Mr. Walter Goodfellow, Leader.
Mr. A. F. R. Wollaston, Entomologist, Botanist, and Medical Officer.
Capt. C. G. Rawling, Surveyor.
Dr. Eric Marshall, Assistant-Surveyor and Surgeon.

These gentlemen were about to sail in the P. & O. ss. 'Marmora,' and expected to arrive at Singapore on the 20th of November. Thence they intended to make their way to Batavia, where they would be joined by two other naturalists, Mr. W. Stalker and Mr. G. C. Shortridge, who had already gone to the East to make the preliminary arrangements. Mr. Ogilvie-Grant, who had conceived and organised the Expedition, had now collected a sufficient sum of money to maintain it for a year or so, but further assistance would be required to keep it in the field, and subscriptions might be sent to the Treasurer, Mr. C. E. Fagan, at the Natural History Museum, Cromwell Road, S.W.

Dr. Sclater proposed that a hearty vote of thanks should be offered to the Members of the Expedition for undertaking a task which, although of great interest, was by no means free from danger.

This proposal was unanimously and enthusiastically agreed to, and ordered to be entered on the Minutes of the Meeting.

Mr. OGILVIE-GRANT announced that he had just received, through the Foreign Office, a copy of a letter from the Netherlands Minister for Foreign Affairs to His Majesty's Minister at the Hague.

This letter approved of the plans of the British Ornithologists' Union as described in Mr. Ogilvie-Grant's letter of the 28th of May, and intimated that the Government steamers would be placed at the disposal of the Expedition and that all Custom-house facilities would be granted.

Mr. Ogilvie-Grant stated that, on behalf of the Members of the B.O.U., he had forwarded, through the Foreign Office, their grateful thanks to the Netherlands Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Mr. WALTER GOODFELLOW then gave a brief outline of the plans of the Expedition so far as they were at present matured.

CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS ON OPENING THE EIGHTEENTH SESSION OF THE B. O. C.

BROTHER MEMBERS OF THE B. O. C.,—

In accordance with the custom which has prevailed since the foundation of this Club in 1892, I propose to offer to the Members now present a few remarks on some of the principal events in Ornithology that have taken place since the commencement of the last Session of the B. O. C. in October 1908.

To commence with ourselves. We are now holding our hundred-and-fifty-third meeting, and may be well content in being able to say that during the long period of seventeen years the attendance of Members of this Club and their friends has never failed us, and, what is of still greater importance, that, except on very few occasions, we have always had subjects of considerable interest brought before us. Moreover, as will be seen by the List lately issued, we have now upwards of 410 Members on our books, amongst whom will be found the names of nearly all the working Ornithologists of this country. Again, the 'Bulletin' of the Club, containing a faithful record of our proceedings, besides other occasional papers, is well known throughout the ornithological world, and universally recognized as of material importance to our Science. The 'Bulletin' which records this evening's meeting will commence the twenty-fifth volume. We should all be grateful to Dr. Bowdler Sharpe for having initiated such a successful undertaking, and are glad to see him amongst us, as usual.

The most important book to workers on systematic ornithology published this year is no doubt the fifth and last volume of Dr. Bowdler Sharpe's 'Hand-list of the Genera and Species of Birds,' which, as I learn on good authority, has now been issued. As the first volume was published as long ago as 1899, the author cannot be said to have unduly hurried it. But the wonder is that, with all the other work which he has accomplished during the past ten years, Dr. Sharpe has succeeded in bringing this laborious task to a close. Many of us, no doubt, do not quite agree with all the details of the work—especially as regards commencing at what I call the "wrong end." In no other Class of Animals, so far as I know, has this awkward and, in my opinion, unnecessary innovation been attempted, and I am not aware that anything can be said in its favour. There are other points in which a somewhat old-fashioned person like myself is constrained to differ from the mode adopted by Dr. Sharpe in the 'Hand-list.' At the same time we must all agree in our appreciation of the enormous value of the work he has accomplished, and congratulate him most heartily on its termination.

Another important piece of work which has continued through the past year, and will very shortly be finished, is Mr. Godman's 'Monograph of the Petrels.' One of the most obscure and least understood groups of Birds has now been brought into order, and illustrated by an excellent series of coloured plates, drawn by one of the best bird-artists of the present day. We thank Mr. Godman for his valuable contribution to our Science.

Another piece of good work which is now finished is Mr. Ogilvie-Grant's account of the Birds of the Ruwenzori Expedition, which will shortly appear in the 'Transactions' of the Zoological Society of London, and will form part of volume xix., which will contain a complete account of the Ruwenzori Expedition. Mr. Ogilvie-Grant, who was the originator and founder of this most successful enterprise, will be glad to get this heavy piece of work off his shoulders in order to organize the new and still more serious expedition into the unknown interior of Dutch New Guinea, of which, as we all are aware, he is also the originator. I am pleased to be able to say that his grand scheme for the exploration of the Charles Louis Mountain-range has met with universal approval, and has received such an amount of support as will justify the starting of the Expedition, though I have no doubt that its Treasurer (Mr. C. E. Fagan) will be glad to receive further financial assistance to enable the Expedition to continue its work in the field.

Another very remarkable ornithological enterprise of the present day is the successful importation of living Paradise-birds into England, and the discovery that, so far from being tender and unable to bear the severities of the English climate, many of these splendid birds readily adapt themselves to captivity, and not only thrive in cages, but can be induced to exhibit their nuptial "display" in this country. Several careful collectors, amongst whom I may mention Mr. Walter Goodfellow, Mr. C. B. Horsbrugh, and Mr. W. Stalker, have made special visits to the Australian Colony of Papua (as British New Guinea is now called) in order to obtain living Paradise-birds for our enthusiastic Aviculturists. The expenses of the two last-named gentlemen were defrayed by Sir William Ingram, who takes such a keen interest in aviculture, and the New Bird-house in the Zoological Society's Gardens holds numerous proofs of his successful efforts. As will be seen by the subjoined list, there are now 47 Birds of Paradise belonging to eleven different species living in the Zoological Society's Gardens, namely:—

4	Greater Birds of Paradise	*Paradisea apoda.*
1	Lesser Bird of Paradise	,, *minor.*
1	Red Bird of Paradise	,, *rubra.*
6	Count Raggi's Birds of Paradise	,, *raggiana.*
5	Hunstein's Birds of Paradise	*Diphyllodes hunsteini.*
1	Twelve-wired Bird of Paradise	*Seleucides nigricans.*
8	Lawes' Six-plumed Birds of Paradise	*Parotia lawesi.*
9	King Birds of Paradise	*Cicinnurus regius.*
3	Port Moresby Rifle-birds	*Ptilorhis intercedens.*
4	Violet Manucodes	*Phonygama purpureo-violacea.*
5	Black Manucodes	*Manucodia atra.*
47		

During his last expedition to New Guinea, Mr. Goodfellow secured, for Mr. E. J. Brooks's Aviaries, no less than 30 Paradise-birds of different species. Among these were included such rare forms as *Paradisornis rudolphi*, *Epimachus meyeri*, *Astrarchia stephaniæ*, *Diphyllodes hunsteini*, and *Loria mariæ*, besides some little-known Lorikeets *.

The most remarkable new bird discovered during the present year is, I think, Mr. Rothschild's *Pseudocalyptomena graueri* †, discovered by Herr Rudolph Grauer in the bamboo-forests N.E. of Lake Tanganyika. It is quite different in structure and colour from any known Ethiopian form. As it has a long outer primary, I think it can hardly belong to the *Muscicapidæ*, as has been suggested, but I know not where to place it.

Before I finish my address I may say that I am not infrequently asked by my friends and correspondents what are the best tours to be made in countries easy of access, and likely to produce ornithological results of interest. To this I reply, that such unsearched spots are now, indeed, few and far between; but I think the following journeys would yield some satisfactory results.

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* See Avicult. Journ. vii. p. 336.

† See 'Ibis,' 1909, p. 690, pl. x.

(1) *Mesopotamia.*—By steam to the Persian Gulf and Bagdad, and thence by land up the Euphrates valley to Damascus or Aleppo, as soon as spring commences.

(2) *Yunnan,* which can now be easily reached by steamer and railway from Rangoon and up the Irrawadi: see Major H. Davies's excellent volume on 'Yunnan,' just published at Cambridge. From this work it appears that this province of China may now be traversed without danger by those who know something of the native language. The return journey might be made by the new French route through Tonquin or down the Yang-tse.

(3) *Porto Rico.*—This is a large island which appears to have been rather neglected by our American friends. It is very easy of access by the Royal Mail steamers, quite wholesome in winter, and the accommodation, I am told, is not bad.

The Hon. Walter Rothschild exhibited a new species of Tree-Partridge, which he described as follows:—

Arboricola rolli, sp. n.

Adult. Bill black. Top of the head olivaceous-brown, each feather with a black tip and another black mark about the middle, the black tips becoming much larger on the hind-neck, so that the latter appears to be almost entirely black. Rest of the upperparts rufous-olive-brown, each feather with three distinct black bars, the scapulars with a very wide black end and black mottlings near the base; the innermost secondaries and their coverts with narrow chestnut-rufous tips; outer secondaries dark brown, the outer webs mottled with rufous-brown. Primaries dark brown. Rectrices mottled with brown and black. Above the lores is a wide greyish-white superciliary line, narrowing and disappearing above the eyes. Bare region around the eyes evidently red. Feathers on the sides of the nape with white bases. Sides of the head under the bare patches and entire throat black, large auricular patch white, the white feathers being silky in appearance and having disintegrated webs with the basal part of the shaft almost bare; chin and lower neck-feathers with small white mottlings. Throat rusty olive-brown. Rest of the underparts whitish-grey, becoming whiter towards the vent ; sides of breast and body black, with two more or less complete pure white bars; lower flank-feathers brown with black spots. Under tail-coverts black, mottled and tipped with white. Outer under wing-coverts brown, inner ones and axillaries white. Feet in skin reddish-brown. A small red caruncle in the middle of the throat. Wing 150 mm.; tail 60; culmen 25 ; tarsus 45.

A single specimen, the sex of which was not ascertained, was obtained by Mr. Gustav Schneider in the district of Batu Bara, on Mt. Si Bajak, in the Battak Mountains, North-west Sumatra.

This new species (the type of which is in the Tring Museum) is named, at Mr. Schneider's request, in honour of Mr. von Roll, who greatly assisted the former in his zoological researches in Sumatra, and who actually procured this bird.

Obs. Arboricola rolli is evidently allied to another Sumatran species, *A. rubrirostris,* Salvad. The upper surface is similarly coloured, except that in the latter the head is black with drop-like white spots and the inner upper wing-coverts have no rufous edges. The bill of *A. rolli* is black instead of red. The white auricular patch is absent in *A. rubrirostris,* and the latter has more white bars on the flank-feathers; it is, moreover, smaller.

Mr. Rothschild also exhibited pieces of the egg-shell of some large Struthious bird allied to *Æpyornis,* as was shown by the structure of the shell. These had been found by Dr. Hartert in the South Algerian Desert, between Touggourt and El Oued. For the sake of comparison Mr. Rothschild showed some pieces of egg-shell of *Struthio camelus* found by himself in the same region.

Mr. Rothschild likewise exhibited his specimen of the the egg of *Megalapteryx huttoni.* He said that, though slightly cracked, it was the only complete egg in England, as the one belonging to the late Mr. Dawson Rowley and presumed to be an egg of *Dinornis ingens*, had a large hole in one side.

The egg shown was found during the gold-dredging operations in 1901 on the Molyneux River near Otago.

Dr. E. HARTERT exhibited examples of the following new species and subspecies of birds, which he described as follows :—

CALANDRELLA MINOR NICOLLI, subsp. n.

Adult. Differs from *C. m. minor* in being darker and browner on the upper surface, and in having bolder and somewhat blacker spots on the throat. The bill also appears to be much darker, of a dark horn-grey, almost blackish in the skin, while it is paler and of a more yellowish-horn-grey in *C. m. minor*. In three male specimens the wings vary from 84–87 mm.

Hab. Delta of the Nile.

Type in the Tring Museum : ♂. No. 268. Damietta, 5.i.08. M. J. Nicoll coll.

Obs. Mr. Heine most kindly sent me for examination the type of *Calandritis minor*, Cab., and I find that it undoubtedly belongs to the pale form which is found near Cairo and in other parts of Egypt.

PITTA SCHNEIDERI, sp. n.

Adult. Head and neck above rusty-rufous, shaded with black on the crown, all the feathers being black at the base. The rufous neck is separated from the blue back by a wide black collar. The mantle, back, rump, tail, and scapulars blue; primaries dark brown; secondaries olive, outwardly edged with pale rust-colour; primary-coverts and least upper wing-coverts black, the latter with buff tips; the stripes through the lores and from the eyes backwards to the sides of the neck black; sides of the head and neck, lores, portion of the throat, chest, breast, abdomen, and under tail-coverts yellowish-brown; upper throat pale whitish-pink; under wing-coverts blackish with buff tips. Bill (in the skin) dark brown; feet light brown.

The sex was not ascertained, but the type specimen is undoubtedly a male. Culmen 36 mm.; wing 122; tail 50; tarsus 51.

A young male has the top of the head and neck dull black with drop-like buff spots near the tips of the feathers, the back partly olive-brown with narrow dark edges to the feathers, the wing-coverts with buff spots near the tips, and some of the feathers of the breast and abdomen edged with black.

Hab. Mt. Si Bajak, Battak Mountains, Upper Deli, North-west Sumatra.

Obs. The two specimens, now in the Tring Museum, were obtained by Mr. Gustav Schneider, after whom the species has been named.

The nearest ally of this new species of *Pitta* is *P. cærulea* (Raffl.), which, however, is very much larger. Besides other differences, the male of *P. cærulea* has the greater part of the top of the head and the neck glossy black, the sides of the head buff, with a silvery-blue tinge, and the upper surface brighter blue. The female has the head and neck barred and the back rufous-cinnamon.

ALCIPPE HARINGTONIÆ, sp. n.

Adult. Most nearly allied to *A. phayrei*, Blyth, but differs in having a wide black stripe extending backwards from the eyes along the sides of the head and neck, and the outer webs of the primaries darker and less yellow. It differs from *A. fratercula*, Rippon, in having a much larger and blacker bill, and much brighter outer webs to the primaries, which are yellowish-brown instead of olive-brown.

Culmen 16·5 mm. The wings of two males measure respectively 65 and 66 mm.; of a female 69.

Hab. Bhamo, Upper Burma.

Type in the Tring Museum: ♂. Bhamo, 29. iii. 09. Collected by Colonel H. H. Harington.

Obs. A. nipalensis, Hodgs., has a white ring round the eye and a smaller light-coloured bill.

The species is named in honour of Mrs. Harington.

Dr. Sclater exhibited a pair of the Black-faced Love-bird (*Agapornis nigrigenis*) obtained by Mr. C. Wilde on the Mashili River, N.W. Rhodesia, on the 17th of October, 1908 (♀), and the 26th of January, 1909 (♂), and made the following remarks:—

"This pretty little Love-bird, first described by my son, Mr. W. L. Sclater, at the meeting of this Club on February 21st, 1906 (see Bull. B. O. C. xvi. p. 61), seems to be now better known as a cage-bird than as a museum specimen, so that I think it possible that the Members may like to see a pair of skins of this species which I have lately received from Mr. Haagner, of Pretoria. A considerable number of living specimens of this bird have been recently obtained by Mr. Reiche (the well-known "Thierhändler" of Alfeld) from a correspondent in German East Africa. From this quarter several of our friends, the Aviculturists, have been supplied with pairs of this Love-bird, and one of them, Mr. Reginald Phillipps, has happily succeeded in inducing it to breed in captivity. Mr. Phillipps has given us a good account of its nesting-habits in the 'Avicultural Magazine' (vol. vi. pp. 206, 329, and vii. p. 31) and has described the plumage of both sexes. Mr. Astley, who is also the fortunate owner of a pair (which I have had the pleasure of inspecting), has likewise described the bird in the same periodical (Av. Mag. vi. p. 317) and given an excellent figure of it.

"In the last number of the 'Journal of the South African Ornithologists' Union' (vol. v. p. 16) Mr. Haagner also has an article on this Love-bird, accompanied by a good figure (pl. i. fig. 2). He tells us that the Transvaal Museum has a series of 23 skins of this species—3 from the Caprivi-corner of German South-west Africa, between the Chobi and the Zambesi, and the others from the Barotsi Country north of the Zambesi.

"There are also seven examples of it living in the Zoological Gardens at Pretoria, and the Zoological Gardens in the Regent's Park have likewise specimens. Mr. F. E. Blaauw informs me that he also is the owner of a pair of this ornamental species."

On behalf of Mr. Boyd Alexander, Mr. Ogilvie-Grant exhibited examples of the following new species which had been discovered by the former on the Peak of Cameroon. Mr. Alexander described them as follows :—

FRANCOLINUS CAMERUNENSIS, sp. n.

Adult female. General colour of the upperparts, including the wings and tail, brown, heavily blotched and barred with black and with narrow irregular shaft-streaks, cross-bars, and spots of buff or rufous-buff. Crown brown, each feather with a black subterminal band and a dull rufous-buff margin; nape and upper mantle black, with an irregular submarginal band or marking of pale buff. Throat and cheeks soiled white with dusky middles to the feathers ; ear-coverts brown indistinctly barred with black ; breast, sides, and flanks black, generally with two subconcentric bands of soiled white or buff, the outer one being submarginal. Feathers on the abdomen sandy brown with white middles. Quills dark brownish-black, mottled with rufous on the outer web. Naked skin round the eye, bill, and legs orange-vermilion (in dry skin).

Total length 12·25 inches ; wing 6·7 ; tail 2·5 ; tarsus 2·2.

Hab. Peak of Cameroon, 7000 ft., 24th April, 1909.

Obs. A second example of this remarkably distinct and very rare forest-haunting Francolin was also procured, but was accidentally destroyed.

ANTHUS CAMERUNENSIS, sp. n.

Adult male and female. Most nearly allied to *A. cinnamomeus*, Rüpp., but very much darker; the general colour of the upperparts is black, each feather of the crown and mantle being black, rather narrowly margined with dark sandy-brown.

Total length ca. 6·8 inches; wing 3·6; tail 3·0; tarsus 1·0.

Obs. In the general colour of the upperparts this species closely resembles *A. latistriatus*, Jackson, from Kavirondo, but it is easily distinguished from that species by lacking the black streaks on the sides of the body.

Hab. Peak of Cameroon, 7000 ft., 15th–17th April, 1909.

CRYPTOLOPHA CAMERUNENSIS, sp. n.

Adult male. Nearly allied to *C. herberti*, Alex., from Fernando Po, but the eyebrow-stripe and cheeks are dull soiled white, and the throat is white slightly tinged with rufous, whereas in the latter these parts are pale rust-colour.

Total length ca. 4·0 inches; wing 2·1; tail 1·5; tarsus 0·7.

Hab. Peak of Cameroon, 23rd April, 1909.

Mr. OGILVIE-GRANT remarked that Mr. Alexander's collection included examples of typical *Alcippe monachus*, Reich., from Cameroon. These showed that *Alcippe claudei* (Alex.) from Fernando Po was a distinct form, with the grey of the head continued over the upper back; in *A. monachus* the grey extended only on to the upper mantle, and in *A. abyssinicus* (Rüpp.) it was confined to the head and nape.

Mr. P. F. BUNYARD exhibited nests and eggs of the following species:—

MARSH-WARBLER (*Acrocephalus palustris*).

1. Five eggs, taken in Kent on June the 22nd, 1909, being the second authenticated record for that county.

2. A series showing normal types and varieties; also a clutch of four eggs with an egg of the Cuckoo, taken in Worcestershire on June the 25th, 1904. This was the second recorded instance in Great Britain of this species being used by the Cuckoo as a foster-parent.

REED-WARBLER (*Acrocephalus streperus*).

A series showing normal types and varieties, including a curious clutch of abnormally shaped eggs with large blotches; also a set of dark smoky green-coloured eggs.

Two clutches of eggs of the HEDGE-SPARROW (*Accentor modularis*), each containing two eggs of the Cuckoo; one had five eggs of the foster-parent (*cf.* 'Zoologist,' x. p. 430).

Seven eggs of the CUCKOO, six in clutches of eggs of the Hedge-Sparrow, and the seventh with eggs of the Blackcap (*Sylvia atricapilla*). The Cuckoo's eggs were very large, with a distinctly greenish-blue ground-colour and rich brown markings of various shades. They were all from one locality in Kent, and all were apparently the produce of the same bird.

COMMON BUNTING (*Emberiza miliaria*).

A series showing very beautiful types and rare varieties. In one set four eggs were pure white and perfectly normal in texture; another set of four was purplish-white with pale grey shell-markings; a third set of five resembled the eggs of the Ortolan Bunting (*Emberiza hortulana*) both in colour and markings.

SONG-THRUSH (*Turdus musicus*).

A series of various types and some beautiful varieties, including a set of three eggs from Reigate, Surrey, with pure white ground and pale red spots (figured in Dresser, 'Eggs of the Birds of Europe,' pts. v. & vi. pl. 8. fig. 4); a single egg from Kent, with large brown blotches (fig. 3 on the same plate); and a clutch of seven eggs.

MISTLE-THRUSH (*Turdus viscivorus*), showing the two distinct types and varieties, including a clutch of three eggs, almost without markings, and a clutch of three resembling one type of the Blackbird (*Turdus merula*).

Dr. BOWDLER SHARPE, on behalf of Mr. G. L. BATES, exhibited a male and female of a new species of *Lobotus* from the interior of Cameroon in Western Africa. Mr. Bates sent the following description of the species, and proposed for it the name of

LOBOTUS ORIOLINUS, sp. n.

Adult male. Head and throat black, with a greenish lustre; back and wing-coverts yellowish-olive, becoming much yellower on the rump and upper tail-coverts, and pure yellow on the nape; underparts bright yellow, orange-yellow on the breast; quills and primary-coverts black, the fourth or fifth quill longest; primaries with whitish outer margins for part of their length, the secondaries with yellow outer margins; the two middle tail-feathers olive-green with blackish tips, the other tail-feathers black with yellow tips, which become more extended on the outer ones, so that the outermost tail-feathers are half yellow; under wing-coverts pale yellow. Iris dark brown; wattle at the gape orange; bill and feet black. Culmen 13 mm.; wing 100; tail 85; tarsus 18.

Adult female. Head dusky brown mixed with yellow, the latter colour prevailing on the forehead, while on the chin there are also some grey feathers; the rump is not so yellow as in the male; and all the yellow parts are of a paler shade, with no orange on the breast. The iris, bill, feet, and gape-wattles are coloured as in the male; but the wattles are small and hardly show in the dried skin. The wing and tail measure a little less than in the male, the bill and tarsus the same.

Hab. Cameroon.

Types of the species. { No. 3181, ♂. Assobam, R. Bumba, 8th Dec. 1908.
No. 3202, ♀. ,, ,, 10th ,, ,,

Obs. These birds were not uncommon at the place where I collected, on the Bumba River, in the Njiem or Zima Country, near the eastern border of this colony. Besides these I obtained a second pair; a male was also obtained at a place on the River Ja, on the way to the Njiem Country. These birds feed on caterpillars; their note was not heard. They have a remarkable external resemblance to *Oriolus lætior*, which was a common species everywhere.

Dr. Sharpe remarked that the genus *Lobotus* was previously represented on the Gold Coast by a single species, *L. lobatus*, of which there were two male specimens in the British Museum. The species described by Mr. Bates, from Cameroon, differed from *L. lobatus* in having the underparts entirely yellow, without any chestnut-colour on the breast, the nape and rump being likewise golden-yellow, without any chestnut.

Mr. Charles Chubb communicated, through Dr. R. Bowdler Sharpe, the following description of a new species of Wren from the Falkland Islands, where it had been discovered by Mr. A. F. Cobb. Mr. Chubb proposed to call this Wren

TROGLODYTES COBBI, sp. n.

Similis *T. hornensi*, sed valde major: supra cinerascenti-brunneus, gutture et pectore toto cinerascenti-isabellinis. Long. tot. c. 5·4 poll., culm. 0·85, alæ 2·8, caudæ 1·75, tarsi 0·75.

Obs. In *T. hornensis*, Less., the bill is only 0·6 inch and the tarsus 0·7, so that *T. cobbi* seems to be a large insular form.

Dr. HARTERT called attention to an error in the description of *Apus andecolus dinellii* (Bull. B. O. C. xxiii. p. 43). The description read (line 13): "under surface uniform greyish-cream-colour, instead of whitish, and the sides brownish-black"; whereas it should read: "entire under surface uniform greyish-cream-colour, instead of whitish with the flanks brownish-black, as in *A. a. andecolus*."

The next Meeting of the Club will be held on Wednesday, the 17th of November, 1909, at PAGANI'S RESTAURANT, 42–48 Great Portland Street, W.; the Dinner at 7 p.m. Members of the Club intending to dine are requested to inform Mr. Witherby, at 326 High Holborn, W.C.

[N.B.—Members who intend to make any communication at the next meeting of the Club are requested to give notice *beforehand* to the Editor, also to supply him with a *written* account of anything intended for publication.]

(Signed)

P. L. SCLATER, W. R. OGILVIE-GRANT,
Chairman. *Editor.*

BULLETIN

OF THE

BRITISH ORNITHOLOGISTS' CLUB.

No. CLV.

The hundred and fifty-fourth Meeting of the Club was held at Pagani's Restaurant, 42–48 Great Portland Street, W., on Wednesday, the 17th of November, 1909.

Chairman: R. Bowdler Sharpe, LL.D.

Members present:—P. H. Bahr, W. I. Beaumont, E. Bidwell, C.D. Borrer, P. F. Bunyard, H. E. Dresser, Guy L. Ewen, J. Gerrard, E. Gibson, J. M. Goodall, F. H. Carruthers Gould, G. H. Gurney, J. H. Gurney, E. Hartert, Ph.D., Staff-Surgeon K. H. Jones, R.N., Rev. F. C. R. Jourdain, G. E. Lodge, G. M. Mathews, P. W. Munn, H. Munt, W. R. Ogilvie-Grant (*Editor*), C. Oldham, C. E. Pearson, F. G. Penrose, M.D., Major F. W. Proctor, R. H. Read, C. B. Rickett, A. D. Sapsworth, G. Schwann, W. L. Sclater, F. C. Selous, D. Seth-Smith, J. H. Stenhouse, C. B. Ticehurst, M.D., H. M. Wallis, L. A. Williams, H. F. Witherby (*Sec. & Treas.*).

Visitors:—J. M. Borrer, P. R. Croft, C. B. Horsbrugh.

[*November 30th*, 1909.] VOL. XXV.

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The Secretary stated that at the request of the Members of the Club he had written the following letter to their Chairman, Dr. P. L. Sclater, on the attainment of his 80th birthday :—

November 4th, 1909.

Dear Dr. Sclater,

The Members of the British Ornithologists' Club desire me to convey to you their heartiest congratulations on the occasion of your birthday, and to express the hope that you may be spared for many years to preside at the meetings of the Club for which you have done so much.

Yours very sincerely,
(Signed) H. F. Witherby,
Hon. Sec. B. O. C.

To P. L. Sclater, Esq., D.Sc., F.R.S., &c.

The following letter had been received in reply from Dr. Sclater, who, owing to slight indisposition, was unable to be present at the meeting :—

November 9th, 1909.

Dear Witherby,

I am much pleased with your letter and wish to return most sincere thanks to the Members of the B. O. C. for sending me such a pleasant greeting.

I am, dear Witherby,
Yours very sincerely,
(Signed) P. L. Sclater.

H. F. Witherby, Esq.

The Secretary expressed a hope that these proceedings might be entered on the Minutes of the Meeting and published in the 'Bulletin.'

Mr. E. Bidwell said that he had very great pleasure in seconding this Motion. He gave a brief sketch of the part which Dr. Sclater had taken in the formation of the Club, and spoke of the staunch support which he had given to Dr. Sharpe's scheme by accepting the office of Chairman when many of the older Members of the B. O. U. had refused to join. Dr. Sclater had attended almost every meeting since the commencement of the Club in 1892, and had assisted in making the 'Bulletin' recognised all over the world as a periodical of the highest scientific importance.

The resolution was unanimously carried, and Dr. Sclater's health was toasted by all present.

Mr. W. L. Sclater returned thanks, on behalf of his father, to the Members of the Club.

The Treasurer made his yearly statement of accounts, showing that the financial state of the Club was in a very satisfactory condition.

Dr. R. Bowdler Sharpe exhibited an example of a new species of Rail from the Upper Congo, which he described as follows:—

Himantornis whitesidei, sp. n.

Adult male. Similar to *H. hæmatopus*, Hartl., but everywhere darker brown; the lesser and median wing-coverts broadly bordered with grey, and with a subterminal black spot; the fore-neck and breast slaty-grey, with large black subterminal spots. Total length about 16·5 inches; culmen 1·7; wing 9·9; tail 3·8; tarsus 3·5; middle toe without claw 1·85.

Hab. Lolanga, Upper Congo, 1200 ft., 16th July, 1909.

This species is named in honour of the Rev. H. M. Whiteside, by whom it was obtained.

On behalf of Mr. Boyd Alexander, Mr. Ogilvie-Grant exhibited examples of a new species of Warbler which had been discovered by the former on the Peak of Cameroon. Mr. Alexander described it as follows:—

Bradypterus camerunensis, sp. n.

Adult male. Most nearly resembles *B. brachypterus* (Vieill.) from East and South-east Africa, but the upperparts are much darker brown, with but little trace of rufous, and the spotting on the upper chest is much fainter. The present species has only ten tail-feathers, whereas in *B. brachypterus* there are twelve.

From *B. sylvaticus*, Sundev., from South Africa, which it also resembles, it may be distinguished by having the under tail-coverts uniform pale brownish-buff; in *B. sylvaticus* the under tail-coverts are pale brown, distinctly tipped with yellowish-white. *B. sylvaticus* likewise differs in possessing twelve tail-feathers.

Total length ca. 5·5 inches; wing 2·3; tail 2·25; tarsus 0·95.

Hab. Peak of Cameroon, 7000 ft., 5th April, 1909.

Four examples of this Warbler were procured, including two immature birds.

On behalf of Mr. D. A. Bannerman, Mr. Ogilvie-Grant exhibited examples of a new species of Flycatcher which had been procured in the Waghar Mountains, North Somaliland, by Mr. G. W. Bury. Mr. Bannerman described it as follows:—

Muscicapa somaliensis, sp. n.

Adult male and female. Very closely allied to *M. grisola*, L., but differs from that species in the following points:—The entire upperparts are brown, the forehead and crown being uniform and similar in colour to the back, not streaked with dark brown as in *M. grisola*; the lores and feathers in front of the eye white; the cheeks uniform pale brown; the throat white; the chest indistinctly streaked with brown (not boldly striated as in *M. grisola*); and the rest of the under surface white. Iris dark brown; upper mandible purplish-brown, lower mandible pale purple; legs, feet, and toes greyish-brown.

Total length (average measurement of 12 specimens) 5 inches; bill (from the base of the skull to the tip) 0·6; wing 2·9; tail 2·5; tarsus 0·68.

Muscicapa grisola.			*Muscicapa somaliensis.*		
Total length....	5·4	inches.	Total length....	5	inches.
Culmen........	0·55	,,	Culmen........	0·6	,,
Wing	3·4	,,	Wing	2·9	,,
Tail	2·45	,,	Tail	2·5	,,
Tarsus	0·6	,,	Tarsus	0·68	,,

Hab. Waghar Mountains, N. Somaliland.

Obs. In all other respects the skins which I have examined are similar to *M. grisola*, but the characters mentioned above appear to be sufficient to separate them from one another.

Mr. Bannerman also sent for exhibition an example of a rare Warbler, *Sylviella gaikwari*, Sharpe, the type-specimen of which, a male, had been obtained by Dr. Donaldson Smith at Ania (Eunia), N. Somaliland. The present example, obtained further east at Burao by Mr. Bury, was an adult female in freshly moulted plumage, and showed the characters of the species much better than the type-specimen, which was in worn plumage.

Mr. C. E. Hellmayr sent the following description of a new species of Puff-bird, which he proposed to call

Bucco noanamæ, sp. n.

Adult male. Upper part of the head and nape dark ashy; back and upper wing-coverts dark sepia-brown, each feather with a distinct, pale rufescent apical margin; upper tail-coverts with rather brighter rufescent cross-bands and edges; remiges and rectrices dusky, narrowly fringed with rufescent-buff along the outer web. Narrow frontal band and broad superciliary stripe, reaching as far as the posterior angle of the eye, soiled white; lores ashy-black; cheeks, ear-coverts, and sides of the neck dark ashy, some of the feathers edged with pale greyish. Malar region, chin, and throat white; chest dull brownish-black, most of the feathers showing, on their concealed basal portion, a white median spot or streak, only to be seen when the feathers are raised; rest of the belly white, washed with ochreous-buff and marked with coarse blackish spots or cross-bands; under tail-coverts uniform buff. Axillaries and under wing-coverts deep buff mixed with blackish. Inner webs of the remiges broadly edged with buff. Iris red; bill black; feet grey.

Bill 28 mm.; wing 81; tail 66.

Hab. Valley of the San Juan River, province of Chocó, Western Colombia.

Type in the Munich Museum: No. 2033. ♂. Noanama, Rio San Juan, Chocó, Colombia, alt. 100 feet, 28. viii. 1908. Collected by Mr. Mervyn G. Palmer.

Obs. This new Puff-bird is not very nearly related to any other member of the genus. In its proportions and style of coloration (such as the rufescent cross-bands on the back, and the buff axillaries, under wing-coverts, and quill-lining, &c.) it is not unlike *B. macrodactylus* (Spix), from Upper Amazonia, but it differs in having the cap ashy instead of deep ferruginous, as well as in many other characters.

The Rev. F. C. R. Jourdain and Mr. R. H. Read exhibited a series of eggs of some 50 of the principal species of birds breeding in Corsica. In many cases they were shown together with the nests obtained in the years 1908 and 1909.

Mr. Jourdain gave a short account of the ornithological results of his two visits to the island. On the second occasion he was joined by Mr. R. H. Read, who exhibited all the nests shown.

"The following is a brief *résumé* of previous work in the district:—Wharton ('Ibis,' 1876, p. 17) recorded 113 species, while Whitehead's classical paper in the same journal (1885, p. 24) raised the number to 176. Giglioli published a list in 1890 of 220 species, and short papers have also been contributed to the 'Zoologist' by Messrs. Backhouse and Playne, while Mr. Sapsworth and Dr. König have both visited the island and collected there.

"The most interesting form is the Nuthatch, which has no near ally in Europe, but is closely related to the American *Sitta canadensis.* It was discovered by Whitehead, and though specimens were obtained by Mr. Sapsworth and Dr. König, no eggs had been taken since Whitehead's visit till 1908, when Mr. Jourdain found several nests and succeeded in taking three clutches, while in 1909 Messrs. Jourdain and Read obtained eggs and also found young.

"Among the more interesting results of these two visits were the following: three species were recorded for the first time from Corsica, viz. *Gyps fulvus* (Gm.), *Bubulcus ibis* (L.), and *Sterna minuta*, L.; *Sturnus unicolor*, La Marm., has been proved to breed in the southern part of the island; a pair of *Phylloscopus sibilatrix* (Bechst.) were found breeding in 1909, and a new colony of *Larus audouini*, Payr., was discovered. Much of the interest attaching to Corsican birds is due to the fact that many species are represented by insular races: thus the Raven, Hooded Crow, Jay, Great, Blue, and Coal-Tits, Goldcrest, Tree-Creeper, Woodchat, Goldfinch, Citril Finch, Rock-Sparrow, Dipper, and Greater Spotted Woodpecker of Corsica and Sardinia have all been distinguished subspecifically. Of these the eggs of the Tree-Creeper and Coal-Tit were obtained for the first time, and only those of the Dipper and Goldcrest remain undescribed."

Mr. Read made a few remarks on the exhibits, calling attention to the coloration of the eggs. In the Woodchat there were three distinct types—the common or green, the olive-brown, and the red, the latter being exceedingly handsome eggs. Strange to say, in the Red-backed Shrike the red type of eggs was hardly ever met with in Corsica, nearly all those exhibited having a white ground. Other eggs, such as the Mistle-Thrush, Blackbird, Spotted Flycatcher, Sparrow-Hawk, &c., had the ground-colour decidedly bluer than in British specimens, whilst eggs of the Great Tit were more richly marked with rusty-red.

The Bee-eaters nested in small colonies in burrows in the ground, about four to five feet in length by one to two feet in depth. The set exhibited contained seven eggs, a larger number than is usually attributed to this bird by ornithological writers. Amongst the sandy soil on which they were laid were a great many wing-cases of various kinds of beetles. In another Bee-eater's burrow in the same colony was found a nest of the Rock-Sparrow with six eggs. Mr. Read also described the usual nesting-sites in Corsica of most of the species represented by the exhibits.

Mr. G. M. Mathews described the following new subspecies of Australian birds:—

Calamanthus howei, subsp. n.

Adult female. This form seems to be intermediate between *C. montanellus*, Milligan, and *C. campestris*, Gould. From the former it differs in having the ear-coverts and crown of the head reddish; from the latter in having a longer bill, the head less rufous, and a much more pronounced brown streak on the feathers of the back.

Total length 4·8 inches; culmen 0·5; wing 2 1; tail 2·2; tarsus 0·8.

Hab. Kow Plains, Victoria.

This subspecies is named in honour of the collector, Mr. Frank Howe, of Melbourne.

Melithreptus whitlocki, subsp. n.

Adult. Differs from *M. chloropsis*, Gould, in having the bare skin round the eye white both in summer and winter.

Hab. Wilson's Inlet, Western Australia.

This subspecies is named in honour of the collector, Mr. F. L. Whitlock.

Mr. Mathews further remarked: As the 'Conspectus Psittacorum' of Kuhl was published in 1820 and volume xiii. of the 'Transactions of the Linnean Society' did not appear till 1821, the birds named by Kuhl in the former volume must take precedence over those described by Temminck in the latter publication. The following changes will affect certain Australian birds:—

Licmetis nasica, Temm., will become *L. tenuirostris*, Kuhl, op. cit. p. 88.
Platycercus flaviventris, Temm., will become *P. browni*, Kuhl, op. cit. p. 56.
Platycercus browni, Temm., will become *P. venustus*, Kuhl, op. cit. p. 52.
Neophema venusta, Temm., will become *N. chrysostomus*, Kuhl, op. cit. p. 50.

On behalf of Mr. S. A. Neave, Dr. Bowdler Sharpe exhibited examples of an extraordinary new type of Weaver-Finch and of a new species of Warbler discovered by the former.

PALUDIPASSER, gen. n.

Similar to *Spermestes*, but with a much more diminutive and slender bill, this being at the same time more compressed and not so rounded as in *Spermestes*.

The type is

PALUDIPASSER LOCUSTELLA, sp. n.

Male. Blackish above, the feathers having brown margins with white subterminal spots; throat smoky-brown; remainder of the under surface blackish, barred with white; wing-coverts and quills brownish, edged with rusty-brown, lighter on the coverts, which have a subterminal spot of the same colour; under wing-coverts light buff. Total length about 2·5 inches; culmen 0·25; wing 1·7; tail 1·0; tarsus 0·65.

Hab. Marshes near Lake Bangweolo, 1st June, 1908.

Obs. A second specimen was obtained. It is obviously a younger bird and has the underparts mostly buff, only the sides and flanks being barred with black.

BRADYPTERUS MSIRI, sp. n.

Adult female. Similar to *B. nyasæ*, Shelley, but smaller and with a longer and more slender bill. It also differs in having the throat and breast whitish; the flanks, belly, and under tail-coverts dull chestnut; and the upper surface generally much darker and of a more chestnut-brown. Iris brownish; bill brownish horn-colour, paler at the base of the lower mandible; feet dull flesh-colour. Total length about 5·2 inches; culmen 0·57; wing 2·1; tail 2·7; tarsus 0·7.

Hab. Bunkeya River, Lufira Valley, Katanga, 13th Sept., 1907.

Mr. CLIFFORD BORRER exhibited examples of the following species:—

WHEATEAR (*Saxicola œnanthe*).—A pied variety with a white head and the back partly white. This bird was obtained in East Norfolk, Sept. 1909, and was the property of Mr. J. P. Musters.

WHEATEAR.—Pale variety, of a universal light grey colour. It was obtained on the same date and in the same locality as the above, and was the property of Mr. F. I. Richards, of Ealing.

ORTOLAN BUNTING (*Emberiza hortulana*).—Three specimens obtained by Mr. Richards in East Norfolk in September 1909.

Mr. WITHERBY exhibited a series of maps which had been prepared by Commander H. Lynes to show the extent and progress of the irruption of Crossbills in the British Islands from the end of June up to the present time. He said that these maps would appear in the forthcoming number of 'British Birds.'

Dr. R. BOWDLER SHARPE, on behalf of Mr. G. L. BATES, exhibited examples of some new species of birds from the interior of Southern Cameroon. Mr. Bates proposed to name these species as follows:—

MELIGNOMON ROBUSTUS, sp. n.

Adult female. Feathers of the upperparts, including the wings, dark brown, all excepting the primaries being bordered with olive-yellow; throat, breast, and flanks pale greyish-brown washed with yellowish and with some dark brown feathers intermixed; belly and under tail-coverts pale yellow or cream-colour, with fine dark shaft-streaks; the long feathers of the thighs yellowish-white with broad dark shaft-streaks; the two middle pairs of rectrices dark brown, the third (next) pair yellowish-white, with dark brown tips, and the three outer pairs, which are graduated in length, yellowish-white. Iris dark red or reddish-brown; bill dark horn-colour; feet dark slaty horn-colour.

Culmen 15·5 mm.; wing 97 (the third primary not grown); tail about 60 (the tips of the feathers worn); tarsus 15.

Hab. Cameroon.

Type of the species: No. 3571. ♀. Bitye, River Ja, 7th April, 1909.

Obs. Though this species seems so closely allied to *Melignomon zenkeri* that it must be considered as a second species of that genus, the generic diagnosis of Reichenow will have to be altered for its reception, as only *three*, instead of four, middle pairs of rectrices are alike in length, and the three, instead of the two, outer pairs are shorter and graduated. Moreover, the outermost rectrices are only about half as long as the middle ones, while in *M. zenkeri* they are comparatively but little shorter.

This bird is much larger and more robustly built than *M. zenkeri*, and has the bill and legs stouter, though the former is not blunt as in *Indicator*. The body is remarkably depressed, the keel of the sternum being shallow.

PARISOMA HOLOSPODIUM, sp. n.

Adult male and female. Upperparts uniform bluish-slate-colour; underparts lighter, becoming whitish on the throat, middle of the abdomen, under tail-coverts, axillaries, and under wing-coverts; remiges brownish-black, edged with light grey; rectrices brownish-black, the outer ones very slightly tipped with light grey. Iris brown; bill black, pale grey at the base of the lower mandible; feet pale bluish-grey.

The male measures: culmen 12·5 mm.; wing 66; tail 56; tarsus 17. The female: culmen 11·5 mm.; wing 62; tail 50; tarsus 16.

Hab. Cameroon.

Types of the species. { No. 3690. ♂. Bitye, River Ja, 14th May, 1908.
No. 3138. ♀. „ „ 4th Oct., 1908.

Obs. Another male specimen (No. 3696) is smaller than the above-mentioned male and about the size of the female.

Compared with *Muscicapa cærulescens* and *M. lugens*, this species is smaller and more slightly built; it has likewise a more slender bill, and is darker than either. The tail is not short, as in Mr. Ogilvie-Grant's *M. brevicauda* (*cf.* Ibis, 1908, p. 308), and there is no white about the lores or eyes.

This species appears to be a *Parisoma*, and to be most nearly allied to *P. orientale*, Reichenow, but is altogether darker slaty-grey, and white on the abdomen and under tail-coverts. It is further distinguished by lacking the white margins to the innermost secondaries, and by the absence of white at the end of the tail.

PEDILORHYNCHUS BREVIROSTRIS, sp. n.

Adult female. Slate-colour above, light grey beneath, with the throat, abdomen, and under tail-coverts pure white; and the under wing-coverts greyish-white. Iris dark brown; bill black; feet bluish-slate-colour.

Culmen 10 mm.; wing 74; tail 58; tarsus 17.

Hab. Cameroon.

Type of the species: No. 3177. ♀ ad. Assobam, Bumba River, 8th Dec., 1908.

Obs. The second primary is shorter than the eighth, and the bill is not slender; thus the species comes in Reichenow's genus *Pedilorhynchus*. This bird is decidedly larger than *P. camerunensis*, it has more white on the underparts, but has no white whatever on the lores; the bill is shorter, narrower, and deeper—*i. e.*, less flattened than in *P. camerunensis*.

Mr. P. F. BUNYARD exhibited a partial albino of the Garganey (*Querquedula circia*), which had been procured in Leadenhall Market; it was the property of Mr. Castang.

Mr. M. J. NICOLL sent a note calling attention to a mistake which had been made in a former number of the 'Bulletin' [xxiii. p. 93 (1909)]. He had exhibited an example of the Half-collared Flycatcher (*Muscicapa semitorquata*, Homeyer), which he had procured at Giza on the 14th April, 1909. Owing to a mistake, the name of the bird had been entered in the MS. as *M. collaris*, which is a regular visitor to Egypt during the spring migration.

This error had already been corrected in a letter to 'The Ibis' (1909, p. 714).

The next Meeting of the Club will be held on Wednesday, the 15th of December, 1909, at PAGANI'S RESTAURANT, 42–48 Great Portland Street, W.; the Dinner at 7 p.m. Members of the Club intending to dine are requested to inform Mr. Witherby, at 326 High Holborn, W.C.

[N.B.—Members who intend to make any communication at the next meeting of the Club are requested to give notice *beforehand* to the Editor, also to supply him with a *written* account of anything intended for publication.]

(Signed)

R. BOWDLER SHARPE, W. R. OGILVIE-GRANT, H. F. WITHERBY,
Chairman. *Editor.* *Sec. & Treas.*

BULLETIN

OF THE

BRITISH ORNITHOLOGISTS' CLUB.

No. CLVI.

The hundred and fifty-fifth Meeting of the Club was held at Pagani's Restaurant, 42–48 Great Portland Street, W., on Wednesday, the 15th of December, 1909.

Chairman: P. L. Sclater, F.R.S.

Members present:—W. I. Beaumont, E. Bidwell, J. L. Bonhote, C. D. Borrer, P. F. Bunyard, Abel Chapman, H. E. Dresser, F. D. Drewitt, M.D., E. V. Earle, E. Gibson, J. M. Goodall, F. H. Carruthers Gould, E. Hartert, Ph.D., Rev. F. C. R. Jourdain, Commander H. Lynes, Major H. A. F. Magrath, G. M. Mathews, E. G. B. Meade-Waldo, J. G. Millais, P. H. Munn, H. Munt, W. R. Ogilvie-Grant (*Editor*), C. Oldham, H. J. Pearson, F. G. Penrose, M.D., Major F. W. Proctor, R. H. Read, C. B. Rickett, Hon. W. Rothschild, Ph.D., M.P., A. D. Sapsworth, W. L. Sclater, D. Seth-Smith, R. Bowdler Sharpe, LL.D., J. H. Stenhouse, M.B., C. B. Ticehurst, M.R.C.S., N. F. Ticehurst, F.R.C.S., H. F. Witherby (*Sec. & Treas.*).

Visitors:—J. M. Borrer, E. Caldwell, R. O. Mathews, G. Meade-Waldo, S. A. Neave.

Smithsonian Institution
JAN 17 1910

Before commencing the business of the evening the CHAIRMAN took the opportunity of personally thanking the Members of the Club for their kind congratulations which he had received on attaining his eightieth birthday. These had been conveyed to him in a letter written by the Secretary, which had been published, together with his reply, in the last number of the 'Bulletin' (page 18).

The Hon. WALTER ROTHSCHILD exhibited an example of a new Sunbird, which he described as follows:—

ÆTHOPYGA SEHERIÆ OWSTONI, subsp. n.

Adult male. Forehead and crown metallic-green (or purplish-bronze-green when turned from the light); nape dull olive-green; back dark red, rump bright yellow; upper tail-coverts metallic-green (or dull purplish when turned from the light); rectrices purplish-blue, mostly margined with green. Throat crimson, streaks on the sides of the throat shining purplish-blue; abdomen olive-grey.

Wing 55·5–59·5; tail 51–55 mm.

Hab. Nauchau Island, off Kwangtung Peninsula, S. China.

Type in the Tring Museum: No. 10. Nauchau, 6. i. 1907. 15 males received.

Obs. This new form differs from *Æ. seheriæ seheriæ* and other Himalayan and Assam forms (if these latter are separable) in the colour of the abdomen and shape of the tail, the latter being less pointed and shorter. From *Æ. s. cara*, Hume, it differs in having the throat darker crimson, with blackish (instead of yellowish) bases to the feathers, the nape brown (instead of red), and the middle rectrices more elongated.

Dr. E. HARTERT exhibited examples of a new subspecies of Flycatcher, which he proposed to call

TARSIGER INDICUS FORMOSANUS, subsp. n.

Adult male. Forehead, crown, and hind-neck yellowish-olive; back and rump bluish-slate-colour; upper tail-coverts tipped with rusty-brown; remiges and wing-coverts slaty-brown, edged with yellowish-olive-brown; tail slate-colour; lores and sides of the head slate-colour; from the base of the culmen to the neck a wide silky-white superciliary stripe, the feathers being white to the base. Underparts yellowish-brown with a green tinge, middle of the lower throat whitish, middle of the abdomen white, under wing- and tail-coverts like the breast. Iris chocolate-brown; bill black; legs and toes brown.

In two males the measurements are: Culmen 14·6 mm.; wings 73·5 and 77·5; tail 62·5 and 64; tarsus 28 and 29·3.

Adult female. Similar to the male, but with the upper-parts, wings, and tail olive, and the superciliary stripe less developed.

Wing 70·5 mm.

Hab. Mountains of Central Formosa.

Type in the Tring Museum: ♂. No. F 47. Mt. Arizan, 4. xii. 06. Collected by Mr. Alan Owston's Japanese collectors.

Obs. I have for some time hesitated to describe this bird, but it is certainly new, as it differs in coloration from *T. indicus indicus* (Vieill.) in having the underparts greenish-brown (instead of orange), the head olive-coloured. I had a suspicion that it might prove to be an example of the latter in immature plumage, but this cannot be the case. The wings and tail are shorter, the former much less pointed, the tip (*i. e.*, the distance between the secondaries and the tips of the primaries) measuring barely 15 mm., as compared with 18 to 20 mm. in *T. i. indicus*; the fourth primary quill is, moreover, slightly longer.

The bird supposed to be the *female* of this species differs from that of *T. i. indicus* in being less yellowish both above and below, while it differs from the female of *T. johnstoniæ* (Grant) in having yellowish (instead of white) under tail-coverts, yellower (less greyish) under wing-coverts, and wider white tips to the feathers of the supercilium, a character which is also seen in the male of *T. johnstoniæ*.

Mr. G. M. Mathews remarked that the two following names should be added to his work 'Hand-list to the Birds of Australasia,' 1908:—

On p. 11 add:

Lophophaps leucogaster, Gould.

On comparing the white-breasted *Lophophaps* from Central Australia with examples from other parts of Australia, it will be found that the former have a much larger bill and thicker tarsi.

On p. 76 add:

Acanthiza australis, North.

Mr. North in his book 'Nest and Eggs of the Birds found breeding in Australia and Tasmania,' pointed out the differences between this bird and *A. reguloides*, Vig. & Horsf., from New South Wales. Skins in Mr. Mathews's collection proved that the characters pointed out by Mr. North were reliable.

Mr. Mathews added that on p. 5 the following alteration should be made:—*Dromæus peroni*, Roths., must stand as *D. parvulus*, Gould [Penny Cyclop. xxiii. p. 145 (1842)].

Mr. Mathews also described and exhibited an example of a new subspecies of Grass-Wren, which he proposed to call

Amytornis whitei, subsp. n.

Differs from *A. striatus* (Gould) in being larger in all its measurements, the bill being especially large. It is also redder on the back and underparts.

Hab. Coongan R., North-western Australia. This form is named in honour of Mr. H. L. White.

Mr. Ogilvie-Grant exhibited a series of feathers taken from the wings of various examples of the Woodcock (*Scolopax rusticula*) and made the following remarks:—

"How to distinguish the male from the female Woodcock and the old birds from the birds of the year by their plumage are questions which have long puzzled both naturalists and sportsmen; certain characters to be found in the markings of the feathers have been indicated as diagnostic, but all these I have proved to be absolutely valueless.

"In 1873 Gould (*cf.* 'Birds of Great Britain,' iv. p. 77) expressed his views on the subject as follows:—

'Some sportsmen assert that they can distinguish the sexes by an examination of the outer primary, and affirm that those birds which have the external margin of that feather plain or devoid of tooth-like markings are males, and those in which it exists are females. But they are absent in both sexes of very old birds; for I have wings of females in my collection in which the outer margin of the first primary is totally devoid of the toothed character. When the young Woodcock assumes his first primaries, which he does at the age of two or three weeks, the outer feather is strongly marked; as he grows older this feature gradually disappears; and I have frequently seen specimens with the outer primary toothed for half its length and the other part plain.'

"It will thus be seen that, though Gould did not believe that there was any *sexual* distinction to be found in the plumage, he implies that the Woodcocks with tooth-like markings on the outer web of the first long flight-feather are the *young* birds of the year; that these tooth-like markings gradually disappear with age—*i. e.* at the second and subsequent autumn-moults, when the flight-feathers are shed; and that the birds with a narrow whitish-buff border to the outer web of the first long flight-feather are 'very old birds,' more than two years old.

"This statement has been generally accepted as correct and has been copied and recopied by various authors, even by that most careful writer Howard Saunders, who in 1899 writes as follows (Man. Brit. B. p. 570):—'In the young bird the outer webs of all the primaries show distinct fulvous notches; in the adult there are hardly any such markings on the 1st and 2nd webs.'

"The investigations which I have undertaken during the last few years have clearly proved the entire fallacy of this theory.

"On the higher parts of the islands of the Azores the Woodcock is a very common bird, and during the five months I spent there, from February to June 1903, I shot and examined a very large number of these birds, many of which were breeding. These exhibited all varieties of markings on the first long flight-feather, some, *both males* and *females,* having a narrow border of creamy-white along the margin of the outer web, while others had well-defined tooth-like buff markings along the whole of the outer web, and examples in every intermediate stage were also observed.

"Subsequently Mr. Meade-Waldo, who was much interested in the matter, sent me the first long flight-feathers taken from four *undoubtedly young* Woodcocks, which he had shot in Kent in August and September, 1908. These equally displayed great variety in their markings, one having an almost entire buff margin to the outer web of the first flight-feather, while in the others it was partially toothed on the terminal half, but in no two was it alike.

"This clearly proved that Woodcocks with the tooth-like markings all along the outer web of the first flight-feather were not necessarily young birds.

"To throw further light on the matter, I sought help from Sir Richard Graham, of Netherby, where numbers of Woodcock are known to breed annually, and he very kindly sent me eleven young birds in various stages of plumage, the flight-feathers in all being only partially grown. These, like the young birds from Kent, showed every variety of marking, but the majority (like Gould's *very old* birds) had a more or less entire buff border to the first flight-feather and in one only was it toothed throughout. This entirely upsets Gould's theory, as many of the birds which he considered to be fully adult (on account of the entire buff margin on the outer web of the first long flight-feathers) were no doubt birds of the year.

"My investigations have clearly proved that it is impossible to distinguish between the plumage of the male and female Woodcock, or between old birds and young birds of the year, when once the latter have fully developed their flight-feathers.

"Seebohm ['British Birds,' iii. p. 236 (1885)] distinguishes the young from the old bird as follows :—'Young in first plumage very closely resemble adults, but the bold pale spots on the upperparts are much less conspicuous, being smaller and chestnut-buff. The most striking difference is to be found in the tail-feathers, in which the grey tips on the upper surface have buff bases, and the chestnut spots on the margins of the outer webs are lengthened into bars reaching to the shaft. Birds of the year are intermediate in these respects between adults and young in first plumage.'

"These differences are individual and do not appear to have any significance whatever.

"Lastly, the width of the barring on the underparts has been suggested as a distinctive character, but, like those already mentioned, it appears to be purely an individual one.

"The Woodcock is more or less dimorphic in plumage—*i. e.*, two more or less distinct phases of plumage are found; some birds have the general colour of the upperparts greyer, while in others it is richer and more rufous. The grey phase and the rufous phase occur in both sexes alike, in fully adult birds ; but, as far as my experience goes, the grey phase is *never* found among young birds, which are always more or less rufous. These represent what is often described by sportsmen as the smaller rufous 'species' of Woodcock.

"Though a careful examination of the plumage of the Woodcock has not led to the discovery of any character by which the sexes may be recognised externally, it has suggested another point of a much more interesting nature, and it is to this that I especially wish to draw your attention. Of the sixty odd birds examined by myself in the Azores only *four proved to be females.* At the time I attributed this partly to the fact that the birds were procured between the months of February and June, when many were breeding, and partly because the majority were shot when 'rôding,' as their peculiar evening flight is called. But this explanation cannot apply to the eleven young birds sent from Cumberland, only *one* of which proved on dissection to be a *female.* The remarkable preponderance of males seems to me to suggest very clearly, what I had already suspected, that in the Woodcock, as in the Cuckoo (*Cuculus canorus*), the males are far more numerous than the females. It is with a view to testing and obtaining further information on this most interesting point that I have brought this matter before the Members of the Club, and I hope that those who have an opportunity of doing so will endeavour to furnish us with further statistics. The obvious and easy method of proving or disproving this point would be to sacrifice a limited number of broods of young Woodcocks, so as to ascertain the sex of the four individuals in each family party.

" In districts where the Woodcock breeds numerously a few lots of young birds might easily be spared for such a purpose. The birds might be caught and forwarded while still young, as the sex, even in downy young, can easily be ascertained by careful dissection."

A discussion then took place, in which both Mr. C. B. Ticehurst and Mr. J. L. Bonhote stated that they had studied the plumage of the Woodcock, and had found it impossible to distinguish between the sexes or between old and young birds by any external characters. Mr. Bonhote hoped that people might be willing to sacrifice a few nests of young birds to enable ornithologists to investigate the interesting question which Mr. Ogilvie-Grant had brought before them.

The Hon. W. Rothschild and Mr. J. G. Millais also took part in the discussion.

Mr. H. E. Dresser exhibited eggs of the Slender-billed Curlew (*Numenius tenuirostris*, Vieill.), Swinhoe's Snipe (*Gallinago megala*, Swinhoe), and the Siberian form of the Common Curlew (*Numenius arquatus lineatus*, Cuv.), and made the following remarks :—

" Until comparatively recently nothing was known concerning the nidification of *Numenius tenuirostris*. The late Mr. Seebohm stated (Geogr. Dist. Charadriidæ, p. 325) that it is a resident in the basin of the Mediterranean, occasionally breeding as far north as 50° N., and that it had not been recorded from any locality east of the Ural Mountains. The late Dr. Rey surmised that it breeds in South Portugal, South Spain, and the Balearic Isles. The first authenticated eggs ever obtained, one of which I now exhibit, were taken by Mr. P. A. Schastowskij on the borders of Lake Tschany, near Taganowskiye, in Siberia, on the 20th of May, 1909. Another correspondent, Mr. Ushakov, found more than one clutch of four eggs in the Tara District in the south-eastern part of the Tobolsk Government, Siberia, also during the present year, and I expect ere long to receive a full clutch. I have also received full particulars of the nidification of this Curlew from Mr. Ushakov, which I shall publish in the next part of my 'Eggs of the Birds of Europe.' The two eggs of *Numenius arquatus lineatus* were taken by Mr. Schastowskij at Kainsk, Siberia, on the 12th of May, 1909, and the three eggs of *Gallinago megala* were also taken by the same gentleman near Tomsk, Siberia, on the 15th of May, 1909."

Mr. P. F. Bunyard exhibited numerous sets of eggs of the following species:—Tree-Pipit (*Anthus trivialis*), Blackcap (*Sylvia atricapilla*), Wood-Warbler (*Phylloscopus sibilatrix*), and Chaffinch (*Fringilla cœlebs*). The clutches of eggs of the Tree-Pipit and Chaffinch clearly showed the great range of variation in colour and markings which occurs among the eggs of those species.

The Rev. F. C. R. Jourdain exhibited a series of 14 eggs of *Larus audouini*, Payr., including two clutches of three and three clutches of two eggs, and made the following remarks:—

"When Lord Lilford was exploring the islets of the Western Mediterranean in search of the nesting-places of this, the rarest of the European breeding Gulls, the eggs were not positively known, and he rightly described the acquisition of 11 identified eggs from Toro as an 'ornithological triumph.' Since those days, although the range of this species has been shown to extend from the east of Spain to the coast of Syria, the number of authentic eggs taken has been remarkably small, and the majority have been taken by native collectors from the islets off the west of Sardinia. The present exhibit of 14 eggs was obtained in 1908 and 1909 from a small and hitherto unknown colony. Notes on the nesting-habits, as well as the size and weight of the eggs and the remarkable deep red colour of the yolk, will be found in the 'Ornithologische Jahrbuch,' 1909, p. 139."

Mr. J. G. Millais exhibited an example of erythrism in the Red Grouse (*Lagopus scoticus*). The bird, an adult male, was shot at Carradale, in Argyllshire, in October 1908, by Mr. Austin Mackenzie, who described it in 'The Field' (Dec. 12th, 1908) as a hybrid between the Red Grouse and the Pheasant. On its being subsequently examined by Mr. Millais it proved to be a curious rufous variety, similar to the variation of the Partridge well known as the "Mountain Partridge" and long ago described by Brisson as *Perdix montana*. In the case of Red Grouse such a variation was unknown *, since all varieties of that species follow well-defined lines, being generally pure white, patched with silvery, steel-grey, yellow, cinnamon, pale brown, or black in colour, with the darker markings faintly indicated.

In the bird in question the chestnut-red covered the front of the neck and extended to the nape, chest, greater part of the back, scapulars, rump, and tail-coverts. On the scapulars and rump a few curious feathers were blood-red and black, edged with a rufous tint. The primaries were normal, but the secondaries and other wing-feathers were very singular, being rufous, edged with black loops, instead of being barred. The crown of the head, lower breast, flanks, and vent were of a deep burnt-sienna. A few normal white feathers were to be seen on the bastard wing, lower breast, and sides of the lower mandible. The feet and legs were normal.

Since the above was received, Mr. Millais had examined another specimen of this rare variety. It was a young male shot by Sir Peter Walker in Arran in September 1907. There were other birds of the same colour in the covey.

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* [There is a male variety in the British Museum which bears a considerable resemblance to the bird exhibited by Mr. Millais. It appears in the Catalogue of the Birds in the British Museum, xxii. p. 39, as specimen '*h*' ♂ ad. sk. [var.], Loch Sween, Aug., C. C. S. Parsons, Esq. [P.].—Ed.]

Mr. Millais also exhibited a good example of the female Black Grouse (*Lyrurus tetrix*) assuming the plumage of the male, the outer tail-feathers being much curled, a somewhat unusual feature. The tail of another specimen found dead at the same time was also shown.

On behalf of Mr. G. L. Bates, Dr. R. Bowdler Sharpe exhibited an example of the hitherto unknown male of Bates's Weaver-Finch.

Mr. Bates had forwarded the following description:—

Othyphantes batesi, Sharpe.

Adult male. Somewhat resembles the male of *Sitagra brachyptera* (Swains.), from which it differs chiefly in having the crown and entire sides of the head chestnut and in lacking the black patch behind the eye, while the upperparts are darker olive-green. The chin is chestnut and the yellow of the underparts commences directly below the black throat. Iris dark brown; bill black; feet bluish-grey. Total length ca. 5·5 inches; culmen 0·7; wing 2·85; tail 1·85; tarsus 0·75.

Hab. River Ja, Cameroon, 17th November, 1908.

It is with the deepest regret that we have to announce the death of Dr. R. Bowdler Sharpe, which took place at his residence at Chiswick on the morning of the 25th of December, after a short illness.

It will be remembered that when he was present at the last meeting of the Club he seemed in fairly good health and in good spirits. While returning home that evening he unfortunately caught a severe chill, which developed into pleuro-pneumonia and rapidly proved fatal.

In consequence of his death it has been decided to postpone the next meeting of the Club till the 16th of February, 1910.

The January Number of the 'Bulletin' will contain an obituary notice and portrait of Dr. Sharpe, who was the founder of the British Ornithologists' Club.

The next Meeting of the Club will be held on Wednesday, the 16th of February, 1910, at PAGANI'S RESTAURANT, 42–48 Great Portland Street, W.; the Dinner at 7 p.m. Members of the Club intending to dine are requested to inform Mr. Witherby, at 326 High Holborn, W.C.

[N.B.—Members who intend to make any communication at the next meeting of the Club are requested to give notice *beforehand* to the Editor, also to supply him with a *written* account of anything intended for publication.]

(Signed)

P. L. Sclater, *Chairman.* W. R. Ogilvie-Grant, *Editor.* H. F. Witherby, *Sec. & Treas.*

BULLETIN

OF THE

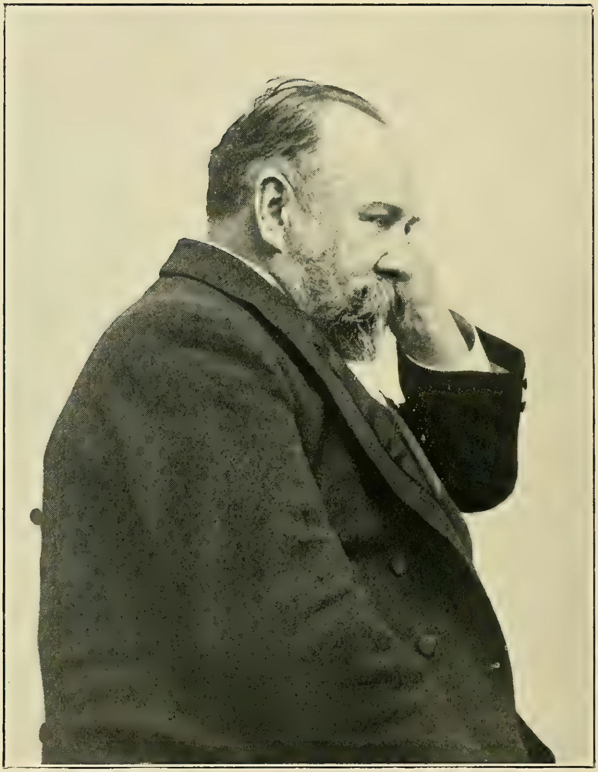
BRITISH ORNITHOLOGISTS' CLUB.

No. CLVII.

OBITUARY.

RICHARD BOWDLER SHARPE, LL.D.

Smithsonian Institution.
25 1910
National Museum.



RICHARD BOWDLER SHARPE, LL.D.

(**October, 1900.**)

Born 22nd November, 1847. Died 25th December, 1909.

BULLETIN

OF THE

BRITISH ORNITHOLOGISTS' CLUB.

No. CLVII.

THE LATE RICHARD BOWDLER SHARPE, LL.D.

THE announcement of the death of Dr. RICHARD BOWDLER SHARPE, at the age of 62, will cause the greatest regret among the very wide circle of his friends and admirers in all parts of the world; but his loss will be more especially felt and mourned by ornithologists, for they can best appreciate his great talents and extraordinary knowledge of Birds.

On the 15th of December, 1909, he attended the dinner and meeting of the British Ornithologists' Club, which was founded by him in 1892, and was then apparently in his usual health and good spirits; but while returning to his house at Chiswick he appears to have contracted a severe chill, which rapidly developed into pleuro-pneumonia and ended fatally on the 25th of December.

Dr. Sharpe was born on the 22nd of November, 1847, and was the eldest son of the late Thomas Bowdler Sharpe, well known as the publisher of 'Sharpe's London Magazine.' He early displayed an ardent love of natural history, more especially of birds and insects, and, as a boy, much of his spare time was spent in the company of William Briggs (the "Cookham Naturalist"), who was head-gardener to

Mr. de Vitré at Formosa, near Cookham. Under the tuition of this able naturalist and taxidermist he made various excursions to different parts of the coast and formed a mounted collection of British birds, which was eventually presented to the British Museum. His father did not regard his son's love for ornithology with favour, and on completing his education at Peterborough (King's Scholar) and Loughborough Grammar Schools he was packed off to London with a sovereign in his pocket and a letter of introduction to Messrs. W. H. Smith & Son. He has often shown the writer the place in Brompton Road, opposite the Oratory, where the heel of one of his boots (his only pair) came off as he walked to London! He entered the publishing-house of the above-named firm in 1863, and subsequently worked for a year with the late Mr. Bernard Quaritch. In 1867, on the recommendation of Dr. Sclater, he was appointed Library-Clerk and subsequently Librarian to the Zoological Society of London and retained that post till 1872. With a fine library thus placed at his command he now found ample opportunity of cultivating his taste for the study of birds and, during his term of office, was able to publish a Catalogue of his private Collection of African Birds and his splendid 'Monograph of the Kingfishers,' a work of such excellence that it at once established his reputation as an ornithologist of exceptional ability. He also at this time conceived and, in partnership with Mr. H. E. Dresser, commenced to publish a great serial work on the 'Birds of Europe'; but after 15 parts had been issued he was obliged, owing to other important engagements, to relinquish his share of the work, and the remaining parts were completed by Mr. Dresser alone.

On the death of George Robert Gray, Dr. Sharpe entered the service of the Trustees of the British Museum and was appointed Senior Assistant in the Department of Zoology on the 11th of September, 1872. With his appointment began a new era in the administration of the Bird-collection and the 'Catalogue of the Birds in the British Museum,' the great work of his life, was commenced. No one of the present generation who visits the Bird-Room of the Natural History Museum can have any conception of the difficulties under which work was carried on in the old days at the British Museum, Bloomsbury, the underground dungeons which were used as work-rooms being small and very insufficiently lighted. The first volume of the Catalogue, containing the Birds of Prey, was completed and published by the Trustees in 1874, and the whole work, contained in 27 thick volumes, took 24 years to finish, having been only completed in 1898. Eleven different specialists took part in this laborious undertaking: Dr. Sharpe himself contributed no less than eleven whole volumes and portions of three others, and edited or assisted in the preparation of the remainder. These volumes contain a description of every known species of bird up to the date of publication, and Dr. Sharpe was justly proud of his large share in the work which he himself had initiated. Only those who have attempted a similar task can appreciate the enormous amount of labour and research, the days and nights of continuous toil, which the production of even one of these volumes entailed.

Dr. Sharpe remained Senior Assistant in the Natural History Museum till November 1895, when he was promoted to be Assistant-Keeper in charge of the Vertebrate Section of the Zoological Department, a post which he retained till his death.

During the many years occupied in the preparation of the 'Catalogue of Birds' he found time to publish a number of important works, such as the section "Birds" in the 'Zoology of the Voyage of H.M.S. Erebus and Terror,' his 'Monograph of Swallows' (with C. W. Wyatt), and to complete the 'Birds of Asia,' the 'Birds of New Guinea,' and the 'Monograph of the Humming-Birds,' three great folio works by Gould which had been left unfinished at the time of his death. He also contributed endless important memoirs and papers to various scientific periodicals, more especially to 'The Ibis,' the 'Journal' and 'Transactions of the Linnean Society,' the 'Proceedings of the Zoological

Society,' and 'The Annals and Magazine of Natural History.'

In 1885 Dr. Sharpe was sent to India, at the special request of Mr. A. O. Hume, to superintend the transport of the unrivalled collection of Indian birds and mammals which had been presented to the British Museum by that gentleman. It contained 63,000 birds, 18,500 eggs, and 500 mammals, all of which were safely packed and brought to South Kensington, a work of no slight difficulty. During his absence the writer was placed in charge of the Bird-Room and since that date had been closely associated with Dr. Sharpe up to the time of his death: he can therefore testify to the fact that the increase and welfare of the Collection of Birds were always Dr. Sharpe's first thought, and he can recollect how, in many instances, when funds were not forthcoming for acquiring valuable specimens, his late colleague purchased them and gave them to the Museum.

He was also instrumental in getting many great and valuable collections presented to the Nation, for the donors knew that under his charge the specimens would receive the utmost care and be properly dealt with. To give some idea of how the collection increased since he was appointed, I may mention that in 1872 the total number of Birds and Eggs probably did not exceed 30,000, while at the present time they must number more than 500,000.

Dr. Sharpe was elected a Member of the British Ornithologists' Union in 1871, and since that date he had been one of its most active supporters and a frequent contributor to its journal, 'The Ibis.' In 1892 he founded the "British Ornithologists' Club," so that evening meetings might be held once a month from October to June, to promote the discussion of subjects of general interest and to enable members and foreign visitors to exhibit rare and interesting specimens of birds from all parts of the world. The scheme proved an immense success from its commencement, and the proceedings are published in a special 'Bulletin,' which was for many years edited by Dr. Sharpe.

Between 1899 and 1909 Dr. Sharpe compiled a 'Hand-list of the Genera and Species of Birds,' which was published by the Trustees of the British Museum in five volumes.

The second volume of the 'History of the Collections contained in the Natural History Departments of the British Museum' appeared in 1906, and of this Dr. Sharpe wrote the section "Birds" (pp. 79–515). This very valuable contribution contains many interesting details respecting those who have helped to form the great Collection of Birds in the Natural History Museum and particulars concerning them, which would otherwise have been lost and forgotten, as many of the facts were based on his personal knowledge of men long since dead and gone.

With the death of Dr. Sharpe a link is lost between the modern school of ornithologists and the little band who originally founded the British Ornithologists' Union: he had known them all, and his personal reminiscences, extending over more than 40 years, were always interesting and often most entertaining. His extraordinary memory, which enabled him to name collections of birds off-hand with tolerable accuracy, and, by merely glancing over them, to state approximately where they came from, was truly remarkable, especially before his health began to fail and with it his extreme acumen.

During the latter years of his life Dr. Sharpe, who had always been a great admirer of Gilbert White, edited a revised edition of the famous 'Natural History of Selborne,' with numerous additions and many beautiful plates by Keulemans, which was published by S. T. Freemantle, of Piccadilly, in 1900. He paid many visits to the district of Selborne and became so enamoured of the spot that he purchased a small piece of ground in the neighbourhood and there built himself a cottage in which he and his family spent many happy days.

Dr. Sharpe was no mere "Cabinet-naturalist," as many might suppose, but knew the manners and customs of most of our British Birds as well as anyone, being quite as keenly interested in field-work as in the determination of Museum-specimens.

Dr. Sharpe was immensely popular among ornithologists all over the world, and justly so, and was elected President of Section A at the Ornithological Congress held at Budapest in 1891 and at Paris in 1900: he was also elected President when the Congress met in London in 1905. He was an honorary LL.D. of the University of Aberdeen, a Fellow of the Linnean and Zoological Societies, a Member of the British Ornithologists' Union, an Honorary or Foreign Member of all the principal Ornithological Societies in the world, and a recipient of the Gold Medal for Science bestowed in 1891 by H.I.M. the Emperor of Austria. Strange as it may seem, he was never elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, though his claims to that distinction seemed obvious enough, for services such as he rendered to science have rarely been achieved by one man in his lifetime. Scientific men in general are apt to belittle the work of the Systematic Zoologist, but they forget that without his help they would be unable to obtain a correct determination of any animal and might thus fall into serious errors. I could mention instances in which the elaborate work contained in certain anatomical memoirs has been rendered useless by the fact that the author was mistaken as to the species with which he was dealing.

Dr. Sharpe was a well-known and most popular member of the Savage Club, and at one time was a regular attendant at the dinners given every Saturday night. One of the best evenings the writer remembers attending as a guest of that Club was on an occasion when Dr. Sharpe was in the Chair.

Few people knew Dr. Sharpe so well as the writer, who had been his colleague in the Natural History Museum for nearly 28 years and cooperated with him in building up the now unrivalled Collection of Birds. Those who only met Dr. Sharpe during the last 10 years of his life cannot realize the extraordinary energy he formerly possessed and the enormous amount of work he was able to undertake and successfully accomplish. His immense and almost boyish enthusiasm never failed him to the end; but during the last few years of his life one could not help noticing with sorrow that his health was beginning to fail, and that the strain of many years of unremitting labour at high pressure had at last worn him out. Kind-hearted almost to a fault, his unfailing courtesy, good temper, and readiness to assist all those who sought information and help endeared him to every one both at home and abroad. The cares of life, which in his case were many, and the deceitfulness of riches, which were few, hardly affected his exuberant spirits, and he was always cheery and full of good-natured chaff. His generosity was such that he was always ready to offer pecuniary assistance in any case of trouble that came under his notice, and it was therefore not surprising that he was frequently imposed upon.

It is sad to think that, after 38 years of the most faithful and unselfish service to the Nation, Dr. Sharpe should not have been spared for a few years to enjoy his thoroughly well-earned pension. As it is, his wife and children are left very insufficiently provided for, and it is greatly to be hoped that some special means may be found of obtaining a pension for the family of so valuable a public servant.

W. R. Ogilvie-Grant.

The following is a list of the Works of the late Dr. R. Bowdler Sharpe, prepared by Mr. C. Chubb:—

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Note on *Prionops talacoma* and its allies. Bull. B. O. C. xi. pp. 46–47 (1901).

Descriptions of *Sylviella gaikwari* and *Fringillaria saturatior*. Bull. B. O. C. xi. p. 47 (1901).

Descriptions of *Gallirex johnstoni*, *Penthetriopsis humeralis*, and *Dryoscopus jacksoni*. Bull. B. O. C. xi. p. 57 (1901).

Notes on *Muscicapidæ*: *Muscicapa mindanensis* = ♂ of *Dendrobiastes basilanica*; *Siphia enganensis*, Grant = *S. herioti*, Wardlaw Ramsay: *Pœcilodryas armiti* is a *Heteromyias*. Bull. B. O. C. xi. p. 60 (1901).

Description of *Cryptolopha kinabaluensis*. Bull. B. O. C. xi. p. 60 (1901).

Descriptions of *Pœocephalus saturatus* and *Pogonocichla intensa*. Bull. B. O. C. xi. p. 67 (1901).

On a Collection of Birds from Deelfontein. Bull. B. O. C. xii. p. 2 (1901).

New Birds from the Cameroons. Bull. B. O. C. xii. pp. 2–4 (1901).

Description of *Picumnus macconnelli*. Bull. B. O. C. xii. p. 4 (1901).

On the Redwing of Iceland. Bull. B. O. C. xii. p. 28 (1901).

New Birds from East Africa. Bull. B. O. C. xii. p. 35 (1901).

Sur une petite collection faite par le Père Hugh dans la province du Shensi et d'autres parties de la Chine septentrionale. Compt. Rend. Congr. Orn. iii. pp. 173–185 (1901).

On a Collection of Birds made by Dr. A. Donaldson Smith in Northern Somaliland. Proc. Zool. Soc. 1901, vol. ii. pp. 298–316.

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1902.

On *Pitta longipennis* from Rhodesia. Bull. B. O. C. xii. p. 49 (1902).

On a new species of *Œstrelata*. Bull. B. O. C. xii. p. 49 (1902).

On a new species of *Gymnopelia*. Bull. B. O. C. xii. p. 54 (1902).

On some necessary changes in generic names. Bull. B. O. C. xii. pp. 54-55 (1902).

Exhibition of photographs from the Berlin Congress. Bull. B. O. C. xii. p. 58 (1902).

On the occurrence of *Calandrella acutirostris* in East Africa. Bull. B. O. C. xii. p. 61 (1902).

Descriptions of *Mirafra pallida*, *M. grisescens*, and *Aëthocorys* new genus, type *A. personata* (Sharpe). Bull. B. O. C. xii. p. 62 (1902).

Exhibition of specimens of rocks from the Falkland Islands scored by Rock-Hopper Penguins. Bull. B. O. C. xii. p. 67 (1902).

Exhibition of an adult specimen of *Lophotriorchis lucani* from the Cameroons. Bull. B. O. C. xii. p. 79 (1902).

Description of *Indicator ussheri*. Bull. B. O. C. xii. p. 80 (1902).

Remarks on the genus *Chalcopelia*, with descriptions of two new species, *C. abyssinica* and *C. delicatula*. Bull. B. O. C. xii. pp. 83-84 (1902).

On new species from the Ruwenzori Range. Bull. B. O. C. xiii. pp. 7-10, 20, 21 (1902).

On new Birds from Yun-nan. Bull. B. O. C. xiii. pp. 11-12 (1902).

On the eggs of the Knot, laid in captivity. Bull. B. O. C. xiii. pp. 12-13 (1902).

Remarks on *Ægialitis venusta* from Port Elizabeth. Bull. B. O. C. xiii. p. 29 (1902).

A new Silver Pheasant from the Shan Hills. Bull. B. O. C. xiii. p. 29 (1902).

On a small Collection of Birds from Efulen in Cameroons, West Africa. Ibis, 1902, pp. 89-96, pl. iv.

On the Collections of Birds made by Sir Harry Johnston in Equatorial Africa. Ibis, 1902, pp. 96-121, pl. v.

1903.

On the occurrence of *Emberiza cia* in Sussex. Bull. B. O. C. xiii. p. 38 (1903).

Two new Accipitres from the Cameroons. Bull. B. O. C. xiii. pp. 49-50 (1903).

Note on *Nectarinia barakæ*. Bull. B. O. C. xiii. p. 50 (1903).

Exhibition of pictures of Selborne. Bull. B. O. C. xiii. p. 58 (1903).

On *Anthus steindachneri*. Bull. B. O. C. xiii. p. 59 (1903).

On *Anthoscopus minutus* and *A. smithi*. Bull. B. O. C. xiii. pp. 59–60 (1903).

On two new species of African Birds. Bull. B. O. C. xiii. p. 80 (1903).

On four new species of Birds from the Cameroons. Bull. B. O. C. xiv. p. 19 (1903).

On a new species of Ouzel from Ruwenzori. Bull. B. O. C. xiv. p. 19 (1903).

1904.

On a new Swift from the Camaroons. Bull. B. O. C. xiv. p. 63 (1904).

On the Voyage of the 'Emerald.' Bull. B. O. C. xiv. pp. 63–65 (1904).

Notes on *Sula coryi*. Bull. B. O. C. xiv. pp. 65–69 (1904).

Exhibition of photographic slides. Bull. B. O. C. xiv. p. 69 (1904).

Two new species of *Haplopelia*. Bull. B. O. C. xiv. p. 93 (1904).

A new species of *Euprinodes*. Bull. B. O. C. xiv. p. 94 (1904).

Resignation of Editorship. Bull. B. O. C. xv. p. 2 (1904).

On the Pacific Eider in the Orkneys. Bull. B. O. C. xv. p. 32 (1904).

On a new species of Babbler. Bull. B. O. C. xv. p. 38 (1904).

Exhibition of nest and nestling of a Bird of Paradise. Bull. B. O. C. xv. p. 91 (1904).

On new species of Birds (*Propasser waltoni*, *Suthora ripponi*, and *Nemosia fosteri*). Bull. B. O. C. xv. pp. 95–96 (1904).

On a Collection of Birds from the District of Deelfontein in Cape Colony. Ibis, 1904, pp. 1–29; pp. 313–367, pl. viii.

Report on the Birds obtained by the National Antarctic Expedition at the Island of South Trinidad. Ibis, 1904, pp. 214–217.

On further Collections of Birds from the Efulen District of Camaroons, West Africa. Part I. Ibis, 1904, pp. 88–106; Part II. [with notes by G. L. Bates] Ibis, 1904, pp. 591–638, pl. xii.

1905.

On further Collections from the Efulen District of Camaroons, West Africa.—Part III. [With notes by the collector, G. L. Bates.] Ibis, 1905, pp. 461–476, pl. ix.

Exhibition of a new Ground-Thrush from the Camaroons. Bull. B. O. C. xvi. p. 36 (1905).

1906.

On some ancient Bird-drawings in the British Museum, one species receiving a new name, *Prosobonia ellisi*. Bull. B. O. C. xvi. p. 86 (1906).

On a new species of Swallow from Uganda. Bull. B. O. C. xvi. p. 86 (1906).

On a new species of the genus *Pentholæa* from Winke Goffa. Bull. B. O. C. xvi. p. 126 (1906).

On two new species from the Cameroons Hinter-land. Bull. B. O. C. xix. p. 18 (1906).

On a new Tree-Partridge from North-east Borneo. Ornis, xiii. pp. 133-134 (1906). [With C. Chubb.]

1907.

President's Address. Proc. 4th International Ornithological Congress. Ornis, xiv. pp. 90–143 (1907).

On further Collections of Birds from the Efulen District of Camaroon, West Africa. Part IV. [With notes by the collector, G. L. Bates.] Ibis, 1907, pp. 416–464, pl. x.

On the occurrence of *Mareca americana* in the Hebrides. Bull. B. O. C. xix. p. 57 (1907).

Exhibition of *Lagonosticta nitidula* and rare species from the Lower Congo. Bull. B. O. C. xxi. p. 31 (1907).

On a new species of Coly from the Eastern Transvaal. Bull. B. O. C. xxi. pp. 31-32 (1907).

Memoir of Alfred Newton. British Birds, i. pp. 33–39 (1907).

A note on *Podoces pleskei*, Zarudny. Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc. xvii. pp. 555–557, cum tab. (1907).

1908.

Description of a new species of Weaver-Finch. Bull. B. O. C. xxi. p. 67 (1908).

Description of a new Bird of Paradise. Bull. B. O. C. xxi. p. 67 (1908).

Remarks on *Fregetta melanoleuca*, Salvad. Bull. B. O. C. xxi. p. 80 (1908).

On further Collections of Birds from the Efulen District of Camaroon, West Africa. Part V. [With notes by the collector, G. L. Bates.] Ibis, 1908, pp. 117–129, pl. iii.; Part VI. pp. 317–357, pl. vii.

1909.

On the occurrence of Henderson's Gyr-Falcon in N.W. China. Bull. B. O. C. xxiii. p. 25 (1909).

Remarks on the genus *Lobotus*. Bull. B. O. C. xxv. p. 15 (1909).

Description of a new Rail from the Upper Congo. Bull. B. O. C. xxv. p. 19 (1909).

A note on *Molpastes magrathi*, Whitehead. Ibis, 1909, pp. 302–304, pls. v. & vi.

Notes on a Collection of Birds from Sandakan, N.E. Borneo. Ornis, xiii. pp. 137–161 (1909). [With C. Chubb.]

BULLETIN

OF THE

BRITISH ORNITHOLOGISTS' CLUB.

No. CLVIII.

The hundred and fifty-sixth Meeting of the Club was held at Pagani's Restaurant, 42–48 Great Portland Street, W., on Wednesday, the 16th of February, 1910.

Chairman: P. L. Sclater, F.R.S.

Members present:—W. I. Beaumont, E. Bidwell, J. L. Bonhote, S. Boorman, P. F. Bunyard, Abel Chapman, E. V. Earle, Rev. A. Ellison, R. D. Fanshawe, E. Gibson, J. M. Goodall, F. H. C. Gould, E. Hartert, Ph.D., F. W. Headley, G. M. Hedges, Rev. F. C. R. Jourdain, Commander H. Lynes, R.N., A. McLean Marshall, G. M. Mathews, E. G. B. Meade-Waldo, H. Munt, W. R. Ogilvie-Grant (*Editor*), C. Oldham, C. E. Pearson, W. J. P. Player, A. E. Price, R. H. Read, C. B. Rickett, Hon. Walter Rothschild, Ph.D., A. D. Sapsworth, G. Schwann, H. Schwann, W. L. Sclater, F. C. Selous, D. Seth-Smith, J. H. Stenhouse, C. B. Ticehurst, M.R.C.S., N. F. Ticehurst, F.R.C.S., H. M. Wallis, J. Wilkinson, H. F. Witherby (*Sec. & Treas.*), G. Witherington.

Visitors:—T. F. Althaus, Capt. Dayrell Davies, R.N., W. H. Osgood, Ernst Schwarz.

Before commencing the business of the evening, the Chairman briefly alluded to the great loss which the Club had sustained by the untimely death of Dr. R. Bowdler Sharpe, who had been virtually its founder. The life of their late lamented colleague had already been so well chronicled in the previous number of the 'Bulletin' that he did not see that he could add very much to what had been said; but he would like to call special attention to the long list of Dr. Sharpe's works published in the same number, which was a marvellous record of industry and would remain a lasting memorial of what one man had achieved during his lifetime.

The Rev. F. C. R. Jourdain exhibited two clutches of eggs of *Falco milvipes*, Hodgs. (=*F. hendersoni*, Hume), hitherto undescribed. They had been obtained by Herr Ruckbeil at Yarkand, and more recently in the Atyn Dagh range in Chinese Turkestan. The eggs, 3-4 in number, were laid on rocks about the last week in April, and resembled those of allied species, being in some cases thickly and in others sparingly marked with brownish-red, and averaging in size (13 measured) 55·97 × 42·23 mm.

A clutch of 3 eggs of the Eastern Grasshopper-Warbler (*Locustella nævia straminea*, Severt.), from the Tian Shan range, obtained with the bird by the late Dr. Ottosson's collector, was also shown. The eggs closely resembled those of the western form, and averaged 17·86 × 13·7 mm. in size.

Mr. Jourdain also exhibited some of the more interesting eggs obtained by Mr. A. G. Tomlinson during three years' stay in the Bussorah district, at the head of the Persian Gulf. Among these were two clutches of Ménétries's Warbler (*Sylvia mystacea*, Mén.), the only ones procured since Mr. H. F. Witherby obtained two sets in Farsistan. Another interesting exhibit was a clutch of two eggs of the Egyptian Nightjar (*Caprimulgus ægyptius*, Licht.). Authentic eggs of this bird were exceedingly rare: the St. Petersburg Museum possessed one set from Seistan *, while both Dr. Koenig and the Hon. L. W. Rothschild had obtained eggs in Algeria.

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* See Bull. B. O. C. xxi. p. 52.

It had long been known that an isolated colony of Darters of the African species, *Plotus rufus*, Lac., existed at the Lake of Antioch in N. Syria, but a single female specimen from Mesopotamia in the British Museum had been catalogued as *P. melanogaster*, Gmel. Mr. Tomlinson had ascertained that a considerable breeding-colony also existed in the marshes of the Lower Tigris, and a re-examination of the bird in the British Museum collection showed that it was a specimen of *P. rufus*. This gave a considerable extension of the range of that species. Another very interesting point in connection with this discovery was the fact that a small proportion of the eggs obtained on the Tigris showed distinct purplish-brown shell-markings, as already noticed by Dr. Ottosson (Arkiv för Zoologi, Bd. iv. no. 9, pl. i.) in eggs from the Antioch colony. Mr. Tomlinson had also sent some interesting field-notes on *Hypocolius ampelinus*, Bonap., and had ascertained that its breeding-range extended considerably further north than the Fao district, whence it had previously been recorded.

Mr. Rothschild remarked that while on the subject of Nightjars he would like to point out that there appeared to be two distinct forms of *Caprimulgus ægyptius*—a darker race, which inhabited S.E. Asia and migrated to N.E. Africa in winter; and a paler race, *C. ægyptius saharæ*, Erlanger, which was resident in North Africa. Though both these forms were met with in winter in N.E. Africa, probably only the paler one remained to breed.

Mr. Ogilvie-Grant suggested that the dimorphic coloration of *C. ægyptius* might be a parallel case to that of *Scotornis climacurus* (Vieill.) and *C. nigricans*, Salvad. The collections formed by Mr. Zaphiro on the Sobat and Baro Rivers had clearly proved that the latter was merely a darker phase of *S. climacurus*, and not a geographical race: specimens in which the ground-colour of the upperparts showed every intermediate shade of colour had been obtained in one locality.

Dr. E. Hartert agreed with Mr. Rothschild in considering that there were two distinct geographical races of *C. ægyptius*. He said that when he had written his account of the *Caprimulgidæ* (Cat. Birds B. M. xvi.) he thought that the differences in coloration were due to individual variation, but after comparing a series of specimens from Algeria, Tunisia, and Persia, he was convinced that in *C. ægyptius* this was not the case, though it was true of so many other Nightjars.

Mr. Ogilvie-Grant said that he quite agreed with Mr. Jourdain that a mistake had been made in the 'Catalogue of the Birds in the British Museum' (vol. xxvi. p. 416), and that the female Darter, procured by Commander Jones at Babylon should have been referred to the African form *Plotus rufus*, and not to the Indian *P. melanogaster*. The best character for distinguishing the females of the two species was the colour of the band across the wing formed by the outer webs of the secondary wing-coverts. In the Indian bird these were silvery white in the adult, while in the African species *P. rufus* they were reddish-brown. It should be noted, however, that although these feathers when freshly moulted were silvery white in Indian examples, they became rufous or olive-brown when worn.

The Hon. Walter Rothschild exhibited clutches of eggs collected by himself and Dr. Hartert in the Sahara and Atlas Mountains of Algeria, in 1909. The eggs belonged to the following species:—

Lanius excubitor elegans (6 clutches). Sahara.
Lanius excubitor dodsoni (1 clutch). Batna, Aurès Mts.
Garrulus glandarius cervicalis (1 clutch). Lambèse, Aurès Mts.
Crateropus fulvus (several clutches). Sahara.
Scotocerca inquietus saharæ (2 clutches). Sahara.
Sylvia nana deserti (1 clutch). Sahara.
Ammomanes deserti algeriensis (3 clutches). Edge of the desert.
Saxicola leucurus syenitica (2 clutches). El Kantara.
Saxicola lugens halophila (1 clutch). Biskra.
Saxicola deserti (1 clutch). Sahara.

Saxicola mœsta (1 clutch). Sahara.
Diplootocus moussieri (1 clutch). Lambêse.
Caprimulgus ægyptius saharæ (1 clutch). Sahara.
Buteo cirtensis (1 clutch). Tolga, edge of the desert.
Houbara undulata undulata (8 eggs). Northern desert.
Œdicnemus œdicnemus saharæ (3 eggs). Northern desert.
Cursorius gallicus (2 eggs). Sahara.

Mr. Rothschild added an interesting description of the country through which he and Dr. Hartert had travelled, and pointed out the immense contrasts to be met with in the different localities visited.

Mr. W. R. Ogilvie-Grant recorded the first undoubted instance of the Slavonian Grebe (*Podicipes auritus,* Linn.) breeding in Great Britain, and exhibited a fine adult example in full breeding-plumage, which had been shot on a small highland loch in Inverness-shire in the beginning of June 1908. By the desire of the owner of the bird, he was prohibited from mentioning his name or from supplying further particulars. Mr. Ogilvie-Grant said that he was indebted to Mr. Hugh M. Warrand for obtaining the loan of this interesting specimen and for enabling him to establish this record, which would otherwise have remained unpublished. Mr. Warrand had supplied the following notes:—

"The year before last, in the beginning of June, I obtained permission for myself and a friend to fish on a small reedy sheet of water in the hills of Inverness-shire. The day being very warm and bright, few fish were rising, so we landed and lay down by a rock on the shore. While waiting there I observed some bird moving among the reeds near us, and presently noticed that it was swimming round a pile of green reed-stalks like a Coot's nest. At first I thought it was a Coot, but when it came into full view I noticed the peculiar head with its sweeping crests of buff, and knew that it was a bird that I had not seen before. I called the attention of my friend and also of the keeper to it, and we all observed it for some time swimming restlessly about the nest among the reeds and evidently longing for our departure. I regret to say that the next time I saw this Grebe it was lying dead in a bird-stuffer's shop, and I was told whence it had come and who had brought it—facts which have since been fully corroborated. I had hoped that it would have been left in peace to establish a family, and greatly deplored its death. I was cheered, however, to learn the following year (1909) that one or two pairs had appeared on the same loch, but soon afterwards heard that the nests had been ruthlessly robbed by a private egg-collector."

Mr. Ogilvie-Grant said that the Slavonian Grebe had been said to nest on some freshwater lochs near Gairloch in Ross-shire, but that according to Mr. A. H. Evans the identification was incorrect, and the birds were the Little Grebe (*P. fluviatilis*) (*cf.* Ann. Scot. N. H. 1892, p. 171). There is also some evidence that it bred in Benbecula in 1893; two were shot in full summer-plumage in Barra in April 1898 (*t. c.* 1903, p. 21); and one at Arisaig, Inverness, on the 13th of May, 1907 (*t. c.* 1908, p. 207).

Dr. C. B. Ticehurst exhibited a specimen of the Corsican Woodchat-Shrike, and made the following remarks:—

"This Woodchat (*Lanius senator badius*, Hartl.) was shot by a shepherd in Romney Marsh, Kent, on the 29th of June, 1909, and was given to Mr. Bristow, of St. Leonard's, on the following day. On the 1st of July the latter, who regarded it as a specimen of the Common Woodchat, showed it to me in the flesh. It was still fresh and had evidently been shot. It proved to be a male. The very noticeable absence of any white speculum at the base of the primaries at once attracted my attention. Having compared it with specimens of the Corsican Woodchat from Corsica and with the Common Woodchat, I have no doubt that it is an example of the former, the above distinction, as well as the stouter bill and rather longer wing, being characteristic features of *L. badius*. This is the first instance of the occurrence of this bird in Great Britain, and, I believe, also of its occurrence outside its somewhat indefinitely known range. It breeds in Sardinia and Corsica and winters in N.W. Africa. It has also occurred in Madeira. The bird now forms part of the collection of Mr. J. B. Nichols, who has kindly lent it to me for exhibition."

Dr. Ticehurst also exhibited an example of the Lesser Kestrel (*Falco cenchris*, Naum.), and made the following remarks:—

"This bird, which is an immature male, was shot by myself on the Yorkshire coast in the Holderness district on the 14th of October, 1909. The gizzard was full of grasshoppers, caterpillars, and beetles. The bird, which was migrating in a southerly direction, attracted my attention on account of its small size as compared with the other Kestrels which were frequently seen. This is the tenth British record and the third for Yorkshire, the first British example having been obtained in 1867 at no great distance from where I shot this bird. Of the nine previous examples, five were obtained in spring, three in autumn, and one in February."

Mr. H. F. Witherby exhibited a nestling Crossbill (*Loxia curvirostra*) which had been procured by Mr. Heatley Noble near Thetford, Norfolk, on the 12th of January, 1910. A female Crossbill was observed feeding her young by a labourer, who threw a stone and killed the old bird and one nestling; two other nestlings were taken alive, but subsequently died. The nestlings were only just able to fly.

Mr. Witherby remarked that the status of the Crossbill in this country had always been somewhat puzzling. He suggested that the records seemed to show that the true position of the bird was as follows:—

(1) The Scottish Crossbill (*Loxia curvirostra scotica*) was a resident race inhabiting the northern and midland parts of Scotland, its exact range being as yet undefined. This form seemed sedentary and did

not *appear* to migrate southwards, although its distinctions had not been sufficiently long or well known to enable one to dogmatise on this point.

(2) The Continental Crossbill (*Loxia curvirostra curvirostra*) appeared to be a regular migrant in small numbers to some part or other of this country, generally arriving late in summer and departing early in the year. Periodically it came in great numbers and was to be found all over the British Islands.

(3) The authentic records of the nesting of the Crossbill in England and Wales were comparatively few and far between, and it appeared that they were due to individuals of the continental race settling down to nest for a season, and occasionally for two, and then disappearing. In Ireland the bird did not seem indigenous as a breeding species, although it had become resident since the middle of last century and especially since the great irruption of 1887–8. Since 1905, however, it appeared to be decreasing as a breeding-species.

Mr. Witherby had not examined the records exhaustively, but he had found that most of the authentic occurrences of nesting had immediately followed well-marked irruptions. For example:—An irruption in the autumn of 1821 was followed by a nest in Suffolk in 1822, and a similar irruption in 1828 was followed by two nesting records in 1829, while those of 1837–8 and 1838–9 were followed by several nesting records, some authentic and others more or less established, in the years 1838 and 1839. An invasion in the autumn of 1855 was followed by breeding records in Cumberland and Durham in 1856; those of 1867–8 and 1868–9 were followed by nesting in Co. Fermanagh in 1868, the birds continuing there for many years, while there was a nest recorded in 1869 in Northumberland. In the autumns of 1887–8 and 1888–9 there were great movements of Crossbills, and from 1888 onwards the bird became established in many parts of Ireland, while in 1889 quite a number nested in Norfolk and Suffolk, and a nest was found at Windsor. In the autumn of 1898 Crossbills were particularly numerous, and in 1899 there was one positive and several probable cases of its nesting. In the autumn of 1903 Crossbills were recorded along the whole of the Yorkshire coast as well as in many other parts of the country, and this incursion was followed by a nest in Northamptonshire in 1904.

Mr. Witherby said that he intended to go more fully into the subject, and would meanwhile greatly appreciate any information which Members could give him bearing especially (1) on the range of the Scottish Crossbill, (2) on the regularity of the visits of Crossbills to certain localities, (3) on any positive cases of nesting which had not been recorded.

Mr. **Harold Schwann** exhibited a fine example of the rufous variety of the common Partridge known as *Perdix montana*, Brisson. He had obtained the specimen in Leadenhall Market, and it was believed to have been shot at Haslemere, in Surrey.

Mr. **Rothschild** said that a second similar specimen from the same source had passed into his possession.

Mr. **P. F. Bunyard** exhibited specimens of fir-cones which had been opened by Crossbills and compared them with others which had been eaten by Squirrels.

He also exhibited eggs of *Saxicola leucura* said to have been taken in Spain.

The Meeting of the Club to be held on the 20th of April, 1910, will be devoted to a show of Lantern-slides, and those who wish to exhibit are requested to inform the Editor of their intention to do so as soon as possible.

The next Meeting of the Club will be held on Wednesday, the 16th of March, 1910, at **PAGANI'S RESTAURANT**, 42–48 Great Portland Street, W.; the Dinner at 7 p.m. Members of the Club intending to dine are requested to inform Mr. Witherby, at 326 High Holborn, W.C.

[N.B.—Members who intend to make any communication at the next meeting of the Club are requested to give notice *beforehand* to the Editor, also to supply him with a *written* account of anything intended for publication.]

(Signed)

P. L. Sclater, *Chairman.*	W. R. Ogilvie-Grant, *Editor.*	H. F. Witherby, *Sec. & Treas.*

BULLETIN

OF THE

BRITISH ORNITHOLOGISTS' CLUB.

No. CLIX.

The hundred and fifty-seventh Meeting of the Club was held at Pagani's Restaurant, 42–48 Great Portland Street, W., on Wednesday, the 16th of March, 1910.

Chairman: P. L. Sclater, F.R.S.

Members present:—E. Bidwell, C. Borrer, P. F. Bunyard, H. E. Dresser, E. V. Earle, Guy L. Ewen, F. W. Frohawk, J. Gerrard, E. Gibson, E. Hartert, Ph.D., G. M. Mathews, E. G. B. Meade-Waldo, H. Munt, W. R. Ogilvie-Grant (*Editor*), C. Oldham, C. E. Pearson, F. G. Penrose, M.D., A. E. Price, Major F. W. Proctor, W. P. Pycraft, C. B. Rickett, Hon. Walter Rothschild, Ph.D., A. D. Sapsworth, J. Sargent, W. L. Sclater, F. C. Selous, D. Seth-Smith, J. H. Stenhouse, M.B., R.N., C. B. Ticehurst, M.R.C.S., N. F. Ticehurst, F.R.C.S., L. A. Williams, H. F. Witherby (*Sec. & Treas.*).

The Hon. Walter Rothschild, Ph.D., exhibited an example of the chestnut variety of the Common Partridge known as *Perdix montana*, Brisson. It had been bought in Leadenhall Market, and was the specimen mentioned at the last meeting of this Club, when Mr. Harold Schwann exhibited a similar bird (*cf.* Bull. B. O. C. xxv. p. 79).

Smithsonian Institution
APR 1910
National Museum

Dr. E. **Hartert** exhibited examples of a new form of *Acanthiza*, and made the following remarks:—

"When arranging the specimens of *Acanthiza* in the Tring Museum I was struck by the different coloration in a series which had been named *Acanthiza nana*, and it soon became evident that two different subspecies were represented. One form is characterized by having the upper surface olive-green and the underside bright yellow. This bird inhabits New South Wales, and has been described by Vigors and Horsfield as *Acanthiza nana*. I have examined skins from Sydney and Paramatta.

"In the other form the upperparts are less green, rather less bright, and of a more brownish tint, and the under surface is paler and of a more buffy yellow, contrasting with the pale rufous-buff throat. This form inhabits Victoria, and I have examined skins from Box Hill, Castlemaine, Mulgrave River, and Springvale in the Tring Museum and from Saddleworth in Mr. Mathews's collection. I propose to call this new form

ACANTHIZA NANA MATHEWSI, subsp. n.,

in honour of Mr. G. M. Mathews, the author of the most recent list of Australian Birds.

"Type in the Tring Museum. ♂. No. 76 A. Springvale, 23. x. 97, A. C. Campbell coll.

"It may be added that the specimens of *Acanthiza* in the British Museum said to have been collected in Queensland (*cf.* Cat. Birds B. M. vii. p. 293) were certainly not procured in that locality. They were purchased from Cockerell, and the particulars on his specimens are always untrustworthy."

Mr. E. G. B. **Meade-Waldo** made a statement regarding the financial position of the Kite-Fund for the years 1905–1909, and showed that the expenditure during that period had considerably exceeded the funds received. He said that it would shortly be necessary for him to appeal to the Members of the Club for further assistance. The records for the years 1905–1909 were on the whole extremely satisfactory, as was shown by the following statistics.

In 1905 the total number of Kites surviving in Wales was believed to be five. Of these, two pairs nested, and both succeeded in rearing two young birds. Total increase 4.

In 1906 one nest contained three eggs, all of which hatched, and the young were successfully reared. The nest of the other pair was not found. Total increase 3.

In 1907 one pair reared two young birds, and a second pair was observed in quite a different locality accompanied by two young birds. Two other nests were known to have been destroyed. Total increase 4.

In 1908 six nests were known. In two of these the eggs were "clear," in two the young, when a few days old, were killed by Carrion-Crows, and from two the eggs were stolen. Total increase 0.

In 1909 six nests were known, and a seventh pair of birds were observed in another part of Wales. Only one pair succeeded in hatching two young ones, and of these only one was successfully reared. Total increase 1.

It would thus be seen that the strenuous efforts made to preserve the British race of Kites had not been in vain and that, at the present time, the total number had increased to about fifteen. This success was largely due to the energy displayed by Lord Cawdor, who, at his own expense, had furnished watchers to guard the nests on his estates.

The Chairman moved that a special vote of thanks from the Members of the Club should be accorded not only to Lord Cawdor, but also to Mr. Meade-Waldo, the Treasurer of the Kite-Fund, who had supplied a considerable portion of the funds and had likewise been largely instrumental in saving the remnant of our British Kites from extermination.

This motion was seconded and carried unanimously. The Secretary was instructed to write to both these gentlemen in the above sense.

Mr. Ogilvie-Grant exhibited and described examples of a new species of Marsh Weaver-Finch which he proposed to call

Ortygospiza ansorgei, sp. n.

Adult male. Most nearly allied to *O. atricollis* (Vieill.), but the black of the chin and throat extends over the fore-neck and gradually merges into the dark grey of the underparts; only the middle of the breast is chestnut, and the black and white bars on the underparts, especially on the chest, are narrower and much less numerous; the upperparts are darker brown. Iris chrome-orange; upper mandible dark red-brown, lower crimson-lake; feet pale burnt-umber.

Total length ca. 3·7 inches; wing 1·95; tail 1·0; tarsus 0·65.

A second male, probably less mature, has a very small patch of white on the chin, and the chest very narrowly, the sides and flanks more widely barred with black and white.

Adult female. Very similar to the female of *O. atricollis*, but with the upperparts, breast, belly, and flanks darker.

Hab. Gunnal, Portuguese Guinea, 28–30. vii. 09.

Dr. W. J. Ansorge, in whose honour this species is named, procured three examples of this very distinct Weaver.

Obs. O. polyzona, Temm., from S. Africa is easily distinguished by its conspicuous white chin. A curious allied form from the marshes near Lake Bangweolo has recently been described by Mr. Neave under the name of *Paludipasser locustella* ('Ibis,' 1910, p. 251). This genus should certainly have been compared with *Ortygospiza* and not with *Spermestes*, the bill in the former being very similar in structure.

Mr. W. P. Pycraft made some interesting remarks on the systematic position of *Pithecophaga jefferyi*, Ogilvie-Grant, the great Monkey-eating Eagle of the Philippine Islands. His observations were based on a preliminary study of the skeletal characters of the specimen which had recently died in the Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park. He had compared the skeleton of this splendid bird with those of various other Accipitrine forms and had no doubt that Mr. Ogilvie-Grant was fully justified in stating that its nearest ally was the Harpy Eagle (*Thrasaëtus harpyia*) of South America. Dr. Sharpe had considered that *Pithecophaga* was most closely related to the Serpent-Eagles (*Spilornis*), but a comparison of their anatomical characters showed that he was mistaken.

Mr. Pycraft said that it was his intention, when he had completed his investigations, to prepare a monograph on the osteology of *Pithecophaga* and the allied forms.

Messrs. Rowland Ward had mounted the Monkey-eating Eagle for the Natural History Museum in the most artistic manner and had also saved its *entire* skeleton. The work had been so skilfully carried out that the mounted specimen showed no trace of having had all its bones removed.

On behalf of Mr. F. J. Jackson, Mr. Ogilvie-Grant exhibited an example of a new species of *Stiphrornis*, which Mr. Jackson proposed to describe as follows :—

Stiphrornis mabiræ, sp. n.

Adult male. Very near *S. xanthogaster*, Sharpe, from Cameroon, but with the general colour of the upperparts (including the crown) more olive and less grey, and with the orange colour on the breast of as deep a tint as that on the chin and throat. Wing 2·6 inches.

Hab. Mabira Forest, Uganda.

Mr. Ogilvie-Grant remarked that *Macrosphenus leoninus*, Neumann, had been founded on an immature example of *M. flavicans*, Cassin.

Mr. G. M. Mathews exhibited and described an example of a new subspecies of Honey-eater, which he proposed to call

Melithreptus alisteri, subsp. n.

Adult male. Differs from *M. affinis*, Lesson, in having a larger bill and in being altogether larger.

Hab. King Island, north of Tasmania.

Mr. Collingwood Ingram sent for exhibition an example of a new form of Nutcracker from Formosa, and forwarded the following notes :—

"Some time ago Mr. Ogilvie-Grant received an example of a Nutcracker from Mount Arizan, Formosa. While noticing that the bird differed somewhat from typical examples of the Himalayan species, *Nucifraga hemispila* (Vigors), he did not feel justified in separating it on the evidence of a single specimen in somewhat worn plumage. He therefore labelled the bird '*Nucifraga*; near *N. hemispila*.' Since then two additional specimens have come to hand, both from the same locality. One was sent to me by Mr. Alan Owston and a second example was presented to the Natural History Museum by Mr. Wileman. On comparing these three specimens with the large series of *N. hemispila* in the National Collection I find that they are considerably darker, especially on the back and belly, these parts being blackish- or sooty-brown. The white spots on the breast and mantle are fewer and very much smaller. The bird is also slightly smaller. Culmen 0·65 inch; wing 8·25; tail 6·1. For this insular form I propose the name of

NUCIFRAGA OWSTONI, subsp. n.

"Both Dr. Hartert (Vög. pal. Fauna, p. 27) and the late Dr. Sharpe (Hand-list, vol. v. p. 603) give the Himalaya as the only habitat of the typical *N. hemispila*, but Col. Rippon obtained examples of a Nutcracker in the mountains of Yunnan. His specimens, although in a worn and apparently faded condition, are rather darker than the Himalayan birds: both in this respect and in the size and distribution of the spots they appear to be intermediate between *N. owstoni* and *N. hemispila*. In size they resemble the latter species. For this bird I propose the name of

NUCIFRAGA YUNNANENSIS, subsp. n."

Mr. Ingram also sent for exhibition an example of a Pigeon which from the published description he thought was probably *Macropygia phæa*, McGregor. This bird, hitherto unrecorded from the Island of Formosa, had likewise been procured on Mt. Arizan by one of Mr. Owston's Japanese collectors. This interesting and distinct species had been described by Mr. McGregor [Bull. Philippine Mus. no. 4, p. 9 (1904)] from Calayan, one of the islands of the Babuyan Group, north of Luzon. Its reappearance in Formosa was therefore not altogether surprising.

Mr. C. E. HELLMAYR sent descriptions of two new races of Neotropical birds, which he proposed to call:—

CORAPIPO LEUCORRHOA HETEROLEUCA, subsp. n.

Adult male. In the shape of the wing this form agrees with *C. l. altera*, Hellm. (Bull. B. O. C. xvi. p. 84, 1906: type from Carrillo, E. Costa Rica), but is very easily distinguished by the different form of the white throat-patch, the posterior edge of which is deeply indented medially towards the chin. In *C. l. altera* this patch is posteriorly truncated in a nearly even line. Wing 58–61; tail 32–33 mm.

Adult female. Not distinguishable from the female of *C. l. altera.*

Hab. Chiriqui (Boquete, Frances, &c.) and South-western Costa Rica (Pozo Azul Piris, &c.).

Type in the Munich Museum: ♂. Boquete, Chiriqui, 3500 feet, 17. xii. 04. Collected by H. Watson.

Obs. When describing *C. l. altera* I did not distinguish between the birds from Chiriqui and those from Eastern Costa Rica. I am much indebted to Mr. Clyde E. W. Todd, of the Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, for drawing my attention to this obvious error. According to our present knowledge, three geographical forms of *C. leucorrhoa* may be recognized:—

(a) *C. leucorrhoa leucorrhoa* (Scl.). Colombia (Bogotá, Bucaramanga; Primavera, Cauca Valley).
(b) *C. leucorrhoa altera*, Hellm. Eastern Costa Rica (Carrillo).
(c) *C. leucorrhoa heteroleuca*, Hellm. S.W. Costa Rica and Chiriqui.

Nemosia guira roraimæ, subsp. n.

Adult male. Similar, in coloration, to *N. guira nigrigula* (Bodd.), from Cayenne and Surinam, but much larger and with a considerably longer, stouter bill. Culmen 12 mm.; wing 70–72; tail 58–60.

Adult female. Agrees in size with the female of *N. guira fosteri*, Sharpe, from Paraguay, but is of a much brighter coloration both above and below, and in this respect it resembles *N. g. guirina*, Scl. Culmen 11–12 mm.; wing 67; tail 55–56.

Hab. Roraima Mountain in British Guiana, at an elevation of 3500 feet.

Type in Mus. H. von Berlepsch: ♂, no. 8635. Roraima, 5. i. 82. Obtained by H. Whitely, jun.

Mr. P. F. **Bunyard** exhibited a series of eggs of the Sparrow-Hawk (*Accipiter nisus*), Kestrel (*Cerchneis tinnunculus*), and Merlin (*Falco æsalon*).

The clutches showed great variety both in markings and coloration. Among the more noteworthy was a set of five very lightly marked Sparrow-Hawk's eggs somewhat resembling eggs of the Hen Harrier (*Circus cyaneus*) and a set of five Kestrel's eggs with curious scrolled markings almost like those found on eggs of the Corn-Bunting (*Emberiza miliaria*).

Mr. F. W. **Frohawk** exhibited a female white-breasted Cormorant shot by himself on the 30th of June, 1909, off the Scilly Isles and believed to be an adult bird. It had been described and figured in 'The Field' of the 13th November, 1909. He handed round a coloured drawing of the head and foot, made immediately after death, before any possible change in the colouring of the soft parts could have taken place. This showed the rich blue-green colour of the iris characteristic of an adult bird. The specimen was of large size. Expanse of wings 57·75 inches; length 36·5; culmen 3·1; wing 14·75; tarsus 2·75; outer toe 4·5. Girth round the middle of the body 18 inches; weight 6 lbs. 12 oz. The stomach was quite empty.

Mr. **Frohawk** stated that white-breasted birds similar to the specimen shown had only been observed in the Isles of Scilly during recent years and were becoming more common.

An interesting discussion followed, in which several Members took part: Dr. C. B. **Ticehurst** being of opinion that the bird exhibited by Mr. Frohawk was fully adult and might represent an unknown phase of plumage.

Dr. **Hartert** remarked that he had seen birds in a similar plumage during the breeding-season among the adult black birds, both on Herm, Channel Islands, and in Morocco, and that probably many specimens retained their juvenile plumage for a number of years.

Mr. **Witherby** said that in his opinion there was no evidence to show that the bird was not adult, and it was without doubt at least a year old. He thought that the white of the breast could have nothing to do with the juvenile plumage, since the bird was in full moult and the new feathers on the breast were as white as the old ones.

Mr. **Ogilvie-Grant**, who had made a special study of the Cormorants when writing volume xxvi. of the Catalogue of the Birds in the British Museum, stated very definitely that he had not the slightest hesitation in saying that the bird exhibited by Mr. Frohawk was a young Cormorant still in the plumage of the first year. The green colour of the eye did not necessarily imply that the bird was adult, the eye becoming green at the end of the first year. There were a number of nearly similar specimens in the Natural History Museum, which might be inspected by those interested in the matter.

Mr. **Rothschild** said he thought that though the bird might not be young there could be no doubt that it was still in juvenile plumage.

Mr. OGILVIE-GRANT described the following new species from a collection of birds made by the late Mr. Wilfred Stalker in Ceram:—

ERYTHROMYIAS CERAMENSIS, sp. n.

Adult male. Most nearly allied to *E. buruensis*, Hartert, but the entire upperparts, including the crown, sides of the head, wings, and tail, are uniform dark slaty-black, while the chin, throat, and rest of the underparts are cinnamon-rufous. Iris brown; bill black; feet dark grey. Total length 5·2 inches; wing 2·8; tail 2·15; tarsus 0·8.

Hab. Seleman, 3000 ft., Island of Ceram. ♂. No. 350. November 1909.

CRYPTOLOPHA CERAMENSIS, sp. n.

Adult male and female. Most nearly allied to *C. everetti* (Hartert) from Bouru Island, and to *C. waterstradti*, Hartert, from Batchian Island, but easily distinguished by the very dark grey crown, which has a dull olive streak down the middle; the yellow tips to the greater and median secondary wing-coverts, which form a distinct double bar across the wing; and the greater amount of yellow on the underparts, where only the sides are olive. The general colour of the back is dark olive-green, and the remiges and rectrices are black edged with olive on the outer web. Iris brown; bill horn-colour; feet light blue. Total length (measured in the flesh) 4·0 inches; wing 2·1; tail 1·4; tarsus 0·85.

Hab. Karobi Mountain, 2500 ft., and Marsela, 2500 ft., Island of Ceram. ♂. No. 235; ♀. No. 253. October 1909.

TEPHRAS STALKERI, sp. n.

Adult male. Fore-part of forehead and lores grey tinged with greenish and shading into light tawny brown on the crown and sides of the head and on the upperparts, and gradually changing into chestnut on the rump and upper tail-coverts; the outer webs of the remiges and both webs of the innermost secondaries chestnut; rectrices similarly coloured; chin, throat, and underparts white; sides of the breast and flanks reddish-brown; under tail-coverts, axillaries, and under wing-coverts buff. Iris brown; bill dark horn-colour; legs purple-grey. Total length 5·0 inches; wing 2·75; tail 1·9; tarsus 0·75.

Hab. Karobi Mountain, 2500 ft., Island of Ceram. ♂. No. 237. October 1909.

Obs. This remarkable species is one of the most interesting additions to the avifauna of Ceram made by the late Mr. Stalker. It shows no trace of a white ring of feathers round the eye and belongs to the section *Tephras* of the family Zosteropidæ which has recently been defined by Dr. Hartert (*cf.* Nov. Zool. vii. p. 3, 1900). The definition of the genus must now, however, be somewhat modified, as the present species has light-coloured underparts. The bastard primary-quill measures 7 mm.

The next Meeting of the Club, which will be held on Wednesday, the 20th of April, 1910, at PAGANI'S RESTAURANT, 42–48 Great Portland Street, W., will be devoted to a show of lantern-slides. The Dinner at 7 p.m. Members of the Club intending to dine are requested to inform Mr. Witherby, at 326 High Holborn, W.C.

Members are reminded that those anxious to exhibit slides are requested to inform the Editor of their intention to do so without delay and to furnish him with a list of subjects.

(Signed)

P. L. Sclater,	W. R. Ogilvie-Grant,	H. F. Witherby,
Chairman.	*Editor.*	*Sec. & Treas.*

BULLETIN

OF THE

BRITISH ORNITHOLOGISTS' CLUB.

No. CLX.

The hundred and fifty-eighth Meeting of the Club was held at Pagani's Restaurant, 42–48 Great Portland Street, W., on Wednesday, the 20th of April, 1910.

Chairman: P. L. Sclater, F.R.S.

Members present:—Dr. J. C. Baker, D. A. Bannerman, W. I. Beaumont, W. Bickerton, E. Bidwell, J. L. Bonhote, S. Boorman, J. R. Bradford, M.D., F.R.S., C. M. Buckley, P. F. Bunyard, Lieut.-Col. S. R. Clarke, K. J. A. Davis, H. E. Dresser, F. D. Drewitt, M.D., H. J. Elwes, F.R.S., H. W. Finlinson, C. Garnett, J. Gerrard, E. Gibson, H. Goodchild, F. H. C. Gould, E. Hartert, Ph.D., J. E. H. Kelso, M.D., G. M. Mathews, E. G. B. Meade-Waldo, Rev. H. Holroyd Mills, P. W. Munn, H. Munt, T. H. Newman, W. R. Ogilvie-Grant (*Editor*), C. Oldham, H. L. Popham, A. E. Price, W. P. Pycraft, R. H. Read, C. B. Rickett, H. C. Robinson, C. Russell, A. D. Sapsworth, G. Schwann, H. Schwann, W. L. Sclater, D. Seth-Smith, J. H. Stenhouse, M.B., R.N., Major H. A. Terry, C. B. Ticehurst, M.R.C.S., N. F. Ticehurst, F.R.C.S., S. J. White, J. Wilkinson, C. J. Wilson, H. F. Witherby (*Sec. & Treas.*).

[*May 12th*, 1910.]

Smithsonian Institution
MAY 28 1910

Visitors:—J. Berry, F. Fish, T. Lennox Gilmour, W. E. Graham, O. W. Harvey, S. L. Hinde, T. Miller, H. Ogilvie-Grant, Lord William Percy, H. Russell, R. C. Sturdy, M. R. Taylor, A. R. Ticehurst, S. Whiting.

Dr. Sclater called attention to the thirtieth edition (for 1910) of the 'Handbook of Jamaica,' prepared by Mr. J. C. Ford, of the Jamaica Civil Service, and Mr. Frank Cundall, Secretary of the Institute of Jamaica, of which copies had just reached England, and made the following remarks:—

"To the first issue of this useful Handbook, published in 1881, the late Prof. Newton and his brother the late Sir Edward Newton (who was for some years Colonial Secretary of Jamaica) contributed a 'List of the Birds of Jamaica,' which has been for many years out of print and unobtainable. When I was in Jamaica last year* I consented, at the request of Mr. Cundall, to prepare a revised edition of this list brought up to date, to be published in the present year's 'Handbook.' The 'Revised List' follows, as closely as possible, the previous List, only necessary alterations having been adopted. But I have made two small additions by stating the habitat and range of every species, and by appending to the List a few remarks on the general character of the Jamaican Avifauna.

"The number of species of birds found in Jamaica, according to the present state of our knowledge, is about 194, of which 99 are constant residents, 52 are winter-visitors, and 43 are of more or less occasional occurrence. Of the 'Constant Residents,' 42 are peculiar to Jamaica and are not known to occur elsewhere, and 8 of these 42 species are generically distinct.

"I am not sure that copies of the 'Revised List' will be obtainable without the rest of the volume, but have been promised a certain number of separate copies, which I shall be pleased to supply to any Ornithologists interested in the subject."

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* See Bull. B. O. C. xxiii. pp. 70–71 (1909).

Dr. Ernst Hartert described the following new species and subspecies of birds from Africa :—

Muscicapa ansorgei, sp. n.

Adult female. Upperside uniform plumbeous-grey; upper tail-coverts darker, nearly slate-colour. Remiges dark brown, outwardly edged with brownish-grey; inner secondaries brownish-grey; upper wing-coverts dark grey, edged with plumbeous-grey like the back; feathers of the head and hind-neck with concealed whitish-grey longitudinal spots near the base. Tail rounded, rectrices dark slate-colour. Sides of head, throat, and jugulum pale grey; sides of the body still paler, shading into dirty white in the middle of the abdomen. Under wing-coverts white, those nearest to the carpal edge brown, edged with white; inner lining of the wing pale brownish-grey. Iris dark brown; upper mandible black, lower pale pinkish-brown with blackish edges; feet slate-blue.

Culmen 14 mm.; wing 60; tail 47; tarsus 18.

Hab. Gaboon.

Type in the Tring Museum: ♀. No. 722. Ombrolema, Ogowé River, 27. vii. 07. Collected by Dr. W. J. Ansorge.

Obs. This new species, though very inconspicuous, appears to have no very near ally. The bill agrees in shape with that of *Muscicapa brevicauda*, Grant, but the latter has the throat whitish, a white line over the lores and eye, and is not of so dark a grey on the upperside. [*Cf.* Bull. B. O. C. xix. p. 107 (1907).]

Riparia paludicola dohertyi, subsp. n.

Adult male and female. Differs from *R. p. minor* (Cab.) in being darker on the upperside and much darker and browner on the throat and breast. In coloration it resembles *R. p. paludicola* (Vieill.) from South Africa, but is much smaller, being nearly similar in size to *R. p. minor*. Wing 96–100 mm.

Hab. British East Africa.

Type in the Tring Museum: ♂. Mau Escarpment, British East Africa, 8000 feet, September 1900. Collected by W. Doherty.

Obs. British East African birds have been erroneously united with *R. p. minor* from Nubia, the Egyptian Sudan, Abyssinia, and North Somaliland.—In 1908 Mr. Boyd Alexander described as new *Cotile sudanensis* from Lake Chad, and stated that it extended to the Nile. In the British Museum examples of *R. p. dohertyi* were included among the series of *R. p. minor*. *Cotile sudanensis*, Alexander, is founded on specimens of the true *R. p. minor*, Cabanis, and it was probably by comparing his birds with specimens of *R. p. dohertyi* that Mr. Alexander arrived at the conclusion that it was paler and smaller than *R. p. minor*.

Mr. W. R. OGILVIE-GRANT described a new species of White-eye from the highlands of Ceram, collected by the late Mr. W. Stalker:—

ZOSTEROPS STALKERI, sp. n.

Adult male. Most nearly allied to *Z. atrifrons*, Wallace, from Celebes, but the black on the forehead is continued over the crown to the occiput and sides of the head.

From *Z. subatrifrons*, Meyer & Wiglesw., from the Sula Islands, it is distinguished by having the throat bright olive-green instead of yellow.

Total length (measured in the flesh) ca. 4·3 inches; wing 2·2; tail 1·6; tarsus 0·6.

Hab. Marsela, 2500 ft., N. Ceram. October 1909.

Obs. Four adult male examples were procured by Mr. Stalker.

Mr. OGILVIE-GRANT added the following remarks:—

"Mr. Stalker procured a series of ten examples of the true *Pachycephala griseonota*, G. R. Gray (*cf.* P. Z. S. 1861, p. 429).

"In the original description Gray gives the Island of Mysol as the habitat of this species; but the Museum label attached to the type-specimen has 'Ceram? ex Wallace,' and above the word Ceram is 'Mysol,' written in pencil by G. R. Gray. There can be no doubt that the type of *P. griseonota* is identical with birds procured by Mr. Stalker in Ceram, and probably the type also came from that island. The type of *P. griseonota* is no doubt a fully adult bird and almost certainly a male. In Mr. Stalker's series, three of the most adult males have lost all traces of the darker shaft-streaks on the sides of the throat and fore-neck, four males and one female are faintly streaked on the fore-neck, and two females, possibly younger birds, are strongly streaked on the throat, fore-neck, and chest. The species of this dull-coloured group of *Pachycephala* are extremely local; in Bouru we find *P. examinata*, Hartert, in Sula *P. lineolata*, Wallace, and in Ceram *P. griseonota*, G. R. Gray.

For further remarks on these species, *cf.* Hartert, Nov. Zool. v. pp. 131–132 (1898).

Mr. Ogilvie-Grant also described a new species of Wren-Babbler from Tenasserim and a new species of Sibia from the Malay Peninsula:—

Turdinulus davisoni, sp. n.

Turdinulus exsul, Grant (nec Sharpe), Ibis, 1896, p. 60 (Thoungyah and Mt. Mooleyit).

Turdinulus murinus, Hume (nec Blyth), Stray Feath. ix. p. 115 (1880); Oates, B. of Burmah, i. p. 62 (1883) [except description of type].

Adult male and female. Easily distinguished from *T. exsul*, Sharpe, to which it is most nearly allied, by having the cheeks and sides of the throat washed with rust-colour, and the underparts more olive-brown, much less suffused with rufous, and distinctly streaked with whitish. Measurements as in *T. exsul.*

Hab. Tenasserim.

Obs. In my paper quoted above I pointed out the distinguishing features of this species, but, owing to lack of material from the Malay Peninsula and Borneo, refrained from giving it a name. A subsequent revision of these birds, and an examination of the series of *T. granti* from the Malay Peninsula recently procured by Mr. Robinson, show that the birds from Tenasserim are quite distinct both from *T. exsul*, Sharpe, from Borneo, and from *T. granti*, Richmond, from the northern part of the Malay Peninsula.

A comparison between a typical example of *T. granti* obtained by Dr. W. L. Abbott in Trang, and the female specimen collected at Klang by W. Davison, and described as *T. humei* by Dr. Hartert, shows them to be of one species, and the latter name is therefore a synonym of *T. granti*, Richmond.

SIBIA WRAYI, sp. n.

Adult male and female. Intermediate between *S. picoides*, Hodgson, and *S. simillima*, Salvadori. From the former it may be at once distinguished by the smaller white speculum on the outer secondaries measuring about 0·7 inch (as compared with 1·0 inch), from the latter it differs in having the sides, flanks, and under tail-coverts greyish instead of light drab-brown.

Total length about 12 inches; wing 4·8; tail 8·0; tarsus 1·2.

Hab. Mountains of the central portion of the Malay Peninsula, ranging north to Northern Perak and south to Selangore.

Mr. H. C. ROBINSON described two new species of birds from the Malay Peninsula:—

SPHENOCERCUS SEIMUNDI, sp. n.

Adult female. Apparently most nearly allied to *S. oxyurus* (Temm.), having the middle tail-feathers long and acuminate, but differs from that species in having the belly pure white instead of chrome-yellow and the under tail-coverts pale chrome with their bases olive-green instead of cinnamon. Tail-feathers blackish, with a narrow terminal bar of grey on all but the middle pair. Primary-coverts and outer secondaries edged on their outer webs with pale yellow. Primaries very narrowly edged with whitish-yellow.

Total length 11·5 inches; wing 5·85; tail 5·5.

Iris, outer ring pink, inner heliotrope; cere and orbital skin purplish-cobalt, darker above the eye; feet lake, claws lead-grey; tip of the bill greenish lead-colour, remainder plumbeous.

A somewhat immature male in moult differs from the adult female in having a grey nuchal collar with indications of lateral patches of salmon-colour and a small maroon shoulder-patch.

Hab. Mountains of the Malay Peninsula (Semangko Pass, Selangor-Pahang border).

Type in the British Museum. ♀. Semangko Pass, 2700 ft., 16. ii. 08.

Obs. Though this species is evidently normally resident in the mountains, it appears, like other Malayan Pigeons (e. g. *Carpophaga badia, Treron nipalensis*, and *Ptilinopus jambu*), to perform migrations to the mangroves of the sea-coast at certain seasons. The male was obtained on the 7th of March, 1906, on Pulau Rumpia, a small island, one of the Sembilan group, about fifteen miles off the Perak coast, at the mouth of the Perak River.

This species is dedicated to Mr. Seimund, my assistant, who obtained the type and is well known for his collections in South Africa and Fernando Po.

MYIOPHONEUS CRASSIROSTRIS, sp. n.

Adult male and female. This species belongs to the group containing *M. dicrorhynchus*, Salvad., *M. eugenei*, Hume, and *M. temmincki*, Vig. From the former it is distinguished by its more brilliant coloration, *M. dicrorhynchus* being much less blue and less spangled with glistening tips to the feathers. From the two latter it can be separated by the clear white bases to the feathers of the belly and flanks. From *M. temmincki* it is further separated by the form of the bill, which is very much stouter and more depressed, and from *M. eugenei* by the possession of whitish-mauve tips to the median wing-coverts.

Total length about 12 inches; wing 7·0; tail 5·2; tarsus 1·95.

Hab. North-west Malay Peninsula (Ko khau, Trang, Siamese Malaya), and the islands of Terutau and Langkawi.

Type in the British Museum. ♂. Trang, Northern Malay Peninsula, 12. i. 1910.

Mr. G. M. Mathews described a new subspecies of Honey-eater:—

Meliornis diemenensis, subsp. n.

Differs from *M. novæhollandiæ*, Latham, in having a smaller bill and shorter wing.

M. novæhollandiæ: culmen 0·95; wing 3·1 inches.

M. diemenensis: culmen 0·6; wing 2·9 inches.

Hab. Tasmania.

Mr. G. M. Mathews also remarked that in a small collection of bird-skins from Tasmania, procured by Mr. James Taylor between 1872 and 1878, he had found a skin of *Meliphaga phrygia*, Shaw. The collector's field-notes, which he had read, seemed to afford ample proof that the locality given was the correct one.

The following lantern-slides were then exhibited:—

By Dr. N. F. Ticehurst:—

1–4. Male and female Wheatears (*Saxicola œnanthe*) with their young.

5. Male Bearded Tit (*Panurus biarmicus*).

6–8. Rock-Pipit (*Anthus obscurus*) at the nest.

9. Swallow (*Hirundo rustica*) feeding young.

10. Female Capercaillie (*Tetrao urogallus*) sitting.

11–14. Nest of the Oyster-catcher (*Hæmatopus ostralegus*) with eggs and young: parents standing on a rock and flying.

15–17. Dunlin (*Tringa alpina*) brooding its young.

18–23. Arctic Terns (*Sterna macrura*): nests showing variations in site, number and colour of eggs, and downy young.

24–27. Arctic Terns in flight.

28–30. Arctic Terns, alighting on their nests and sitting.
31–37. Ditto, alighting and feeding their young.
38. Common Gull (*Larus canus*) feeding on ploughed land.
39 & 40. Ditto, with its young.
41–44. Herring-Gull (*Larus argentatus*) and Lesser Black-backed Gull (*L. fuscus*) in flight.
45 & 46. Shags (*Phalacrocorax graculus*) sitting on their nests and flying.
47 & 48. Razorbills (*Alca torda*) swimming.
49. Black Guillemots (*Uria grylle*) swimming.

By Mr. W. Bickerton :—

Mr. Bickerton said that as Recorder of Birds to the Hertfordshire Natural History Society he had commenced several years ago to make a photographic record of the birds nesting in the county, and the slides shown represented a part of the results. They dealt chiefly with some of the less common birds, and all had been taken within the county of Hertfordshire, the majority within 18 miles of London.

I. Reed-Bunting. (*Emberiza schœniclus.*)

1. Nest placed in coarse herbage and containing four eggs.
2. The same nest containing four young birds.
3. Hen bird at the nest feeding its young.
4. Ditto, brooding its young.
5. Cock bird perched on a branch of dead fir fixed just over the nest and carrying a large dragon-fly in its bill.

II. Reed-Warbler. (*Acrocephalus streperus.*)

A. *Nests placed among the reeds.*

1. Nest placed nearly six feet above the ground, where the reeds were very thin.
2. Nest with four eggs : the exterior of the nest being thickly decorated with particles of duck's down.

3. Nest containing three eggs of the Reed-Warbler and one egg of the Cuckoo (*Cuculus canorus*).
4. A nest having one edge built very much higher than the other: the female bird in the act of slipping on to the nest.
5. Same nest: bird stretching out her wings owing to the heat.
6–8. Ditto: showing both birds at the nest.
9. Young Cuckoo, a fortnight old, in Reed-Warbler's nest.
10. Nest with three young: the female approaching.
11. Ditto: the female feeding its young.
12. Ditto: the female looking round after having fed the young.
13. Ditto: the female removing droppings from the nest.
14. Summary of the history of this nest, showing that the first egg was laid on the 16th of July, and that the last young bird left the nest on the 11th of August. Period, 27 days.

B. *Nests placed in bushes.* (Mr. Bickerton explained that during 1909 he had found twenty-one nests in the same nesting-area. Of these, fifteen were placed in the reeds, and six in bushes adjacent to, or not far removed from, the reed-beds.)

15. Nest built in an elder-bush.
16. Nest built in a young sycamore-tree, six feet from the ground.
17. Nest built in a willow-tree.
18–20. The same nest with young: female bird approaching.
21 & 22. Ditto: both birds at the nest.
23. Ditto: parent feeding the young with a white butterfly.
24. Ditto: parent examining the sanitary condition of the nest after having fed the young.
25. The same: showing female in an extraordinary attitude.
26–31. The same nest: a series showing one of the young

birds standing in various attitudes and in different positions on the rim of the nest, and panting desperately for air on a very hot day.

32. Summary of the history of this nest, showing that the first egg was laid on the 12th of July, and that the young birds left the nest on the 6th of August. Period, 26 days.

33. Nest of Reed-Warbler in willow and containing a young Cuckoo about 8 days old.

34 & 35. The same, a week later; the Cuckoo being much too big for the nest.

36 & 37. Young Cuckoo perched on a willow-branch after leaving the nest.

38. Young Cuckoo on a willow-branch: Reed-Warbler approaching.

39. Young Cuckoo about to fly from a branch in response to the calls of the foster-mother.

40 & 41. Young Cuckoo on a twig near the top of a bush: Reed-Warbler feeding it.

42. Reed-Warbler with its head quite engulfed in the gape of the Cuckoo, and thrusting food down its throat.

43. Reed-Warbler gazing at its nursling after having fed it.

III. Stone-Curlew, or Thick-knee. (*Œdicnemus œdicnemus.*)

1. Nest with two eggs in a fallow-field overgrown with dandelions.

2 & 3. Bird approaching its nest.

4. "A look of melting tenderness." (One chick hatched out.)

5. Bird examining the contents of the nest before commencing to sit down.

6. Bird beginning to settle down: under feathers erected.

7. Bird shuffling the eggs underneath her.

8. Having settled down.

9. Bird lying almost flat on the ground.
10. Panting with the heat: all the feathers of the back and sides puffed out in the attempt to get cool.
11. Bird startled: running away from the nest.
12. Young bird lying prostrate in the nest.
13. Young bird sitting up on its "haunches," its protective coloration rendering it almost invisible.

IV. Peewit, or Lapwing. (*Vanellus vanellus.*)

1. Nest with four eggs in a line of springing corn.
2. Nest with five eggs in a grass-field.
3. Female approaching the nest.
4. Female near the edge of the nest: the various points of the plumage, as distinct from those of the male, being well brought out.

5–8. Female just settling down on the nest, side view and front view.

9. Male approaching the nest.
10. Male just settling on the nest.

11 & 12. Male on the nest during a sharp rain-storm; its plumage thickly covered with rain-drops.

13. Male hurrying on to the nest at the commencement of a hail-storm.
14. Male on the nest during a sharp hail-storm.
15. Male brooding a chick near the nest.
16. Three newly hatched Peewits in the nest, one scarcely dry. The "egg-tooth" visible on two of them.
17. Young Peewit hiding in the grass.

V. Wild Duck, or Mallard. (*Anas boscas.*)

1. Nest with eleven eggs, photographed on the 29th of January, 1905. (All the eggs hatched off two days later.)
2. Nesting-site with the eggs covered up by the female bird before leaving them.
3. Duck on the same nest, photographed during a heavy rain-storm.

4. A different nest in an open situation; the duck incubating.
5. Two Ducks sitting on the same nest and trying to hatch out their (presumably) joint "laying" of eggs.
6. A second instance of the same thing.

VI. TUFTED DUCK. (*Fuligula fuligula.*)

1. Nest containing eleven eggs.
2. Female on the nest.

VII. COMMON POCHARD. (*Fuligula ferina.*)

1. Nest containing twelve eggs.
2. Female on the nest, unsuspicious.
3. The same, in a state of alarm.
4. A different nest and a confiding bird.
5. Ditto, front view.

VIII. SHOVELER. (*Spatula clypeata.*)

1. Nest containing eleven eggs placed in very long grass.
2. Site of the nest as left by the female bird after covering up the eggs.

3 & 4. Duck on her nest, the head and neck only being visible.

5. Showing how the mother had drawn the surrounding grass-blades around her after settling down on the nest.

IX. GREAT CRESTED GREBE. (*Podicipes cristatus.*)

1. Nest containing four eggs near the edge of reed-bed. The nest was not made of broken reed-stems.
2. Grebe on its nest in a thin reed-bed. This nest was made of broken reed-stems.
3. Hiding-screen used in photographing the birds.

4–6. "The Lady of the Lake," side views and full-face portrait.

7. Paddling up to the edge of the nest.

8. A different nest in a thick reed-bed. The bird uncovering her eggs.
9. "Startled." Partly uncovered eggs visible.
10. Settled; but still suspicious, crest erected.
11. Feeling (and looking) rather seedy.
12. Nodding off to sleep.
13 & 14. Yawning.
15. A quiet doze.
16. Asleep—but with one eye open.
17. After a second return to the nest: still sleepy.
18. An astonished bird.
19. "Is that the Keeper coming?"

By the Rev. H. Holroyd Mills:—

1 & 2. Blue Tits (*Parus cæruleus*): nesting-site with curious particulars.
3–5. Swallow (*Hirundo rustica*), showing the West Country and Western Highland types of nest.
6–10. Moorhen (*Gallinula chloropus*): adaptability to surroundings.
11–15. Black Guillemot (*Uria grylle*): nest and young taken *in situ* without moving a stone.
16 & 17. Red-breasted Merganser (*Mergus serrator*): nest naturally covered, and as left when flushed.
18 & 19. Jackdaw (*Corvus monedula*): Cornish nest in chimney; taken looking down the chimney.
20 & 21. Young Ringed Plover (*Ægialitis hiaticola*), six hours old (snap-shots).
22 & 23. Richardson's or Arctic Skuas (*Stercorarius crepidatus*) attacking a watcher at their nest.

By Mr. W. P. Pycraft, on behalf of Miss E. L. Turner:—

1–7. Water-Rail (*Rallus aquaticus*). A most remarkable and interesting series of photographs showing the old bird removing the newly hatched young and an addled egg from the nest.

8. Nest of the Great Crested Grebe (*Podicipes cristatus*) with six eggs, taken under difficulties for fear of disturbing the bird. All six eggs hatched off and the young were swimming about with their parents a week later.

9. Beginnings of nests of the Garden-Warbler (*Sylvia hortensis*). The Garden-Warbler, Blackcap, Whitethroat, and Lesser Whitethroat begin making several nests, and sometimes almost complete them, though they do not eventually use them, in the same way as the Wren does.

10–14. Whitethroat (*Sylvia cinerea*). Series of five slides (one coloured).

15. Stonechat (*Pratincola rubetra*) with young lizard (coloured).

16. Male Stonechat, nest on the open marsh.

17. Female Stonechat, ditto (coloured).

18. Lesser Whitethroat (*Sylvia curruca*) feeding its young.

19. Willow-Warbler (*Phylloscopus trochilus*) brooding and enjoying a sun-bath. This shows the bird with open beak "drinking in" sunshine. I have seen many birds sunning themselves in this manner, generally away from the nest; they throw back the head and let the sunshine into their throats for a quarter of an hour together.

20–23. Thick-knee, or Stone-Curlew (*Œdicnemus œdicnemus*). Running to the nest: brooding: young newly hatched: and young about three weeks old.

24–27. Peacock (*Pavo cristatus*). Displaying: on wall: the lady "cornered": going to roost.

28. Wheatear (*Saxicola œnanthe*), female (coloured).

29. Young Hawfinches (*Coccothraustes coccothraustes*). The inside of the mouth is very beautifully coloured, pink, purple, and yellow.

30–32. Grasshopper - Warbler (*Locustella locustella*). Male displaying his tail: angry. Female bending down to inspect her nest. Male (coloured).

33. Wren (*Anorthura troglodytes*), coloured.
34. Mistle-Thrush (*Turdus viscivorus*), coloured.
35. Whinchat (*Pratincola rubicola*), male and female (coloured).
36. Sparrow-Hawk (*Accipiter nisus*). Female at its nest.
37. Sedge-Warbler (*Acrocephalus phragmitis*).
38. Reed-Warbler (*A. streperus*).
39 & 40. Yellow Wagtail (*Motacilla campestris*). Two.
41. Nest and eggs of the Garganey (*Querquedula circia*).

The next Meeting of the Club will be held on Wednesday, the 25th of May, 1910, at PAGANI'S RESTAURANT, 42–48 Great Portland Street, W.; the Dinner at 7 p.m. Members of the Club intending to dine are requested to inform Mr. Witherby, at 326 High Holborn, W.C.

The Annual General Meeting of the British Ornithologists' Union will be held on the same day (25th of May), and the Annual Dinner of the B. O. U. will take place conjointly with that of the B. O. C.

[N.B.—Members who intend to make any communication at the next meeting of the Club are requested to give notice *beforehand* to the Editor, also to supply him with a *written* account of anything intended for publication.]

(Signed)

P. L. Sclater,	W. R. Ogilvie-Grant,	H. F. Witherby,
Chairman.	*Editor.*	*Sec. & Treas.*

BULLETIN

OF THE

BRITISH ORNITHOLOGISTS' CLUB.

No. CLXI.

The hundred and fifty-ninth Meeting of the Club was held at Pagani's Restaurant, 42–48 Great Portland Street, W., on Wednesday, the 25th of May, 1910.

Chairman: P. L. Sclater, F.R.S.

Members present:—D. A. Bannerman, R. M. Barrington, E. Bidwell, J. L. Bonhote, C. Borrer, P. F. Bunyard, H. E. Dresser, G. L. Ewen, J. M. Goodall, H. Goodchild, G. H. Gurney, Major B. R. Horsbrugh, G. A. Macmillan, W. E. F. Macmillan, G. M. Mathews, E. G. B. Meade-Waldo, H. Munt, T. H. Newman, F. Nicholson, W. R. Ogilvie-Grant (*Editor*), C. Oldham, T. Parkin, C. E. Pearson, F. G. Penrose, M.D., A. E. Price, R. H. Read, C. B. Rickett, H. C. Robinson, G. Schwann, W. L. Sclater, D. Seth-Smith, F. Smalley, J. H. Stenhouse, C. B. Ticehurst, M.R.C.S., N. F. Ticehurst, F.R.C.S., H. M. Wallis, H. F. Witherby (*Sec. & Treas.*).

ational Muse

Members of the B. O. U.:—W. S. Bruce, LL.D., Comm. H. L. Cochrane, R.N., C. H. B. Grant, Rev. E. V. Savage.

Visitors:—H. H. Arnold, A. C. H. Borrer, A. H. Borrer, A. Collett, C. E. Fagan, H. Wormald.

[*June* 10*th*, 1910.]

A letter was read from Dr. Hartert stating that he had been asked by the Executive Committee of the International Ornithologists' Congress to invite all the Members of the B. O. U. to attend the Meeting at Berlin, which would commence on Monday, May the 30th, and to express the hope of the Executive Committee that many of them would be able to come.

At the conclusion of the conjoint dinner of the B. O. U. and B. O. C., the Chairman proposed the health of His Majesty King George V., and that of "Absent Ibises," as is customary at the Annual Dinner.

Mr. H. C. Robinson exhibited examples of six species of birds from the Malay Peninsula and made the following remarks:—

Cyornis malayensis, Robinson.

This species, described from the mountains of the Malay Peninsula, is probably identical with *Niltava sumatrana*, Salvad., from Mt. Singalang, W. Sumatra, of which the types still remain unique. [*Cf.* Ann. Mus. Civ. Gen. xiv. p. 201 (1879).]

Gerygone modiglianii, Salvad.

This species was described by Salvadori from specimens collected in Central Sumatra. It was re-described as *G. pectoralis* by Davison from a specimen obtained on the coast of Pahang, and was also secured on Gunong Tahan, in the same State, by Waterstradt, while subsequently it was obtained in Trang by Dr. W. L. Abbott. The specimen exhibited is one of two which were obtained in the gardens of the Perak Museum at Taiping after several years' search.

Turdinus loricatus (S. Müll.).

This handsome Timeline bird was one of Salomon Müller's discoveries in the mountains of Sumatra. It was re-described as *Turdinus marmoratus* by Wardlaw-Ramsay, from specimens obtained by Carl Bock. It is now known to be fairly numerous in the mountains of the Peninsula.

Stachyridopsis poliogaster, Hume.

This species was originally collected by Davison at the foot of Gunong Pulai in Johor and was not met with again for many years. It has recently been recorded by Büttikofer from Central Borneo, while it is not uncommon in one or two localities in Selangor. Mr. Kloss has also obtained it in Johor.

Serilophus rothschildi, Butler & Hartert.

This Broadbill was described from four specimens obtained by Mr. Butler on Gunong Ijau in Perak. It was not met with again for several years, but has since been found to be fairly abundant in thick bamboo-jungle, in two localities in the Peninsula.

Pseudoglottis guttifer (Nordm.).

This rare Greenshank, which breeds in Siberia and the Amur, is not uncommon on the coast of the Malay Peninsula, but has probably been overlooked on account of its resemblance to the common Greenshank with which it consorts.

Mr. C. E. **Hellmayr** sent descriptions of two new species of Tanagers from Western Colombia, which he proposed to call

Buthraupis aureocincta, sp. n.

Adult male. Top and sides of the head and nape deep black, with the exception of a broad golden-yellow band which starts from above the eye and descends the sides of the neck, where it joins the yellow of the malar region. Back bright olive-green; upper wing-coverts dull indigo-blue, primary-coverts and remiges black, edged with dull indigo-blue, innermost secondaries washed with the same colour on both webs; rectrices blackish, exteriorly broadly margined with bright olive-green. Malar region and cheeks bright golden-yellow; large chin-spot paler yellow, some of the feathers with slight blackish apical margins; throat and sides of the fore-neck black, the feathers of the former with rather indistinct, pale yellowish spots; a very large, bright golden-yellow patch in the middle of the fore-neck; remainder of underparts olive-green, lighter and more yellowish than the back; under tail-coverts bright yellow. Axillaries dusky tipped with olive-green; under wing-coverts greyish-white. Iris brown; feet dark brown; upper mandible black, lower yellow. Culmen 14 mm.; wing 93; tail 60.

Type in the Zoological Museum of Munich. No. 3787. ♂. Tatamá Mountain, Chocó, W. Colombia, 6700 feet, 8.x.09. M. G. Palmer coll.

Obs. This species is nearly allied to *B. edwardsi*, but is recognized at a glance by the coloration of the sides of the head, which, in the latter bird, are uniform pale blue.

BUTHRAUPIS MELANOCHLAMYS, sp. n.

Adult female. Head and back, interscapular feathers, and sides of the breast deep black, with a slight silky gloss. Lower rump and upper tail-coverts rather dull indigo-blue (Valette's 'Code des Couleurs,' no. 417). Lesser and median upper wing-coverts bright indigo-blue (in shade between nos. 411 and 412 of Valette's Code), forming a large light blue patch; greater series dusky, exteriorly edged with dull bluish; primary-coverts, remiges, and rectrices blackish, narrowly fringed with dull bluish along the outer web. Throat and sides of breast deep black; flanks duller and inclining to blackish slate-colour; rest of the underparts bright yellow, deeper and more orange on the middle of the chest. Axillaries pale yellow; under wing-coverts yellowish-white. Iris brown, bill and feet black. Culmen 15½ mm.; wing 90; tail 53.

Type in the Zoological Museum of Munich. No. 2796. ♀. La Selva, Rio Jamaraya, San Juan, slopes of Colombia, 4800 feet, 15.x.09. M. G. Palmer coll.

Obs. This new species belongs to the group of *B. arcæi*, Scl. & Salv., from Veragua, and *B. cæruleigularis*, Cherrie, from Costa Rica, but differs in the deep black colour of the upperparts, head, and throat, and in the bright blue patch on the upper wing-coverts.

Mr. OGILVIE-GRANT gave an account of the movements of the Expedition sent by the British Ornithologists' Union to explore the Snow Mountains of Dutch New Guinea. He said that the Committee had been able to enter into an arrangement with 'Country Life' by which the latter obtained the rights of publishing all information received while the Expedition remained in the field.

Mr. Ogilvie-Grant said that the series of three articles which he had written for 'Country Life' described the movements of the Expedition up to the 20th of January. Since that date he had received several letters from Mr. Goodfellow and from other members of the Expedition, describing the great difficulties of transport in Dutch New Guinea. The whole country from the coast to the foot of the mountains was perfectly flat, covered with dense jungle and impassable swamps, which rendered overland travel impossible. The Mimika River was therefore the only means of proceeding inland, and in the absence of a launch or boats, a fleet of native canoes had to be chartered and provisioned. In these several members of the Expedition journeyed for seven days up stream, finally reaching a place called Toupoué, close to the base of the mountains, where they found the natives extremely friendly; here a camp was formed and storehouses were constructed to contain large supplies of provisions. The matter of transport had proved extremely difficult. Little or no help could be got from the natives, and the Amboinese coolies who had been imported refused to remain with the Expedition when their term of agreement had expired. Mr. Goodfellow had now secured the services of 48 picked Boutonese coolies from the island of Banda, and with these he hoped that the Expedition would be able to move rapidly forward.

The Dutch had now supplied a much-needed launch for use on the Mimika River, and by this means stores would be transferred from the base camp at Wakatimi to Toupoué with little loss of time.

The Committee had decided to send out Mr. Claude Grant to take the place of the late Mr. W. Stalker; he would leave England in the P. & O. SS. 'Nubia' on the 18th of June, and hoped to join the Expedition in the middle of August. Mr. H. C. Robinson had most generously offered to supply at his own expense two trained Dyak collectors, who were to join Mr. Grant at Singapore. It was hoped that this addition to the Expedition would greatly add to its efficiency in the field.

A letter just received stated that the Members of the Expedition had made a most important discovery in the Snow Mountains, viz., the existence of a race of Pygmies, who no doubt belonged to that distinct division of the human race known as Negritos; as yet very few details had been received, but as the average height of the men was said to be about 4 feet 3 inches, they appeared to be even smaller than those found in the Philippine Islands, Malay Peninsula, and Andaman Islands.

The expenses had proved much greater than had at first been anticipated, and Mr. Ogilvie-Grant told the Members of the Club of the means by which the Committee hoped to raise sufficient additional funds.

Mr. C. E. Fagan, the Treasurer of the Expedition, made a financial statement, in which he pointed out that the funds at present at the disposal of the Committee were only sufficient for one year, and he hoped that the Members of the B.O.U. would do their utmost to assist in raising a further sum of £5000, to enable the Expedition to finish its work in the Snow Mountains.

Mr. Claude Grant described the unknown female of *Agelæus ruficapillus*, Vieill., as follows:—

Adult female. Similar to the female of *A. frontalis*, Vieill.; but everywhere darker. Feathers of the head, mantle, wings, and tail black, edged with olive; under wing-coverts and axillaries blackish, edged with olive, rump more broadly edged with olive-grey; below olive-grey faintly striated, darker on the flanks, belly, and thighs; under tail-coverts black, edged with olive-grey; throat strongly tinged with cinnamon. Bill, legs, and toes dark brown.

Total length 6·5 inches; culmen 0·69; wing 3·5; tail 2·35; tarsus 1·5.

This specimen had been procured by Miss I. G. Runnacles at Ajó, Prov. of Buenos Aires, on August the 11th, 1909.

Mr. E. Bidwell exhibited an egg of the Great Auk (*Plautus impennis*), which had been at Ettington since 1820, when it was purchased in a collection of birds' eggs, &c.

The egg, which was one of the finest zoned specimens, richly streaked with black, was the property of Mr. Evelyn Shirley.

It is with the deepest regret that we have to record the death of Mr. Boyd Alexander, which took place in Wadai on the 2nd of April. At the present time few details have been received, but it appears that he was murdered by hostile natives while endeavouring to pass through their territory to the north-west of Abeshr.

The death of this most popular Member of the Club will be sincerely mourned by his many friends. His charming personality and his character, so delightfully simple and so extraordinarily brave, had endeared him to all who knew him.

An obituary notice, with an account of his celebrated journeys across Africa and of his talents as an ornithologist, will appear in the forthcoming number of 'The Ibis.'

The next Meeting of the Club will be held on Wednesday, the 15th of June, 1910, at PAGANI'S RESTAURANT, 42–48 Great Portland Street, W.; the Dinner at 7 p.m. Members of the Club intending to dine are requested to inform Mr. Witherby, at 326 High Holborn, W.C.

[N.B.—Members who intend to make any communication at the next meeting of the Club are requested to give notice *beforehand* to the Editor, also to supply him with a *written* account of anything intended for publication.]

(Signed)

P. L. Sclater, *Chairman.* W. R. Ogilvie-Grant, *Editor.* H. F. Witherby, *Sec. & Treas.*

BULLETIN

OF THE

BRITISH ORNITHOLOGISTS' CLUB.

No. CLXII.

The hundred and sixtieth Meeting of the Club was held at Pagani's Restaurant, 42–48 Great Portland Street, W., on Wednesday, the 15th of June, 1910.

Chairman: P. L. Sclater, F.R.S.

Members present:—E. Bidwell, F. E. Blaauw, C. D. Borrer, P. F. Bunyard, E. V. Earle, J. M. Goodall, Staff-Surgeon K. H. Jones, R.N., Rev. F. C. R. Jourdain, W. E. F. Macmillan, G. M. Mathews, Hon. E. S. Montagu, M.P., H. Munt, T. H. Newman, W. R. Ogilvie-Grant (*Editor*), A. E. Price, R. H. Read, C. B. Rickett, G. Schwann, W. L. Sclater, D. Seth-Smith, J. H. Stenhouse, M.B., R.N., H. M. Wallis, H. F. Witherby (*Sec. & Treas.*).

Mr. G. M. Mathews said that on behalf of the Members of the British Ornithologists' Union who had attended the Ornithological Congress at Berlin, he wished to express the great appreciation which they had all felt of the boundless hospitality which had been shown them throughout their visit to Germany. He said that during the intervals of business several delightful days had been spent

Smithsonian Institution
JUL
National Museum

in making excursions to various places of interest, which would long be remembered by all those who had been present.

The Rev. F. C. R. Jourdain said that in the absence of Mr. H. E. Dresser, the official representative of the B.O.U., he too would like to take advantage of this opportunity to express the feelings of warm gratitude felt by the English Members of the Congress for the kind and hospitable manner in which they had been entertained by their German friends. Everything had combined to make the proceedings successful, and, with the exception of showers on the opening day, the weather had been splendidly fine. Owing to the number of papers read in the different Sections it was impossible for any one Member to attend them all, but he believed that many valuable contributions to science had been made and that important steps had been taken towards international Bird-protection. The Congress had been entertained by the German Ornithological Society, the town of Berlin, and the Executive of the Zoological Gardens, and all Members had been granted free admission to the Gardens during their stay. In addition to the regular business, excursions were also arranged to the Wendish Colony in the Spreewald, the observatory at Rossitten, and the Bird-colonies at the Memmert. A number of Members also accepted Count Berlepsch's invitation to visit the Schloss Berlepsch to observe his system of bird-protection and the artificial means made use of to encourage the birds to breed. The whole proceedings were marked by a delightful spirit of *camaraderie,* and must always be remembered with pleasure by those who had the good fortune to take part in them.

The Rev. F. C. R. Jourdain exhibited a clutch of two eggs believed to be those of the Azorean Bullfinch (*Pyrrhula murina,* Godman). He said that this bird, if not actually exterminated, was at any rate on the verge of extinction. The eggs, which had not hitherto been described, were taken by

Herr Ochs in June 1900, and in appearance resembled those of other Bullfinches, the ground-colour being pale blue with a few very dark brownish-purple spots and paler violet-red blotches at the larger end. They measured respectively 18 × 15·2 and 18·7 × 15·4 mm.

Mr. Ogilvie-Grant remarked that the range of the "Priôlo," as the Azorean Bullfinch is locally called, was entirely restricted to the eastern end of the Island of San Miguel, where it frequented certain wooded banks to the north of the Furnas and also round Pavoação. He said that at the time of his visit to the Azores in 1903 the Bullfinch was very scarce and he experienced considerable difficulty in obtaining a few specimens: since that date he had been informed, on the best authority, that more than fifty specimens had been killed by Herr R. von Thanner, who had visited San Miguel for the special pupose of obtaining as many of these birds as possible. His action in this matter, and also in the case of *Fringilla polatzeki* in Gran Canary, deserved the severest criticism.

Mr. Ogilvie-Grant felt sure that the eggs of this bird had not previously been obtained; he knew that Major Chaves, who had resided in Ponta Delgada for years, had so far failed to obtain them, and he himself had been equally unsuccessful.

Mr. D. A. Bannerman sent for exhibition a curious semi-albino example of the Wheatear (*Saxicola œnanthe*). It had been shot among the sand-hills at Freshfield, Lancashire, in August 1909, and was believed to be a male of the year. The head, chin, cheeks, mantle, upper tail-coverts, and the greater part of the back were white, the feathers being marked with minute dots of black pigment. The underparts were rich buff, darkest on the throat and breast, and the wing-coverts were widely edged with the same colour.

A similar specimen was subsequently observed in the month of October in the same locality, but was not obtained.

Mr. W. R. Ogilvie-Grant made the following remarks on *Eremomela flaviventris* (Burchell):—Burchell's description of his *Sylvia flaviventris* was founded on specimens obtained in the Asbestos Mountains, Griqualand West, which, as clearly stated in the description, have the throat and breast white. This form ranges eastward into the South-western Transvaal, being found at Rustenburg and at Potchefstroom; thence westwards through Lataku, where it was obtained by Sir Andrew Smith; and can be traced from the Molopo River across the Kalahari to Damaraland.

At Deelfontein, in the Karroo Country, Cape Colony, a different, dark-breasted form is found, and a fine series of this bird collected in almost every month between January and September by Messrs. Seimund and Claude Grant was presented to the British Museum by Colonel Sloggett. The Museum Collection also possesses a similar dark-breasted bird from King William's Town.

Sharpe (*cf.* 'Ibis,' 1904, p. 339) considered that the Deelfontein birds represented typical *E. flaviventris* and renamed the more northern white-breasted form *E. damarensis*.

Dr. Reichenow [Vög. Afr. iii. p. 634 (1905)] still further complicated the matter by including under his *E. flaviventris* examples referable to three different species, viz.:—the dark-breasted birds from King William's Town and Deelfontein (which are a new species, *E. saturatior*), Potchefstroom birds (which are typical *E. flaviventris*, Burch., = *E. damarensis*, Sharpe, = *E. flaviventris sharpei*, Reich.), and also birds from Umfuli and Salisbury, which are undoubtedly examples of *E. polioxantha*, Sharpe—a quite distinct form with the yellow on the underparts extending up to the chest.

These three species of *Eremomela* with a yellow abdomen should therefore stand as follows:—

1. Eremomela polioxantha, Sharpe.

Eremomela polioxantha, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. vii. p. 160 (1883).

Chest greyish-white; breast and belly bright yellow.

Hab. South-east Africa; Swaziland northwards through Matabeleland to Lake Nyasa (not Lake Tanganyika as stated by Reichenow, Vög. Afr. iii. p. 636, 1905).

2. EREMOMELA FLAVIVENTRIS (Burch.).

Sylvia flaviventris, Burchell, Trav. S. Afr. i. p. 335 (1822).

Eremomela damarensis, Sharpe (nec Wahlb.), Ibis, 1904, p. 339.

Eremomela flaviventris sharpei, Reich. Vög. Afr. iii. p. 634 (1905).

Chest and breast white, tinged with grey; belly pale yellow.

Hab. Central and south-western South Africa: ranging from the South-western Transvaal to Damaraland.

3. EREMOMELA SATURATIOR, sp. n.

Eremomela flaviventris, Sharpe (nec Burch.), Ibis, 1904, p. 339.

Chest and breast brownish-grey; abdomen very pale yellow.

Hab. South Africa: Deelfontein, Karroo Country, and King William's Town.

Dr. Sharpe, in speaking of the series from Deelfontein, said:—"In May the birds have assumed their full winter-plumage, which is much darker than the breeding-dress, and the throat and chest are strongly shaded with isabelline." There does not, however, appear to be any appreciable difference in this respect between birds killed in January and those obtained in September.

Mr. OGILVIE-GRANT also described a new species of Fan-tail Warbler from British Bechuanaland, as follows:—

CISTICOLA KALAHARI, sp. n.

Adult male and female. Most nearly allied to *C. lavendulæ,* Grant, from the Somaliland coast, but differs in having the general colour of the upperparts somewhat darker, the basal half of the feathers being dark grey instead of whitish, and the rump pale rufous-buff, contrasting with the colour of the back. It resembles *C. lavendulæ* in the shape of the wing, the 1st primary being comparatively short and narrow, while the 3rd and 4th are longest, slightly longer than the 2nd. Iris hazel; bill horn-colour; feet flesh-colour in April, light brown in July.

Male. Total length 4·0 inches; wing 2·05; tail 1·5; tarsus 0·8.

Female. Total length 3·8 inches; wing 1·85; tail 1·4; tarsus 0·75.

Hab. British Bechuanaland; Molopo River and Mababe Flats, 3000 ft.

Five examples were procured by Mr. R. B. Woosnam and the Hon. Gerald Legge during the Lake Ngami Expedition.

Mr. Ogilvie-Grant exhibited a series of examples of the Red Grouse (*Lagopus scoticus*), both male and female, killed during every month of the year; and he also showed, for the sake of comparison, three pairs of the Willow-Grouse or Ripa (*L. lagopus*), representing the summer, autumn, and winter plumages of that species.

The series of Red Grouse when laid out month by month showed in the clearest manner possible how, in the male and female, the two changes of plumage take place at different times of the year—the male being in autumn-plumage from June to September and in winter-summer-plumage from September to June, while the female is in summer-plumage from March to August and in autumn-winter-plumage from August to March.

Mr. Ogilvie-Grant said that, in company with Mr. Pycraft, he had again made a minute examination of all the skins of male Grouse killed between the months of January and May, both in the British Museum Collection and in the very large series of specimens collected throughout the last six years by Dr. E. A. Wilson during the "Grouse Enquiry."

Both Mr. Pycraft and he had fully satisfied themselves that the male Grouse underwent no moult till the end of April, and made practically no change till the end of May or beginning of June. It was true that in a few exceptional individuals one or two new feathers of the autumn-plumage might be found making their appearance on the head or nape towards the end of April; but these must not be confounded with the old autumn-plumage, of which more or less is always "carried over" from the previous autumn-moult. He pointed out that these feathers when situated on the back of the neck and upper mantle remained remarkably fresh-looking for many months, being subjected to very little wear and tear, while those on the back soon become much abraided. The same remark applied equally to the chestnut and black-barred winter-summer-plumage, the feathers on the neck being still comparatively fresh in April, while those on the back were much worn. Mr. J. G. Millais and also Dr. Wilson had evidently mistaken these old autumn feathers on the neck and mantle for new ones, being deceived by their comparatively unworn appearance, but a careful examination showed that all of them were old feathers, with the base of the shaft perfectly hard. It was therefore conclusively proved that the male Red Grouse bred in his winter-summer-plumage and did not, as stated by Mr. Millais, assume an ornamental spring-plumage; the few feathers which appeared in certain individuals towards the end of April and in May being merely the commencement of the autumn-plumage.

In the cock Grouse the autumn-moult commenced on the top of the head and nape and gradually spread down the back to the upper tail-coverts: in the subsequent winter-moult, which takes place towards the end of September, the reverse obtained, the moult commencing with the upper tail-coverts and finishing on the head, some of the latter feathers being sometimes still in quill in the end of December or January.

Dr. Wilson's recent investigations had shown the immense effect which strongylosis, the chief form of Grouse disease, exercises on the moult of Grouse, often retarding the normal changes for many months. To account for the remarkable fact that the male Grouse breeds in his winter-plumage and, after the breeding-season, assumes an autumn-plumage, much like that of the female in spring, Dr. Wilson had offered an explanation which seemed likely to be the correct one. It was well known that the mortality in spring among male Grouse was much greater than among females, the proportion being as nine to one.

Dr. Wilson suggested that after a hard winter and insufficient food, the male Grouse being in low condition, and suffering more or less from strongylosis (at least 95 per cent. of the birds being affected by the nematode worm which causes this disease), found themselves unable to meet the demands of the pairing-season and at the same time to go through the exhaustive process of a spring-moult. The postponement of the latter, at first a matter of necessity, had gradually become an established habit.

The Hon. E. S. Montagu gave a very interesting account of a recent visit to Southern Spain, where he had gone with a view to studying the nesting-habits of birds and to obtain the eggs of certain species. The season had, however, proved extremely unfavourable, owing to the drought in the early part of the year, and many of the birds, such as the Herons and Terns, which he had particularly wished to observe had not nested at all.

Mr. Jourdain said that in two out of the three years in which he had visited Spain (1905 and 1907) the conditions closely approximated to those prevailing at the time of Mr. Montagu's visit. He was under the impression that droughts had been more frequent of late years than they had been formerly. In such seasons the Waders and Terns did not breed at all, or only in very small numbers, and the great breeding-places of the Herons, Spoonbills, and Flamingoes were entirely deserted. The irregularity in the breeding-season which had been noticed was perhaps partly due to some of the earlier nests having been taken, and also to the fact that some of the species mentioned reared two broods in the season, while the extraordinarily restricted range of some species, especially of the Spanish Blue Magpie (*Cyanopolius cooki*), was very remarkable, and had been noticed by several observers.

Messrs. P. F. Bunyard, J. M. Goodall, and R. H. Read also contributed remarks and recorded their experiences of the irregularity in the breeding-habits of certain species, more especially Dartford Warblers and Shrikes.

Since the Meeting of the Club was held, the diary of the late Mr. Boyd Alexander together with a few additional birds have been forwarded by his brother, Mr. Herbert Alexander, to the Editor. The birds, which are mostly Francolins, prove of great interest, especially the adult male of *Francolinus camerunensis*, Alexander, already described [*cf.* Bull. B. O. C. xxv. p. 12 (1909)].

Mr. Ogilvie-Grant has added the following remarks :—

"At first sight one is led to believe that the male of *F. camerunensis* represents a quite distinct species, for the plumage is very different from that of the female type; but along with the adult male, Mr. Alexander procured a second adult female similar to the type, as well as an immature male bird (which has been marked '♀,' obviously in error). This latter specimen, which is in partially adult male plumage, clearly proves the relationship between the two adult birds. A parallel instance of this difference in the sexes among African Francolins is to be found in *F. hildebrandti* and *F. johnstoni*.

"The male of *F. camerunensis*, which is quite unlike any other known Francolin, may be described as follows :—

"*Adult male.* Top of the head umber-brown, feathers above the eye and on the cheeks grey with dark middles, feathers of the sides of the neck, hind-neck, and upper mantle grey with black middles, lower part of the mantle umber-brown fringed with grey and with black shaft-streaks; wings and rest of the upperparts, as well as the tail and under tail-coverts, rich umber-brown with a slight maroon tinge, most pronounced on the rump; ear-coverts brownish-grey; chin and middle of the throat inclining to whitish, with dark grey middles to the feathers; chest and breast grey, much like the upper mantle, but the black markings take more the form of wide pointed shaft-streaks; belly somewhat paler, with the shaft-streaks much reduced in width or absent; sides, flanks, and thighs mostly umber-brown, with black shaft-streaks, the outermost feathers being mostly grey on the outer web; quills uniform dark brownish-black. In the female they are freckled with rufous-buff on the outer web.

"In the dry skin the bare space surrounding the eye, as well as the bill and legs, is orange-vermilion; the metatarsi are provided with two pairs of short spurs. Total length ca. 13·0 inches; wing 7·1; tail (in moult) 2·9; tarsus 2·4.

"The *immature male* has the sides of the head, mantle, chest, and breast partially clad in plumage similar to that of the adult male, but a number of feathers on the nape are barred with black and buff, and have a triangular white spot at the extremity; the rest of the plumage is similar to that of the adult female, but most of the wing-coverts have a pale buff shaft-streak, terminating in a triangular spot, which is a characteristic of the young plumage in birds of this group. It should be noted that the feathers of the underparts are transversely barred with black and buff, and that none display the concentric black and white markings seen in the adult female. In the dry skin the bill is yellowish-horn-colour, dusky towards the base, the bare space round the eye is yellowish-orange, and the feet are dull brownish-orange."

The next Meeting of the Club will be held on Wednesday, the 19th of October, 1910, at PAGANI'S RESTAURANT, 42–48 Great Portland Street, W.; the Dinner at 7 p.m. Members of the Club intending to dine are requested to inform Mr. Witherby, at 326 High Holborn, W.C.

[N.B.—Members who intend to make any communication at the next meeting of the Club are requested to give notice *beforehand* to the Editor, also to supply him with a *written* account of anything intended for publication.]

(Signed)

P. L. Sclater,	W. R. Ogilvie-Grant,	H. F. Witherby,
Chairman.	*Editor.*	*Sec. & Treas.*

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